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# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 2

FEBRUARY, 1930  
Entries 1017-2087

NUMBER 2

## DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

### STATISTICAL METHOD

#### STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 1449, 1721)

1017. ALEXANDER, MAGNUS W. International industrial statistics as an aid to world progress. *Internat. Chamber of Commerce, (at Amsterdam, The Netherlands)*. Jul. 9, 1929: pp. 17.—R. M. Woodbury.

1018. COBBE, CHARLES W. Contour lines in economics. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37 (2) Apr. 1929: 225-229.—Contour lines, as here presented, serve, first, the general purpose of illustrating a scheme of graphical representation which may be used in the study of economic problems. The object is to "present to the eye

in two dimensions certain mathematical relations concerning three variables, in particular certain partial derivatives." The second purpose of the treatment is to illustrate a paper by Professor Paul H. Douglas and the present writer entitled, "A Theory of Production." The equation chosen is:  $P = 1.01 L^{2/3} C^{1/3}$ , in which the variables are labor, fixed capital and an approximate manufacturing production.—T. R. Snavely.

1019. PLATZER, H. Die Internationale Konferenz über Wirtschaftsstatistiken in Genf, 1928. [The International Conference of Economic Statistics in Geneva, 1928.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19 (1): 66-76.—R. M. Woodbury.

### STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

#### HISTORY OF STATISTICS

(See also Entry 1: 4791)

1020. DU SAAR, J. De sterfteformules van Lambert. [Lambert's mortality formulae.] *Verzekerings-Archief*. 10 (3) Jul. 1929: 65-82.—Lambert is the first author who treated the subject of mortality-formulae *a posteriori* (1765) who did not limit his treatment to combating or defending De Moivre (1725). After having constructed from statistical data relating to the London population between 1753 and 1758 a mortality table and a corresponding formula  $F_x = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4 + fx^5$  he returned to this subject in 1772; meanwhile he had studied the literature. Then on the basis of a study of London data of 1728-1757 he developed the formula  $F_x = N(t-x/t)^2 - m(e^{-x/k} - e^{-x/n})$ . Du Saar reviews the literature published in connection with Lambert's formulae, including Chassot de Florencourt, Tetens, Duvillard, Lacroix, Babbage, Gray, Littrow, and Moser. These authors devoted more attention to the possibility of practical application. The publication of Gompertz's well-known formula *a priori* (1825) brought an end to Lambert-like formulae *a posteriori*. Lambert was the first to exploit this hitherto unknown region.—A. G. Ploeg.

#### WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 2002)

1021. VISVESVARAYA, M. Indian statistics. *My-sore Econ. J.* 15 (8) Aug. 1929: 339-343.—R. M. Woodbury.

#### UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 1978, 1980, 1981)

1022. McCORMICK, MARY J. Measuring home conditions. *Catholic Charities Rev.* 13 (4) Apr. 1929:

112-113.—A brief description of objective scales for measuring socio-economic status, and the enumeration of noteworthy scales published between 1919 and 1928.—Alice L. Berry.

1023. ŽIŽEK, FRANZ. Die statistischen Einheiten. [Statistical units.] *Jahrb. f. Nationök. u. Stat.* 131 (1): Jul. 1929: 50-64.—The purpose of this discussion is to set forth the writer's conception of "statistical units" (*statistischen Einheiten*) which differs, in some respects, from that of Winkler. There are several types of statistical units which have to be distinguished. First, we have "units of collection" (*Erhebungseinheiten*)—such are, e.g., persons, cases, houses, etc. Second, there are "divisions of collection units" (*Teilmassen von Erhebungseinheiten*); thus, "persons"—the collection unit—may be classified on the basis of age, sex, marital status, etc. The third species of statistical units are "subsidiary units of collection units" (*Untereinheiten von Erhebungseinheiten*); thus if "trade" is the collection unit, the number of persons employed (the subsidiary unit) may be given along with the number of establishments. And finally, fourth, we have "units of elaboration" (*Bearbeitungseinheiten*); for example, the population of a country may be classified on the basis of its distribution among places of varying population size (the unit of elaboration). All statistical units flow from the *Erhebungseinheit*. But units of this character have the defect of want of homogeneity; therefore, it is necessary to distribute the material on the basis of homogeneous groupings. *Erhebungseinheiten* have the further limitation of unequal signification—thus, a comparison of two industries could hardly be made on the basis of number of establishments alone. These considerations reveal the systematic interrelations among "statistical units," and are to be viewed, further, as a contribution to the general theory of criteria of statistical comparability.—A. F. Burns.



## COLLECTION OF DATA

(See Entries 10, 932, 1633, 1721, 2001)

## CORRELATION

(See also Entry 1474)

1024. KURTZ, A. K. A special case of the multiple correlation coefficient. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 20(5) May 1929: 378-385.—A method is presented for obtaining on the basis of assumed possible degrees of relationship among the "independents" and with the "criterion," a preliminary idea of the probable range within which a coefficient of multiple correlation will fall, as well as a preliminary idea of the amount of improvement to be expected in the multiple correlation by the inclusion of additional "independents" or determining variables.—C. H. Whelden, Jr.

## PROBABILITY

1025. BUCHANAN-WALLASTON, H. J. and HODGSON, WILLIAM C. A new method of treating frequency curves in fishery statistics, with some results. *J. du Conseil. (Conseil Permanent International pour l'Exploration de la Mer.)* 4(2) Aug. 1929: 207-225.—The applicability of this method depends on treating together only such fish measurements as are small homogeneous samples, "limited to a very restricted area in time and space." In contrast with former published statistical ideas, the theory is advanced that mean values, standard deviation, and growth-rate, calculated from large samples are without definite meaning, because they include different "populations." Methods are described as applied to both plaice and herring data. Numerous graphic illustrations and explanations are given, showing the significance of modal tendencies and of irregularities in frequency distributions.—Lucile Bagwell.

## TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

(See also Entry 1667)

1026. HAY, W. W. A simple method of isolating cyclical movements veiled by economic data. *Annalist.*

34(865): Aug. 16, 1929: 301-302.—By aggregating progressively the figures for four successive quarters, seasonal variations will be eliminated. Inspection of a considerable number of series suggests the existence of a three-year cycle. Hence, by taking three year moving averages, the trend of a series may be approximated. The "cycles" should be presented as fluctuating values about the actual lines of trend, for "cycles" presented as oscillations about a horizontal base line are misleading.—A. F. Burns.

## RATES AND RATIOS

(See Entries 1: 10989; 1625, 2000)

## INDEX NUMBERS

1027. DAVIES, G. R. and MITCHELL, G. W. Business activity in Iowa. *Iowa Univ. Bur. Business Research, Studies in Business.* 4. Nov. 1928: pp. 53.—The index described in this bulletin is based on eight series of data, such as bank debits, building construction, automobile sales, etc. The method follows rather closely the Harvard analysis in the elimination of the seasonal and trend elements, and the construction of the composite cycle. Comparison is made with the Annalist business activity index, showing correlation in respect to the major movements. A statistical appendix gives certain abbreviated methods, as in fitting a parabola and a Pearl-Reed trend. A measure of uniformity of seasonal indexes is suggested. The index with some minor revisions is issued currently.—G. R. Davies.

## ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entry 1020)

1028. VAN HAAFTEN, M. Sur la Règle du Doublement d'un capital ou d'une annuité et sur son emploi pour trouver des valeurs grossières de  $S_n$  et de  $A_n$ . [The rule for calculating the doubling of a capital or an annuity and its use for finding approximate values of  $S_n$  and  $A_n$ .] *Verzekerings-Archief*, 10(3) Jul. 1929: 83-90.—A. G. Ploeg.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH

(See also Entry 1063)

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 1246, 1263, 1359, 1363, 1431)

1029. КОПЕРЖИНСКИЙ, КОС. Копержинский, КОС. Українське наукове літературознавство за останнє десятиліття 1917-1927. [Scientific literature of the Ukraine for the last ten years; 1917-1927.] Изд. Українське Академії Наук. (Publ. Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.) 1929: pp. 34.—A critical and bibliographical study of books on history and the history of literature written in the Ukrainian language grouped in the following rubrics: methodological problems, philological school, comparative and historical school, formal poetry, psychological school, linguistical analysis, and social tendencies (critical bibliography).—E. Kagaroff.

1030. LEHMANN-HAUPT, C. F. Karl Julius Beloch. *Klio*. 23 1929: 100-105.—Karl Julius Beloch died at Rome Feb. 7, 1929. The editor of *Klio* surveys his contributions to the study of ancient history and gives an evaluation of his work.—A. C. Johnson.

1031. TOMAŠEVSKY, B. La nouvelle école d'histoire littéraire en Russie. [The new school of literary history in Russia.] *Rev. des Études Slaves*. 8(3-4) 1928:

226-240.—The literary revival in the first years of the 20th century culminated in the "Opojaz" school. Between 1916 and 1920 this new school triumphed over tradition, the extreme Marxians and the symbolists in historical poetry, social history, and the philosophy of history. The old biographical school which saw in one's literary work offspring of one's private life, also gave way. The "formalists" declared the form of the literary work worthy of careful attention and not merely the content; they were therefore erroneously supposed to exalt the form above the content. While the publicists, conceiving history to be primarily social, wrote history as if the characters and narratives of the romanticists were real, the formalists regarded literature, prose or poetry, as poor documentary material containing merely phantoms of real life. The philosophic school brought out works of religion and of philosophical doctrines clothed with symbols and allegories which the "formalists" disdained. While the traditionalists studied the dominating trend in literature, the recognized succession of "masters," and considered that one age's problems determined the literature of the next, the new school substituted "precursors" for "masters," emphasized the important groups and their main conceptions, and gave some regard to out-



side influences. They wrote on the technique, on form, style, composition, and rhythm. Then appeared studies of literary works in their background and afterwards the idea of "poetic function," and the mechanism of literary evolution. Today there are three main groups, the orthodox who, faithful to Opojaz, form the extreme left of formalism, the independents who aided the formalist school but who work outside of its "discipline," and many others more or less influenced by "formalist" ideas. The formalists have accomplished a critical revival of great account by emphasizing the study of the elements of poetic works and of the precise methods in prose. Russian philology has revived.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 1059, 1583, 1585, 1751, 1799)

1032. BORTHWICK, A. W. The development of forestry education. *Aberdeen University Rev.* 16(48): Jul. 1929: 202-211.—Forestry has been taught at the University of Aberdeen and the North of Scotland College of Agriculture since the session 1908-1909. The degree of B.Sc. in Forestry was instituted in 1913. In addition to the professional course, a 4-weeks' course of lectures is given for apprentice foresters, who are already engaged in practice on forestry estates and in forest nurseries. The school is favored by the proximity of extensive forest areas, as well as by its close connection with the Botanical Department of the University. The Forestry Commission has entrusted to the school the duty of carrying out scientific investigations concerning methods of afforesting peat land.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

1033. FOSSATI, ANTONIO. Il problema dell'orientamento professionale nei confronti del fattore economico. [The problem of vocational training and its economic aspect.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 670-674.—The problem of vocational training is a part of the wider problem of education. Through vocational training we may obtain a greater stability in the supply of labor and for this reason the high degree of industrial specialization is desirable. But we must take into consideration the fluctuations in the labor market which are beyond the will of the individuals and are due to such causes as economic crises, technical developments, variations in the supply of and demand for products. Therefore it is advisable to develop the ability of the worker beyond his specialized craftsmanship so that in case of need he may be able to change his occupation. To the specialized vocational training a general technical education should be added.—*Mario Saibante.*

1034. HAN LIH-WU. The teaching profession in China. *China Critic.* 2(31) Aug. 1, 1929: 613-615.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1035. PEARSON, F. A. Candidates for advanced degrees in agricultural economics in American universities and colleges and in institutions in certain foreign countries, 1929-30. *J. of Farm Econ.* 11(3) Jul. 1929: 492-523.—*S. W. Mendum.*

1036. TASSANARI, GIUSEPPE. Nuove tendenze nello studio e nell'insegnamento dell'economia agraria. [New tendencies in the study and teaching of agricultural economics.] *Italia Agricola.* 66(3) Mar. 1929: 125-130.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 1149, 2052, 2054)

1037. CHAPTAL. Teaching professional ethics to social workers. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 7.—"In addition to the principles of uni-

versal morality, every profession has its own professional ethics." The principles upon which the ethics in question should be based may be considered as (1) goodness supported by firmness, penetration and persuasive gentleness, (2) integrity, (3) loyalty, (4) self-control, (5) casting aside of personal preoccupations, (6) patience, (7) good humor, (8) energy, (9) enthusiasm, (10) sympathy combined with practical compassion, (11) self sacrifice and others. It is a question of whether these qualities can be taught; even if there must be a beginning in the soul of the pupil the qualities, rudimentary as some of them will be, they can be strengthened.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

1038. DAWSON, C. A. Training for social work in Canada. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 3.—Training for social work was first by the apprenticeship method. The next step was the development of Schools for Social Workers of which there are now three though other schools give courses in the social sciences and series of lectures on social problems. These schools are developing as graduate schools and students with practical experience as well as matriculation are urged to attend. Courses fall into two main groups, (a) social sciences and (b) technical practice courses.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

1039. MACADAM, ELIZABETH. Report on schools of social work. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 15.—It has been only very recently that social workers have recognized the need for special training. There are now 36 training schools for social work in 14 countries. Some of them flourish under the auspices of social agencies, others have been established by religious groups, others are within universities, some are under the control of some public body—others exist as independent education institutions. There is no uniformity of entrance requirements nor is there yet agreement as to which students are eventually most successful; those with practical background or those with academic background. The small number of men students is regretted in view of the great need for men in social work. In all the schools there is surprising uniformity in amount, kind and supervision of practice work, such work coming usually in the second year. Frequently the school profits by an advisory committee of representatives from social agencies. A general tendency to supply social workers for public positions is evident and such schools are encouraging the attendance of "borderline" profession groups. (Chart covers by countries such material as method of control, qualifications, subjects taught, examinations, cost and opportunities of study by other professions. A list of schools studied is given.)—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

1040. RADLINSKA, H. O. Training for social work in Poland. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 9.—Training for social workers in Poland as elsewhere had its beginning in short courses and led to the founding of the Training School for Social Work in 1925 in the Free University of Poland at Warsaw. Two years of study in a university or a polytechnic school and one year of practical experience are prerequisite for admission although other students are admitted through examination. The course is a two year course but in some instances residence is not required for the entire second year, the work being carried on by means of correspondence and by lectures and meetings in concentrated periods. The first year's work is general, the second specialized and in the latter the student has practice work and much time is devoted to "method." Special courses are developed for training for rural social workers. There are other schools for Social Work in Poland, the Cracow School, the Kornicki Institute, a Catholic School at Poznan and others but none has reached the development which the School at Warsaw has attained.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*



## THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

(See also Entry 1590)

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL  
METHODS IN HISTORY

1041. KORSCH, KARL. *Die materialistische Geschichtsauffassung. Eine Auseinandersetzung mit Karl Kautsky.* [The materialistic interpretation of history. A criticism of Karl Kautsky.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozial. u. d. Arbeiterbewegung*. 14(2): 1929 179-279.—This is a long criticism of Kautsky's two volumes on *Die materialistische Geschichtsauffassung* (1927). This work, Korsch writes, is an expression of Marxian revisionism away from the revolutionary ideals of proletarian class consciousness and class war toward the acceptance of the bourgeois ideals and goals of the democratic state. While Kautsky attempts by revising and reinterpreting the Marxian doctrine to maintain his orthodoxy as much as he can, yet in reality he completely repudiates or misunderstands the Marxian theory of values, concept of class and of

bourgeois society, the dialectic, the significance of the economic factor in historical development, the historical limitations of a theory, in fact the whole Marxian materialistic interpretation of history. Kautsky takes over the bourgeois conceptions of society and the state. He bases his theory upon the natural scientific materialism and theory of evolution of Darwin instead of upon the materialistic conception of history of Marx. He flounders between Marx and the German idealistic philosophers. He uses a concept of social development which is in agreement with the bourgeois developmental concept of Hegel and even of Kant, making the state the central point for his whole social and historical analysis. Only once does Kautsky picture a real social revolution, that of the assumption of power by the bourgeois, and he treats this revolution not in a materialistic dialectic way but in the fashion of an idealistic dialectician looking backward. —E. N. Anderson.



## DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

### HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

#### HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AS A SCIENCE

1042. DÖRRIES, HANS. Carl Ritter und die Ent-

wicklung der Geographie in heutiger Beurteilung. [Karl Ritter and the development of geography in modern reviews.] *Die Naturwissenschaften*. 17(32) Aug. 1929: 627-631.—B. Brandt.

### SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

#### POPULATION

1043. NAUDEAU, LUDOVIC. Enquête sur la population de la France. [An inquiry into the population of France.] *L'Illustration*. 87(4512) Aug. 24, 1929: 178-183. (Preceding numbers in this series: Jan. 26, Feb. 23, Mar. 16, Apr. 13, May 4, Jun. 1, Jun. 29, and Jul. 27, 1929.)—This article extends the study of the population problem in France to the Department of Bouches-du-Rhone which includes the city of Marseilles. He who wanders about the city of Marseilles will be impressed by the large number of foreigners who have segregated themselves in exclusive quarters along many of the old streets that formerly were characteristically French. Marseilles, because it is a port is cosmopolitan, and because it is on the Mediterranean Sea its cosmopolitan character is tinged with Africans and peoples from the Near East. In 1851 the Department of Bouches-du-Rhone had a population of 407,555 French plus 21,434 foreigners, or 499 to 10,000 inhabitants. The rapid increase in the foreign population brought the ratio to 1,938 to 10,000 in 1926, but only two years later the total population of over 250,000 showed such an increase in foreigners that the proportion was 3,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. Only the Department of Alpes-Maritimes exceeds this figure with a ratio of 3,231 to 10,000 in 1926. These foreign elements are mainly Italians, numbering 166,306 in 1928, of whom 138,171 were in Marseilles; 33,525 were Spanish with 22,859 in Marseilles. The other important groups include Armenians, Greeks, Russians, Syrians, Swiss, Turks, and lesser numbers of Persians, Bulgarians, and Chinese. In these totals are not included French subjects from Africa, particularly Algeria. An examination of the data of births and deaths reveals that in Marseilles and the cities of Arles and Aix the deaths exceed births, but outside the cities the situation is reversed. Since the population of the cities is increasing it is obvious that the increment is largely due to immigration. Furthermore the birth rate of the foreign elements is higher than among the French, hence the ratio of the French in the total population is being decreased rapidly.—Guy-Harold Smith.

#### ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 1476, 1491, 1545, 1929)

1044. SEMENOV TIÂN-SHANSKIĬ, M. S. Семенов Тянь-Шанский, М. С. Что такое экономическая география. [The meaning of economic geography.] *Землеведение*. 31(1) 1929: 45-54.—V. P. Semenov Tian-Shansky (a relative of the author) defines economic geography as the interaction of six elements of the geographic landscape: land, water, air, plants, animals, man. Man's activities only are willful. Correspondingly, a landscape has a dynamis of two forms: passive with no will participating (the slow accumulation of some and the destruction of other elements of secondary, tertiary, etc., landscapes) and active (changes by man's will). Man's willful activity is his economic activity in accumulating supplies necessary for his

existence. This was manifested only after a primitive human society had been originated by human individuals discovering their common interests. Society, therefore, must be included as an active element of primary importance in the plan of V. P. Semenov Tian-Shansky. Society uses individuals similarly as it does the other elements and its history consists of the fighting with and for the geographical landscape. Its first conquest was originating itself, since this was subordinating human individuals to society. Further conquests of the other elements resulted in the division of labor, as one landscape cannot serve simultaneously for different forms of economy (mining, forestry, agriculture, cattle-breeding). This led to azonal economy. The author gives a plan of the full economic activities of human society: azonal (nomadic, settled, agricultural, trading) and zonal. Azonal economy is the division of the geographical landscape according to certain specialities, namely: (1) the inner azonal trading and industrial economy with the subdivision of the geographical landscape occupied by different human societies into landscapes with special branches of economy; (2) external azonal economy with the attracting of human societies economically less developed into the sphere of the economic activities of a human society with higher economic development inhabiting a certain geographical landscape already divided into special branches of economy; (3) the world economy, taking the whole surface of the globe as a summary geographical landscape and humanity as one society inhabiting this landscape, and dividing it into separate geographical landscapes by special branches of economy in accordance with the economic possibilities of these separate landscapes and with the different human societies inhabiting them. A definite law must govern the interactivities of all elements of the geographical landscape. Economic geography must be regarded as a fundamental science only so long as it treats the causes of the certain connections existing between the economic activity of human society and the results of the interaction of the other elements, and defines the laws governing the specific economic forms of a particular human society. Thus, four objects constitute the science; (1) the geographical landscape, (2) the character and degree of its utilized potential possibilities, (3) the definition of the causes which brought forth certain forms of this utilization, and, as the result, (4) the construction of economic regions. Economic geography may be started from the human economy of the entire world as one human society, or from the smallest human groups (villages, towns) and conclude with entire countries and the world as a whole.—V. P. de Smitt.

#### SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 1045, 1054)

1045. VISHER, STEPHEN S. Contrasts among Indiana counties in their yield of prominent persons. *Proc. Indiana Acad. of Sci.* 38 Sep. 1929: 217-224.—



In *Who's Who in America*, 1926-1927, are sketched 912 persons who gave their birthplace in Indiana. In respect to the center of the state's population in 1870 (the average date of birth), the southeast quarter of the population yielded nearly 50% more notables than the northeast or southwest and nearly twice as many as the northwest. The geographic region "Northern Indiana" (covered by the late Wisconsin Icesheet) produced one notable per 2,330 persons, "Central Indiana" (covered by the Early Wisconsin Icesheet) one for 1,500, and "Southern Indiana" (unglaciated, or covered by the Illinoian Icesheet) one for each 2,120. The county-seats yielded nearly three times as many notables in proportion to population as did the remaining 73% of the population. The 10 largest cities in the state yielded notables at only about four-fifths the rate of the next 28 cities in size, and at only about two-thirds the rate of the smaller county-seats, on the average. The 9 college towns of Indiana in 1870 (Indianapolis being omitted) yielded notables at the average rate of one per 530 people, almost twice as many as did the 10 largest towns without colleges. There is a strong positive correlation between yield of notables and average size of family as shown by the 1900 census. Every county with families of the smallest size shown yielded relatively many notables, while every county with the largest family size did poorly. None of the counties producing relatively few notables did much manufacturing in 1900, but every county producing over \$25,000 per square mile of manufactures produced

a fair share of notables, in proportion to population. A similar correspondence occurs in the value of crops produced per acre or per square mile and the yield of notables, with slight exceptions. These several correspondences all suggest that the parents of notables are relatively mobile and alert to raise their standard of living. Of 50 living or recently living scientists starred by the vote of their fellow scientists in Cattell's *American Men of Science* (1906, 1910, 1921, 1927) the northeast quarter of the state's population in 1870 yielded 9, northwest 6, southeast 25, southwest 11. Hence the disparity in yield of the quarters is similar to, but even more extreme than for the 912 notables sketched in *Who's Who*. The unglaciated area produced less than one-half of its proportionate share although it contains Indiana University. The numerous well-populated and prosperous counties of the Wabash Lowland in the southwestern part of the state produced no starred scientist. This area is contiguous to a similar unproductive area in southeastern Illinois and western Kentucky, likewise settled chiefly by people from Kentucky and Tennessee. In contrast, a triangular area with its apex near the center of the state and its base at the southeast yielded 26 of the 50 starred scientists, 6 from the Quaker community of Richmond and vicinity, and 7 from the extreme southeast, nearest Cincinnati. These counties were settled about as early as the southwestern but more largely from Ohio, New York, and New England. (Five maps, many concise data.)—*S. S. Visser*.

## REGIONAL STUDIES

### THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

#### ASIA

##### *Farther India*

1046. BAIN, H. FOSTER. Singapore's control of key mineral resources. *Foreign Affairs*. 7 (4) Jul. 1929: 666-669.—At present Malaya's most significant contribution to international trade in minerals is in tin and in petroleum. The region yields sixty per cent of the world's supply of tin and it is of a grade that fixes the standard for all countries. Production in the past has been principally from placers, and lodes have not been found in number and size sufficient to guarantee the present rate of production when the placers become exhausted. The area seems certain to lose its dominant position in tin in the future. Of petroleum, the Netherlands' Indies yields about two per cent of the world's supply. It is entirely probable that larger supplies will be found, for there are many areas favorable for prospecting. Coal is not abundant, or satisfactory in quality, but the Sumatra fields, midway between New South Wales and China and India occupy a strategic advantage. The area has moderate resources of manganese and other minor minerals and gold, silver and diamonds. The big resource, the one that in the long run is likely to prove most important of all, is iron ore. Although only moderate amounts of hard ores are known, there are great reserves—running into hundreds of millions of tons—of the lateritic type, which though of low grade are well situated for mining and transport.—*John E. Orchard*.

1047. LEICESTER, C. M. Burmese, Shans and Karens. *Geography*. 15 Pt. 2 (84) Jun. 1929: 107-113.—C. M. Leicester, on the basis of a trip taken into the "back country" of Burma describes the native life as he saw it at the railway station, and on the trains that took him to the hilly interior of Kalen, one of the Shan states. Rangoon is now so cosmopolitan as to be no longer representative of Burmese life; primitive people

can be found only in the country districts. After noting the changes in the physical features and climate observed in his ascent, he describes the life and dress of women in the Shan home, the colorful life of the bazaars, the Karen medicine man, and the game of Chin-Fon played in the evening by young men of Kalan. Members of his party who penetrated further south with bullock carts and elephants brought reports of the native Karen bamboo industry which is carried on with only one implement, the dak. Illustrations accompanying the article show the skill with which the Karens use bamboo for many purposes. These adventurers reported bison, journey tigers, and large apes in the remoter districts. The article closes with an account of the primitive educational system in Kalan.—*Henry F. James*.

##### *Manchuria*

(See also Entries 243, 1744, 1805)

1048. SIMPICH, FREDERICK. Manchuria, promised land of Asia. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 56 (4) Oct. 1929: 379-428.—In the political, martial, and economic history of Manchuria two events loom largest—the coming of Russian-built railways and the immigration of millions of Chinese farmers. These two have given her a history in the last three decades not unlike that of our early American West. As a gift for her intercession in the Chinese-Japanese war, Russia obtained (Sep. 8, 1896) the right to build the Chinese Eastern Railway, carrying the Trans-Siberian Railway across Manchuria to Vladivostok, thereby saving 600 miles over the all-Russian route via Khabarovsk. The Chinese Eastern Railway was to be a joint enterprise: The Tsar's engineers built and operated it; but the Chinese were to share equally in the general management. Completed in June, 1903, it cost more than 200 million dollars, of which China supplied about 5 millions. The Chinese Eastern Railway extended from Manchuli (northwest border of Manchuria) to Pogranichnaya (on the eastern



boundary); and from Harbin on the Sungari River, the South Manchurian Railway was built to Dairen. Because of the railroad, towns like Harbin have developed from mere villages to great commercial centers; and cities like Dairen sprang from nothing into great ports rivaling Shanghai. After the Russo-Japanese war, Russia, in 1904, ceded to Japan the Liaotung peninsula and possession of the South Manchurian Railway as far north as Changchun—China confirmed this and extended Japan's lease for 99 years. After the World War the Soviet government took Imperial Russia's place as China's partner in the Chinese Eastern Railway. In 1924, by a new treaty, China shared equally with the Soviet in the profits of the railway, and assumed government of the railway zone. On June 11, 1929, the Chinese seized the railway, arrested the Russian personnel and started another war. For generations the Manchus restricted Chinese immigration into Manchuria to preserve their warlike stock; gradually vigilance relaxed, and immigration got under way after the Boxer War. In 1929, 2 million Chinese immigrants will have fled from bandit-ridden, famine-swept Chihli and Shantung to the haven of the "promised land." Already South Manchuria is fairly well settled, and settlers are now pushing beyond Harbin. Manchuria is roughly about half as large as Mexico, but its population is already four times as dense—in thirty years it has multiplied six or eight times. Naples, Berlin and London lie in the Manchurian latitudes. In summer its plains are as hot as those of Kansas or Missouri; in winter the thermometer falls 20–60 degrees below zero. The chief products are wool, iron, coal, soy bean products, furs, meats, and fruits. Though originally built for strategic purposes, the railroads have earned good profits. Although Manchuria has furnished a new homeland for both Chinese and Koreans, only a few Japanese have migrated there; but Japan has helped develop the farming industry by establishing semi-official banks, produce exchanges, and privately owned trade and industrial enterprises. The narrow 686 mile strip of Japanese leased right of way has been compared to the American-owned Panama Canal Zone for efficiency of organization. The famous Fushun coal field in Eastern Manchuria was not developed till the Japanese took hold of it. Japanese science and enterprise have developed the soy bean industry also. Unimportant until 1910, the soy bean has found its way into the world market in articles varying from soup to explosives and varnishes, from flour to fertilizer. At present less than half of the arable land of Manchuria is ploughed—the country probably can support a population of 100 millions. In addition its forested hills yield game and timber. Manchuria is preeminently the haven for surplus populations of China; yet because of the juxtaposition of China, Japan and Russia, it is bound to be a breeder of international problems.—*Frederick K. Morris.*

### India

(See Entries 1496, 1738)

### Iran

(See also Entries 1286, 1952)

1049. H., R. The Bakhtiari Road. *J. of the Central Asian Soc.* 16 (3) 1929: 341–349.—The Bakhtiari Road is one of the major trade arteries of Persia. It can in no sense claim to be one of the little known trade routes of Asia for it is, each summer, traveled by Europeans. Owing to the recent development of motor traffic and the opening of the new highway from Isfahan to the Persian Gulf, the Bakhtiari Road is fast diminishing in importance. The first stretch of the road runs through the rice fields, orchards, vineyards and gardens

which cover the plains of the Zindeh Rud Valley just north of the Shah Kuh Range. From thence the road leads through the bouldery Gardan-i-Rukh Pass and gently down to the desert floor, across the desert basin and up through the snow covered (in winter) Zirreh Pass, and once more down to the desert lowland. A score of miles west of the Zirreh Pass the desert gradually gives away to thorn jungle and finally, in the Qaran Valley, to oak forest. Following a long, narrow ravine the road climbs through the Deh Diz Pass and out to the plain of Malimir. This plain, although thinly covered with grass is one of the most remarkable expanses of green in all Persia. The pastoral Bakhtiari use it for winter pasturing, and at that time of the year it is dotted with their encampments of reed houses in which the people and animals are closely crowded. From the plains of Malimir to the greasy oil fields of Haft Kil the road once more winds through brown desert.—*G. T. Renner, Jr.*

### Mesopotamia, Syria, Caucasus

(See also Entries 1066, 1139, 1176)

1050. CRAWFORD, O. G. S. Air photographs of the Middle East. *Geog. J.* 73 (6) Jun. 1929: 497–512.—Lord Crawford, President of the Society of Antiquaries, reports the progress he has made with the aid of the Royal Air Force in taking photographs from the air of the sites of ancient cities of the Middle East. While his interest was mainly archeological, he procured many photographs which were primarily of geographical importance. In the account he gives of the various ancient cities over which he flew, a thread of unity is supplied by the evolution of town planning which his negatives reveal. A remarkable set of thirteen aerial photographs selected from the 1700 which the author brought back for the British Museum illustrate the article, substantiating his testimony that aerial pictures are invaluable, second only to excavation, in fact, in revealing the dates and character of these ruined cities. The fact that air photography is a quick, cheap, and effective method in archaeology is shown particularly in the account of the first city he describes, the modern town of Samarra, 65 miles northeast of Bagdad on the Tigris. He shows that it is but the shrunken relic of what was once a mighty city, a vast continuous mass of buildings 20 miles in length. From the accurate vertical photograph he is able to identify the original plan of the city with subsequent changes, roads, tunnels and canals, mosques and cemeteries, and walls and moats, and to suggest the date of the architecture by a study of the alignment of streets and house walls. He is likewise able to bear out and supplement the testimony of an earlier archaeological explorer in the old unique city of Hatia. (Mosaics which he took of this city and others substantiate historical knowledge as well.) He shows that air photography will assist greatly in classifying houses according to their ground plan. His negatives are similarly valuable in the case of Ninevak, the ancient Achela, the Median wall, the Arch of Ctesiphon, Selencia, which represents the Macedonian town plan, the walled city of Najaf, old Basra, Ur, the mosaic of which showed traces of irrigation outside the city, Iasv el Azraq, Iasv et Tuba, El Meshetta, and innumerable fascinating spots. The article in its entirety suggests that the future of exploration is literally in the air.—*Henry F. James.*

1051. STRAHORN, A. T. Agriculture and soils of Palestine. *Geog. Rev.* 19 (4) Oct. 1929: 581–602.—(A condensation of the lengthy report made by the author as a member of the commission of experts from the United States that in 1927 studied the condition of the Zionist colonies in Palestine; a copy of the unbridged material is in the hands of Dr. Maurice B.



Hexter, Federated Jewish Charities., Boston, Mass.) The most important natural resource of Palestine is its agricultural land; forest, mineral, and commercial resources are extremely limited. The agriculture of this country has changed but little since Biblical times; cereals, fruits, nuts, grapes, and vegetables are produced by much the same methods. Cereals are produced chiefly by the Arab, fruits and nuts by both Arab and Jew, and vegetables by these and other races. In the hills, where relief is a more important factor than soils, the cultivated areas are near the villages. Certain of these communities are noted for the production of particular crops; Hebron for grapes; Hebron and Bethlehem for apricots and peaches; Beit Jala, Rama, Nablus, and others, for olives; Geba for figs, Kfar Kanna for pomegranates, while the vegetable gardens of Ram Allah cover hundreds of acres. No marked change has occurred in the agriculture of the hill regions, nor can any be expected beyond a slight increase in quality and yields. In the lowland regions, practically every tillable acre is used for crops; cereals occupy the larger acreage with lesser areas in fruits and vegetables. With poor cultural methods (the soil has scarcely been scratched by the ubiquitous wooden plow), and no fertilization, the yield of wheat is only 9 bushels and barley 5 bushels. In the recently organized Jewish colonies and the older German colonies, better methods have more than trebled these yields. The author believes that if the Jewish colonist is to succeed, living returns must be assured by the adoption of a plan of general farming which will include forage crops, vegetables, fruits, dairy and poultry. The soils of Palestine are relatively immature and soil characteristics are dominated by parent material; within the areas of the different geological formations there appear no marked differences in the chemical composition of the soils, and there is a marked uniformity of texture and color. On the basis of his several months of reconnaissance work, the author has established a broad classification of the Palestine soils. Four series of residual soils are the Judean, Samaritan, Adamah, and Belain. The moderately weathered alluvial soils are the Shahmeh, Jericho, Jordan, Tabaun, Affule, Tel Thorah, Beth Alpha, and Beisan series. The relatively recent alluvial soils are Sakia, Saphir, Imleih, and Gennesaret series. Lacustrine soils are the Dead Sea, Ruhama, and Semak series. Wind-blown and wind-laid soils are the Deiran, Tumrah, and Beersheba series. (Four sketch maps show physiographic regions, relief, rainfall, and the major groups of soils.)—Stanley W. Cosby.

## EUROPE

(See also Entry 1639)

### Southeastern Europe

(See also Entries 512, 872, 1204, 1248, 1485, 1498, 1516, 1892)

1052. SMITS, G. Uit den in- en uitvoer van Zuid-Slavië. [The import and export of Yugoslavia.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20(4) Apr. 15, 1929: 158-159.

### Italy

(See also Entries 1200, 1479, 1492, 1528, 1653, 1731)

1053. BARBERI, GIOVANNI. Il Massiccio del Boucher e l'avvenire della nuova podesteria di Val Ripa. [The massif "del Boucher" and the future of the new magistracy of Val Ripa.] *Club Alpino Italiano, Riv. Mensile.* 48(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 108-121.—This massif is located in the Cottian Alps behind Briançon. There is a discussion of the skiing and

alpinist virtues of the region (which is entirely in Italy). By a royal decree the nine former *communi* of Val Ripa have been united in a single *commune*—Cesana Torinese. This new administrative unit must be considered as an economic unit if the increasingly serious local demographic problem is to be solved. The prosperity of the 2,500 inhabitants of the 220 square kilometers depends largely upon the dairy industry. At present the exploitation of the pasture resources is fractioned among altogether too many individual units, the operators of which in many cases are quite innocent of any knowledge of modern technique and hygiene. To remedy the adverse economic situation the following works should be undertaken: (1) systematization of landslides, control of the torrent, and reforestation; (2) fertilization and irrigation of the pastures and the improvement of the stables; (3) severe repression of military vandalism. Each of these suggestions is discussed at some length. If they were adopted, three times the present quantity of live stock could be pastured and there could develop a prosperous dairy cooperative. Potatoes, honey, poultry and eggs are suggested as products which might well figure in the "new economy" of Val Ripa. As for the people themselves, the problem will not be solved by forbidding emigration—even temporary. As yet these frontier folk have no "sense of state." To carry them this gospel of Nationalism schools must be established—not only elementary schools, but also secondary schools which will give technical and vocational training.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

1054. GHIGLIONE, PIERO. Lo sci in relazione alla futura vita della montagna invernale. [Skiing in relation to the future life of the mountains in winter.] *Club Alpino Italiano, Riv. Mensile.* 48(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 122-128.—This is a discussion of the rapidly increasing interest in skiing among Italian sportsmen. To foster this enthusiasm and to induce participation by tourists from abroad, the organization of entertainment facilities for those who ski at the Italian winter resorts should be renovated and considerably extended. Italy is far behind Switzerland, for example, in providing for the comfort of winter sportsfolk.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

1055. MARINELLI, OLINTO. Un lago intermittente del Trentino: il lago d'Andalo. [An intermittent lake in the Trentino: Lake Andalo.] *Riv. Geog. Italiana* (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1-12.—The details of the periodic appearance, fluctuations, and disappearance of a comparatively small lake in typical Karst topography, whose water supply is almost wholly from subterranean sources.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

### Iberian Peninsula

1056. DENTIN, CH. Les chemins de fer trans-pyrénéens inauguration de la ligne d'ax-Les-Thermes à Puigcerdá. [Trans-Pyrenean railroads: Inauguration of the line from Ax-Les-Thermes to Puigcerdá.] *Genie Civil* 25(5) Aug. 3, 1929: 101-108.—The inauguration of this line marks the completion of the second railway across the Pyrenees Mountains. A third is contemplated. The new line greatly facilitates communication between Barcelona and Toulouse and thence into Central Europe. Facilities for communication will be further advanced through the extension, by Spain, of the normal French gage from the Pyrenees to Barcelona, thus providing a quicker marketing of oranges from eastern Spain into Central European countries. The new line is electrical throughout, with steel construction. A detailed technical description accompanied by many photos, drawings, and cross sections adds greatly to an understanding of the engineering difficulties involved in the work.—Sam T. Bratton.



*France*

(See also Entries 1043, 1056, 1485)

1057. DEBESSE, MAURICE. À propos du centenaire des établissements Jacob Heltzer: le groupe métallurgique de Firminy. [The centennial of the establishment of Jacob Heltzer: the metallurgic group of Firminy.] *La Nature*. (2817) Sep. 15, 1929: 263-267.—In connection with the centennial celebration in June, 1929, of the founding of the firm of Jacob Heltzer, steel workers of Unieux, France, the group of industrial plants around Firminy became prominent. Here, following Heltzer in 1852 were founded the industries of Chambon-Feugerelles, and in 1854 the foundries of Firminy. Today over 10,000 workers are engaged in the iron mills, and around these as a center there are many types of manufacturing.—Robert M. Brown.

*Switzerland and the Alps*

(See Entries 1197, 1486)

*Germany and Austria*

(See also Entries 1364, 1365, 1533, 1547, 1552)

1058. BODO, FRITZ. Wiener Neustadt als Verkehrs- und Industriemittelpunkt des südöstlichen Niederösterreich. [Wiener Neustadt as a center of traffic and industry in the southeastern part of Lower Austria.] *Unsere Heimat. Wien*. 2(1, 2, 3), 1929: 33-44.—The predominant position of Wiener Neustadt and its quality as an industrial center for the southeastern part of lower Austria are carefully described by the author. The region of Wiener Neustadt, the Steinfeld, is naturally favored in that several valleys open—both from the Wienerwald in the west and from the south—to the central north-south axis of the Basin of Vienna, which finds its continuation in the Semmering. Intercourse with the east is granted by an opening in the last Alpine chain—the “Gate of Ödenburg.” But not until the founding of the city were the several different lines joined to create a common junction point. Three periods are distinctly marked in the history of Wiener Neustadt. The period of road traffic up to about 1840, the development of the railway net and the renewed use of roads by motorcars after the Great War. At present Wiener Neustadt is the junction of seven railway lines. The fall of Austria Hungary diminished its importance, but the annexation of *Burgenland* revived the eastern lines. Many bus lines now cross the country down to the Hungarian frontier and open it economically to Wiener Neustadt. The chief industry, reaching back to the 18th century, is the manufacture of iron and steel (machinery, especially steam engines). Wiener Neustadt developed enormously as a center of army supplies during the War. This climax of prosperity, however, was followed by a grave crisis, which brought about the ruin of many industries. Today Wiener Neustadt with 69 industrial plants and about 4,400 workmen, is less an industrial center than a junction point in an industrial region. References to the present state as well as to the historical development are supported by many map sketches and by statistical material.—G. H. Bobek.

1059. VOGEL, WALTHER, et al. Les plans parcellaires, Allemagne et Angleterre. [Rural maps in Germany and England.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 1(2) Apr. 15, 1929: 225-231.—This article lists quite exactly the chief repositories where various kinds of rural land maps, but particularly manorial charts, are to be found in Germany and England. Although a very considerable number of such maps are extant in both countries, neither has any central repository where the maps may be easily studied. They are

scattered in national, provincial and local archives and on private estates. A great many have been made in England in connection with the enclosure movements, and in Germany with the somewhat analogous process known as “regularization,” by which the old agrarian arrangements were modified to meet more modern needs. In Saxony, Württemberg and Hesse general surveys were made of the whole state and the complete set of maps may be found in central repositories. A few important German and English books where such maps have been reproduced have been noted.—J. G. Gazley.

*British Isles*

(See also Entry 1489)

## ENGLAND AND WALES

(See also Entries 487, 498, 1059, 1317, 1557)

1060. CLOSE, SIR CHARLES. Address at the Annual General Meeting. *Geog. J.* 74(2) Aug. 1929: 97-108.—Colonel Close, in his address at the annual general meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, reviews the progress made in air-photo-surveying, particularly as it has been carried on under British auspices. The first experiment was carried out between 1884 and 1888 from balloons. In 1904 and subsequent years further experiments in balloon photography were made. The next important step was the invention of the aeroplane and its use in the World War. The great need for maps of the enemy's lines led to very rapid improvement in air photography, and made the process a practical method of surveying. Since the War several British commercial companies have been formed for carrying on aerial explorations and survey work in widely separated portions of the world. Ten thousand square miles of northern Rhodesia have been surveyed on a scale of 1:250,000. It has been estimated that a relatively accurate map of the topography, soil, and vegetation, covering some 300,000 square miles in this same region, can be made at a cost not greater than \$5 a square mile. A vertical photographic survey covering 900 square miles has been made along the Zambesi to enable the government to prepare plans for improvement in navigation. Surveys for town development and for mining areas have been made in the same area by the same company. The company has also mapped a thousand square miles on the scale of 1:10,000 in Iraq; is now engaged in making surveys of Rio de Janeiro on a scale of 1:1,000, 1:2,000, and 1:5,000. These are to be used for town planning and for other general purposes. A map to a scale of 1:20,000 is being made of the Federal District of Rio. The company has also carried on an experimental survey for the Ordnance Survey in England. Another commercial company has completed a survey of the Irrawaddy Delta for the Burma Forest Department. This survey was completed “at about one-half the cost and in about one-sixth the time that would have been required for a land survey by ordinary methods.” Other illustrations of work completed by this company include 2,000 square miles in the Rejang District of Sarawak; some 400 square miles in the Federated Malay States; a town survey of Georgetown, Penang; some 1,350 square miles in Chittagong District in Bengal; some 300 square miles along the coast of Behar and Orissa for the Irrigation Department of India; other similar surveys in various parts of India, and surveys of 47 towns in Egypt. All of these surveys are credited with being remarkably successful. The company has some 200 men employed in its Calcutta office in the preparation of maps from photographs. The Forestry Department of Canada completed a survey of approximately 90,000 square miles during the years 1924-25 and 1925-26. The value of air photography in the work of the Ord-



nance Survey has not been definitely determined. It appears that air-photography is indispensable for certain purposes and is superior to old methods for surveying such areas as deltas, estuaries and swamps. It also renders great service in archaeological work; in the study and mapping of forest areas; in preliminary surveys of new and unexplored regions; in Arctic exploration; in harbor development work; in the planning and extension of irrigation works; and in the survey of towns, especially on flat sites, but its importance in systematic mapping has not yet been determined definitely. However, it seems certain that air-photography "will have an important influence on the technique of exploration and surveying, and, in all probability, on that of cartography also."—*George J. Miller.*

1061. CLOSE, SIR CHARLES. Some aspects of the work of the Ordnance Survey. *J. Manchester Geog. Soc.* 44 Apr. 1929: 49-63.—Originally established in 1791 to provide the army with maps, the Ordnance Survey has expanded its activities to include much work of purely scientific interest. Triangulation, sea-level measurements, tidal observations, magnetic surveys, gravity work, mapping the war fronts, and a share in the International Map of the World on the 1:1,000,000 scale have been some of its major undertakings. Recently it has undertaken the study and mapping of archaeological features. A map of Roman Britain has already been published and by cooperation it is planned to construct a map showing the Roman Empire at its greatest extent. (Two illustrations.)—*W. O. Blanchard.*

#### IRELAND

(See also Entries 490, 537)

1062. COX, ARTHUR. Comments on the foregoing article. *Studies: an Irish Quart. Rev.* 18(71) Sep. 1929: 371-376.—Irish Airways has been formed with a view to opening, with the aid of a government subsidy, a civil aviation service between Ireland and England, as well as within England. In any harbor development scheme whether at Galway, Cobh, or elsewhere the aeroplane must now play an important part. In a short time a Dublin to London airway will be inaugurated; and this could easily be extended to Galway. Kenny, Editor of the *Connacht Tribune*, adds that this year 100 sailings to and from Galway have been arranged. To the pioneer company, the Lloyd Line, has been added the Cunard, Hamburg-Amerika, Canadian Pacific, and White Star lines.—*Robert M. Brown.*

1063. GRIFFITH, JOHN P. Galway a sea and air port. *Studies: an Irish Quart. Rev.* 18(70) Sep. 1929: 361-370.—On Galway Bay, 6 miles west of Galway City and on the north side of the Bay, is a natural harbor for trans-Atlantic traffic. Here the 10-fathom line approaches to within 4,000 feet of the shore and with a sheltered breakwater there is ample deep water berthage, while on the shore are extensive areas for sheds, railways and harbor facilities. It is proposed to erect 5,500 feet of deep water quays, capable of berthing three of the largest liners afloat; and footage for ordinary merchant vessels. It is estimated that the trip from Halifax to Galway would save steamship companies £7,258 per trip as compared with the New York to Southampton route. In connection with the harbor an air port is proposed which would be within 400 miles of all the cities of England and Scotland. One could reach London within a few hours of landing at Galway, 15 hours earlier than by Southampton.—*Robert M. Brown.*

#### Scandinavia

(See also Entries 878, 1502, 1507, 1569, 1749)

1064. BERGSMARK, D. R. The geography of Norway. *Bull. of the Geog. Soc. of Philadelphia.* 27(4)

Oct. 1929: 283-299.—Norway embraces a portion of the glaciated Flenno-Scandian Shield. About 3.5 per cent of the land is under cultivation, 21.5 per cent in forests, and the remainder (75 per cent) consists of bare rock exposures, mountain pastures, and bog-lands. In spite of the small amount of land under the plow, the products of the farms nearly equal in value the combined returns from shipping, the lumber trade and the fisheries. The most important crops are timothy and clover, oats, rye, barley, potatoes and wheat. Most of these crops grow successfully north of the Arctic Circle, thanks to marine influences. Cattle are mostly of the milk-producing mountain breed. Few beef cattle are raised. Some goats are kept which furnish milk from which jetost cheese is made. Although manufacturing is upon a small scale, yet water power development has been considerable. About 47 per cent of it is used in the manufacture of nitrogen fertilizer and most of the balance in the timber and wood product industries. Norway has the largest per capita ship tonnage among all countries. This is the consequence of its marine position and its dependence upon the outside world for much of its livelihood. About 25 per cent of its imports are foodstuffs. Imports of commodities for further manufactures are steadily increasing. The exports consist primarily of forest and fish products, the former constituting about 28 per cent of the total and the latter about 17 per cent. Both of these, however, are being threatened by the rapid increase in output of the products of the electro-chemical industry.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

#### East Central Europe

(See also Entries 1247, 1265, 1541, 1544, 1808)

1065. MARTONNE, ED. de. Cartographie de la Pologne. [The cartography of Poland.] *Rev. Sci. Illus.* 67(17) Sep. 14, 1929: 513-524.—In this, the first of two technical articles on the cartography of Poland, Ed. de Martonne appraises the value of the maps made by Russia, Austria and Germany of their respective parts of the country previous to the war, and points out the difficulties of attempting to integrate in a national map three sections constructed by dissimilar cartographic methods.—*Millicent T. Bingham.*

#### Eastern Europe

(See also Entry 1632)

1066. ALLEN, W. E. D. The March-Lands of Georgia. *Geog. J.* 74(2) Aug. 1929: 135-156.—Two historic trade-routes cross the March-Lands of Georgia from the Black Sea to Persia; the southern one which begins at Trebizond, traverses the mountain passes to the southeast, and leads south through the cities of Diadin and Bayazid into Persia, and the northern one which follows roughly the course of the present Trans-Caucasian railway. The author gives evidence of the location of this latter route in pre-historic, classic and subsequent periods. The Samtzkhe, or the Marchland, the area lying between these trade routes, remained unknown until the middle of the 19th century. This area, because it is so little known, rather than because it has any geographical unity, is discussed as a unit, but subdivided into two areas, the valley of the Chorokh with its tributaries, and the upland plateau whose axis is the Chaldir Dag. The geographical boundaries, the topography, and the character of the native people of Lazistan, the easternmost province, are considered at some length. Natural conditions along this shore of the Black Sea presuppose the development here of one of the earliest of the cultures based on navigation. Shepherd people occupy settlements in such parts as are habitable of the valley of the Chorokh, and of the mountain regions of Achara and Shavsheti



which lie along the boundary between the Soviet Union and Turkey. Their language, racial characteristics, and their manner of living are described in some detail. In succeeding sections, the author discusses the highland country in which the Kura takes its rise, the mountain regions of Trialeti and Somkhethi, the routes of travel between the valleys of the Kura, and the Araxes, the east Georgian region called Kartle, and the influence of the Turkish military occupancy on the lives of the people in this latter region. The people of the eastern side of the watershed are compared with those of the western side. The history of Samtztche shows that throughout the Caucasian lands two distinct forms of human society have existed in regions adjacent to each other: the primitive clan system of the mountains and the more ordered feudal system of the agricultural valleys and the trading towns. The less developed the social structure the stronger was the resistance to the dominance of Russia or Turkey. The author shows the origin of the feudal system in Georgia, the results of the conquest by the Arabs in the seventh century, its importance as the borderland of subsequent wars, and its highest achievement in the rich, secure, ecclesiastical civilization which was established between the tenth and thirteenth centuries. When the region passed under the control of the Ottoman Sultans, the long Turko-Persian border wars brought about depopulation and economic decay.—*Henry F. James.*

## AFRICA

1067. WIENER, LIONEL. *Les chemins de fer de l'Afrique équatoriale Française.* [The railroads of French equatorial Africa.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21 (3) Jun. 1929: 551-573.—This article, the fourth in a series on railroad development in the European colonies, protectorates and mandated zones in Africa, completes the study of the railroads of French Africa. It deals with the varying conditions found in the Cameroons, the French Congo, French Somaliland and the islands of Madagascar and Reunion. The several railroads of the Cameroons, constructed separately by different private companies during the German colonial régime, passed into the hands of the French government as the *Chemins de fer du Cameroun* (The Cameroons Railways). The French have made some extensions and planned others. In the French Congo the forest-covered colony of Gabon is without railroads, and railroad construction proposed to serve the colony of Ubangi-Shari by connecting navigable tributaries of the Congo with navigable streams flowing into Lake Chad is still in the future. Railroad development in the colony of the Middle Congo has been retarded by the nature of the mountainous topography of portions of the Middle Congo and the unstable economic and political status of the colony. A French mining company opened a narrow gauge line of 164 kilometers from Minduli to Brazzaville in 1912. A longer railroad, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches (1m67) to facilitate connection with the Belgian railroad is now in process of construction between Brazzaville and the new port of Pointe-Noire. Several smaller lines have been planned for other portions of the French Congo. Madagascar has only 689 kilometers of railroad line in operation in a total area of about 650,000 square kilometers. The operating and projected lines are discussed. The Canal of the Pangalanes, traversing a series of coastal lagoons for 100 kilometers and completed in 1903 at a cost of 7,000,000 francs, supplements railroad service. The island of Reunion is served by a single small coastal railroad, which has operated for many years at a deficit. The Djibouti Railway in French Somaliland, extending 784 kilometers to Addis-Ababa, is important because of the access it affords to the trade of Abyssinia and the French coaling station on the Red Sea. This road is

a concessionary railroad. It enjoys a guarantee of interest and dividends by the French government but in 1926 earned a substantial excess above expenditures. Real systems have been formed in the north; the railroads of West Africa and equatorial Africa are only lines of penetration. A liaison between the railroad groups of the north and the west is proposed by means of a Trans-Saharan line. All told, the French railroads in Africa have an aggregate length of 8,272 kilometers. (Details showing length of the different railroads, number of locomotives and cars, the gauge, weight of rails, grades, curves and the like are included.)—*W. M. Duffus.*

## Egypt and the Nile Valley

(See also Entry 500)

1068. ALLEN, RICHARD W. Cairo drainage scheme. *J. of the African Soc.* 28 (112) Jul. 1929: 340-346.—For the disposal of sewage and storm waters in Cairo a drainage system was opened in 1914. The city is divided into 65 areas, in each of which a pneumatic ejector forces drainage water through cast iron pipes to the main collector at Ghamra. This collector is made of concrete and is 14 kilometers long, running from Ghamra to Kafr el Gamous. Sewage gravitates to the latter station, where four sets of pumps are installed to force the flow through a 36 inch rising main to the Purification Works at Gebel Asfar Sewage Farm, 12 kilometers away. At Gebel Asfar farm, oranges are grown in great quantities. By 1924, this sewage disposal scheme was found to be inadequate because of a more rapid increase in the population than had been anticipated, because of the subsequent inclusion of infiltration water as an anti-malarial measure, and because of the corrosion of the cement of the original main collector. The new works were opened April 1929. (Brief description of opening ceremony attended by the King.)—*S. D. Dodge.*

## Sahara and Sudan

1069. MAUGINI, ARMANDO. La scoperta dell'acqua profonda nella Tripolitania settentrionale. [The discovery of deep water in northern Tripolitania.] *L'Oltremare.* 3 (4) Apr. 1929: 144-148.—The juridical questions involved in the boring of deep wells in the arid regions of northern Africa are reviewed. The law which since 1851 has prevailed in Algeria permits private parties to bore and enjoy the flow of artificial wells. The state reserves only natural wells and springs. This policy has led to disastrous results in southern Algeria, where competition has very materially reduced the total supply of subterranean water. New legislation to remedy this danger is pending before the Chamber of Deputies at Paris. In Morocco underground waters have become, since an ordinance of Nov. 8, 1919, the property of the state. In Tripolitania such legislation is not yet advisable as it might discourage private initiative. A large proportion of the arable land in northern Tripolitania has already been allotted to concessionaires at very low prices. Now that deep water has been discovered, the government should revoke in part those concessions in which the contracts have been only in part fulfilled and completely those in which the concessionaires have made little or no attempt to live up to their part of the bargain. This recaptured land should then be reconceded in smaller lots and at much higher rates. To further hydrological research in Tripolitania (and Cyrenaica) a special *ufficio idrologico* should be created. At the same time, *i Servizi Agrari della Tripolitania* should be encouraged to extend their admirable experimental work.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

1070. PFALZ, RICHARD. Landeskundliche Hauptprobleme Tripolitaniens. [Principle geographic



problems of Tripolitania.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75 (5-6): 127-132.—The first part of this paper describes the physical landscape of Tripolitania and includes therewith the geology of each physical division. These divisions are (1) the low plain of the coastal region, known as the Djefara, which contains oases and salt marshes in a strip along the coast about ten kilometers in width, and the steppes farther inland; (2) the ranges of hills to the south known as the Djebel which form the edge of the rocky plateau; and (3) the plateau which gradually descends into the Sahara. Since the problem "Salt marsh or oasis?" is a question of underground water the author discusses at length the source of underground water. He explains the origin of different groundwater horizons, and how one horizon, in most cases the lower, produces salty water, and another, probably an upper one near by, produces fresh water. Examples are given. The outlets of these underground horizons issue forth in Wadis and to them are due the formations of salt marshes and oases. This may be effected in one of two ways, or possibly by both ways working together. Two kinds of oases are distinguished, the *Oasenhai* (grove oases) for palms and to which man does little except loosen the soil, and the *Oasenfeld* (open land oases) for such crops as corn, tobacco, and barley where irrigation is necessary. The second part of the paper discusses the prevailing winds for each of the seasons, and minor occasional winds. The effects of the land forms upon the directions of the winds and the effects of the winds upon the landscape are explained. In a country in which rain is as scarce as in Tripoli the moisture content of the air is of critical importance. A diagram shows the maximum and minimum relative humidity throughout the year. Also, the relation between relative humidity and absolute humidity along the coast, and in the steppe and hill country is given.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

### Upper Guinea

(See also Entry 1481)

1071. ÉTESSE, M. Les grands produits africains. 1. Les richesses de l'Afrique Française; 2. L'arachide; 3. Le palmier à huile; 4. Le karité et le ricin; 5. Les textiles en Afrique Occidentale, le coton. [The major products of Africa. 1. The wealth of French Africa; 2. Peanuts; 3. Palm oil; 4. Karité and the castor oil bean; 5. Textile plants from West Africa, cotton.] *Reenseignements Coloniaux. Suppl., l'Afrique Française.* (10) Oct. 1928: 621-625; (11) Nov. 1928: 677-683; (12) Dec. 1928: 759-766; (2) Feb. 1929: 140-144; (3) Mar. 1929: 173-177; (4) Apr. 1929: 256-258; (6) Jun. 1929: 348-354; (7) Jul. 1929: 378-381; (8) Aug. 1929: 455-459; (9) Sep. 1929: 492-496.—*M. Warthin.*

1072. UNSIGNED. Les richesses de l'Afrique Occidentale Française. 1. L'arachide; 2. Le palmier à huile; 3. Les bois; 4. Le cacao; 5. Le coton; 6. Les peaux; 7. La gomme arabique; 8. Le caoutchouc; 9. Le karité. [The wealth of French West Africa. 1. Peanuts; 2. Palm oil; 3. Lumber; 4. Cacao; 5. Cotton; 6. Hides; 7. Gum arabic; 8. Rubber; 9. Karité.] *L'Afrique Française.* (8) May 1928: 206-207; (7) Jul. 1928: 293-295; (8) Aug. 1928: 336-337; (10) Oct. 1928: 422-424; (12) Dec. 1928: 519-522; (2) Feb. 1929: 77-78; (3) 1929: 125-127; (5) May, 1929: 239-241; (6) Jun. 1929: 290-291.—*M. Warthin.*

## THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

### NORTH AMERICA

#### Canada

(See also Entries 1330, 1455, 1526, 1531, 1534, 1543, 1553)

1073. DUFRESNE, A. O. L'industrie minérale de Québec. [The mineral industries of Quebec.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Québec.* 23 (1-2) Jan.-Jul. 1929: 13-25.—From 1899 to 1928 the mineral production of Quebec increased from \$2,083,272 to \$37,023,645. Last year the value of the 273,000 tons of asbestos was \$11,238,000, representing 31 per cent of the mineral production of the province. Among the less important minerals may be listed deposits of apatite, a potential source of phosphate not now economically profitable to mine. Potash feldspar belongs in the same category. There is a hope that the interior of Ungava may sometime prove to be a rich mineral area. Rocks similar to the sedimentary formations of the Lake Superior region are known to exist, giving a basis for the hope that iron deposits may be discovered when the area is better known.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

#### United States

##### NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 1483, 1487, 1512, 1514)

1074. WILLIAMS, FRANK E. Some effects of culm in the Schuylkill River. *Bull. of the Geog. Soc. of Philadelphia.* 27 (4) Oct. 1929: 273-281.—Viewed from the air most streams seem blue or silvery, but the Schuylkill looks black. This is caused by culm (waste)—fine coal and fine-grained silt which has its origin in the Southern Anthracite Field where the sources of the Schuylkill are found. This coal region, characterized by crushing, faulting, and folding, contains much coal that has been broken to pea, buckwheat, or finer. Steep-pitch mining is followed, everything mined is brought to the surface, and about 17½ per cent of the coal-bearing material is waste. Culm banks are largely consequent upon market conditions, since consumer dictates have frequently necessitated discarding valuable coal. Practically all culm originates from (1) the discharge of collieries preparing freshly mined coal, (2) the discharge from washeries engaged in reclaiming old culm banks, and (3) the erosion of existing culm banks. The presence of culm in the river has had an effect upon (1) navigation; (2) water supply (silt makes preparation more difficult and costly); (3) floods; (4) tillable land; (5) fishing; and (6) recreation. Some day, perhaps, culm will be utilized. It is estimated that there are about 900,000,000 tons of material containing enough coal to make future recovery profitable when market conditions will permit. One-third of this occurs in Schuylkill Valley streams. If it can be demonstrated that culm can be used at the mines for producing marketable power economically, the problem will be solved, for the river will be freed from pollution and a market will exist for this waste in mining.—*Langdon White.*

##### NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entry 1497)

1075. BARNES, CARLETON P. Land resource inventory in Michigan. *Econ. Geog.* 5 (1) Jan. 1929: 22-35.—*E. D. Elston.*

##### SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See Entries 1484, 1488, 1493, 1499, 1586, [1672])



## SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See Entries 1290, 1564, 1868)

## NORTHWESTERN STATES

(See Entries 1485, 1668)

## SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 1485, 1509, 1538)

1076. COSBY, STANLEY W. Notes on a map of the Laguna Salada Basin, Baja, California. *Geog. Rev.* 19(4) Oct. 1929: 613-620.—This uninhabited and practically unknown deltaic basin is almost contiguous with the Imperial Valley of California. The two localities present close similarities in natural features but are markedly dissimilar in their economic development. Under the direction of the Mexican government a study of the Laguna Salada Basin was made from the standpoint of its agricultural utilization and development. One of the results of this study was an accurate and detailed map of the hitherto inadequately mapped basin. Four classes of land surface were recognized and their distribution determined. The most distinct and largest of these is the central area of Colorado River alluvium, which is relatively free of vegetation. Surrounding this area is an intermittent band of sand dunes, most of which are capped with a mixed growth of wingscale, mesquite, and creosote bush. Extending from the dune area to the encircling mountain masses is piedmont alluvium; the finer-textured material on the lower slopes is characterized by creosote bush with some wingscale, mesquite, and ironwood. The upper piedmont slopes are steeper and of coarser texture and marked by a predominance of ironwood and paloverde trees. There are no habitations in the basin and the travelled ways are simply temporary trails. Potable water is infrequent, apparently only two small springs are dependable. (Inset map of the basin.)—Stanley W. Cosby.

1077. HOOVER, J. W. Modern canyon dwellers of Arizona. *J. of Geog.* 28(7) Oct. 1929: 269-278.—The waters of Cataract Creek, a branch of the Colorado, have built up by precipitation a series of terraces which have given rise to the name of Cataract Gorge. Thirty miles from the head of the canyon the sheer walls of red limestone, sandstone and shale a half-mile high recede forming an oasis of 500 acres of arable land, the home of the Supai Indians about 185 in number. Eighty acres are now cultivated with the possibility of increasing this to two hundred if present irrigation plans are carried out. Melons, squash, and similar crops are produced by the Indians together with many fruits including peaches and figs, whose culture is favored by the tempering influence of the lofty walls of the enclosure. The surface deposit of travertine readily decompose producing a fertile soil, but vegetation growth is also influenced by degree of exposure to sun and moisture. Because of its location, the oasis is subject to occasional highly destructive floods, devastating fields and irrigation ditches and sweeping away homes. These latter are built of poles, thatch, and earth for winter and of saplings for summer. The natives reject the ugly, frame dwellings built for them by the government as unsuitable for homes in that climate and use them for storage places, instead of the caves and recesses in the canyon walls as formerly.—W. O. Blanchard.

## SOUTH AMERICA

*Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia*

(See also Entry 1961)

1078. TROLL, KARL. Reisen in den östlichen Anden Boliviens; Vierter vorläufiger Bericht seiner Zentralanden-Expedition 1926-28. [Travels in the eastern Andes of Bolivia; Fourth preliminary account of his expedition in the Central Andes 1926-28.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75(7-8) 1929: 181-188.—The author, who returned a short time ago from a three years' expedition in the Central Andes, has already published some preliminary accounts. This article treats of his travels in the deeply indented parts of the uplands, in the East of the undrained Altiplano. These are tracts of country only deficiently known in parts. They are situated in the East of the Cordillera de los Frailes and extend from the Argentine-Bolivian frontier near La Quiaca to the slope of the Andes between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, which is known as Sierra de Cochabamba (Bolivian East-Cordillera). A physiographical division of this country together with a description of the vegetation is given. A second area, the slope of the Andes northeast of La Paz, known under the name of "Yungas," where extensive cultivation of coca and coffee are found in the heart of a natural woodland is discussed. The author explains this cultivation as following upon a vegetation less dense. (A vegetation map is included.)—Otto Berninger.

*Brazil*

(See also Entry 1480)

1079. SCHMIEDER, OSCAR. The Brazilian culture hearth. *Univ. of California Publ. in Geog.* 3(3) 1929: 159-198.—At the time of the discovery of Brazil, the lowlands along the coast between Cape São Roque and Cape Frio were occupied by six major tribal groups of Tupi-Guarani Indians. Similar in a general way as regards their main racial and cultural traits, each of these tribes possessed certain characteristics which reacted differently with the incoming European cultures. After the early period of French influence, the Portuguese colonists introduced old-world cultivated plants and forced the natives to change fundamentally the ways of their traditional economy. This was resisted by the Indian tribes with varying degrees of success. Early settlements so weakened the native tribes between the Rio Parahyba and the Rio de Contas that this section of the coast was invaded by nomadic hunting tribes from the interior, and these warlike Indians continued to harass the Portuguese colonists until well into the nineteenth century. As a result, the sections of the coast which were successfully occupied at a relatively early date were in the south around Campos, and in the north, beyond Bahia. At the present time the Campos area has about 60 people per square kilometer; and in the north the urban developments at Bahia and Recife have 320,000 and 350,000 inhabitants respectively. However, that portion of the coast which was retarded in its settlement during colonial times by Indian attacks offered opportunity during the latter part of the nineteenth century for large scale European immigration. The present day development of the state of Espírito Santo is due largely to the arrival of European settlers who surpass the old native stock in energy. Thus four zones may be distinguished along this coast in each of which the cultural landscape is differently developed: (1) the zone north of the Rio de Contas which contains a dense



population, chiefly Negro, derived by natural increase from early colonial settlements; (2) a zone from Rio de Contas to Rio Doce, occupied during the last hundred years by people from the first zone, and now the most productive part of the coast from the point of view of exports (cacao); (3) a zone from the Rio Doce to the southern border of the state of Espírito Santo peopled largely by German and Italian immigrants; and (4) the extreme south which resembles the north in the character and density of its population, and which, even more than the north, has maintained its emphasis on sugar. (2 plates and 6 maps.)—*Preston E. James.*

### *Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile*

(See also Entries 499, 1455, 1558, 1961)

1080. KÜHN, FRANZ. Einige Neuerscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der Geologie und Geographie Argentiniens. [New publications on the geology and the geography of Argentina.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* 1929(3-4) 94-107.—The most important articles on the geology and geography of Argentina, published within the last five years, are reviewed with special knowledge in this treatise of the late professor of the university of Parana.—*Otto Berninger.*

## THE PACIFIC WORLD

1081. DANGERFIELD, LAURENCE HITE. The Island of Hawaii. *Mid-Pacific Mag.* 38(1) Jul. 1929: 17-32.—The Island of Hawaii, an area of 4,015 sq. miles of volcanic origin, reaches a height of 13,825 feet above sea level. It has a trade wind climate with a tropical rainfall on the windward side and an area of small precipitation on the leeward side. The raising of sugar cane is carried on extensively on the lower slopes of the rainy, windward coast. Coffee and pineapples are raised in other parts of the island in areas of lesser precipitation. Cattle raising is important on grass lands. Corn, tobacco, rice and taro are crops of relatively small importance. Where the rainfall is sufficient for tree growth, the middle slopes of the mountains are forested. There are no land locked harbors. Hilo, the largest port, is protected by a breakwater. The population of the island, 64,895, is composed of Europeans, Hawaiians, Japanese, and Chinese. There are legends associated with the remains of Hawaiian religious sites, and with volcanic outbursts.—*John Wesley Coulter.*

## CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 1101, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1140, 1254, 1265)

1082. BAILEY, T. GRAHAME. Brothers of the Romane: a downtrodden tribe in North India. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 7(3-4) 1929: 120-127.—The Cuhras of the Punjab belonged to a large group of tribes known as "the criminal tribes," and came from the Dravidian area of India, but were Aryanized through living in central India. They used to steal and poison cattle, for which purpose each tribe had an official poisoner who was paid, and the tribe had a prescriptive right to the dead animals. They also used a secret language much of which now has been lost. To illustrate this argot, a vocabulary of 120 words from a short story and some poetical texts are given.—*Nathan Miller.*

1083. BLUMENTHAL, A. v. Das Pikenische. [The Picenian Dialect.] *Indogermanische Forschungen.* 47(1) Mar. 1929: 48-73.—Of the groups of inscriptions known as Old-Sabellian, Planta's second group found between Asculum and Truentus, together with one later inscription (*Notizie degli Scavi* 1903, 101 ff.) from Belmonte, gives the impression of close relationship in alphabet and language. They appear to belong to an Oscan-Umbrian group which may be called Picenian. The proper names give the leading clues to their decipherment. The language is somewhat closer to the Oscan than to the Umbrian and it is not improbable that it rests on an Illyrian substratum, as the proper names and the historical traditions of the locality would seem to indicate. (Tables show the forms of

declension and conjugation used and the place of the dialect in Italian speech.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1084. COLLINSON, W. E. Some gypsy notes. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 7(3-4) 1929: 114-120.—A philological study of (1) names of the gypsies in some northern languages, and (2) a list of words used by the Welsh gypsies which show unmistakable traces of Welsh influence.—*Nathan Miller.*

1085. TENORIO D'ALBUQUERQUE, MIGUEL. *Lingua Geral Tupi-Guarani.* [The Tupi-Guarani General Language.] *Rev. del Museu Paulista (Sao Paulo)* 16 Dec. 1928: 445-488.—This article, divided into two parts, each of which is subdivided into numerous succinct, concrete, argumentative, numbered paragraphs, sets out to prove: first, that there was no pre- or post-Cabralian (post-discovery) general native language in Brazil; second, that there never was a Tupi nation or tribe.—*P. A. Means.*

1086. WILLIAMS, JAMES. The Warau Indians of Guiana and vocabulary of their language. *J. Soc. des Américanistes de Paris.* 21(1) 1929: 201-261.—A continuation of Abstract #6864. The material is entirely linguistic.—*P. A. Means.*

1087. WOOLNER, A. C. Asoka and the gypsies. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 7(3-4) 1929: 108-111.—A theory that the Romani Rai language arose in the central area of India and travelled to the Northwest early enough to preserve such features as the "tr" in "trin" and the "st" in "vast."—*Nathan Miller.*

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

1088. MARTIN, HENRI. The Solutrean sculptures of Le Roc. *Antiquity.* 3(9): Mar. 1929: 45-48.—Not until the recent discovery of the workshop of Le Roc with its remarkable frieze did the full development of the sculptural art of the Solutrean period become evident. In this valley of Le Roc (Charente,

France) were found various sculptured blocks of horses, oxen, and human figures with the ornamental faces on the ground, perhaps thrown in this position by vandal invaders. These blocks rested on Solutrean occupation levels, and were covered by two other layers which can be attributed to the Solutrean period. The sculptures belong to the period of the highest development of Solutrean technique. Near the Le Roc



workshop was found a paleolithic burial consisting of three skeletons of the Chancelade type with several worked flints of paleolithic type and several reindeer bones. Since the skeletons belong to the Reindeer Age, have Chancelade features, and a Mongoloid aspect, they are thought to belong to the Solutrean period. The author believes that the Solutrean period is a phase, rather than an epoch, during which Mongoloid invaders influenced the sedentary tribes of Western Europe. These Mongoloids, who arrived at the close of the Aurignacian period, are the authors of the Le Roc frieze.—*Vincent M. Petrullo.*

1089. PÉQUART, MARTHE et SAINT-JUST. *Un gisement mésolithique en Bretagne.* [A mesolithic repository in Britain.] *Anthropologie.* 38 (5-6) 1928: 479-493.—The deposit is on the île Téviec, west of the Quiberon peninsula. The site was partially explored in 1803 by F. Gaillard. The Péquarts began their work in 1926. It is a shell-heap deposit containing industrial remains, such as small, triangular flints, nuclei from scratchers, retouched blades, paring knives, and graves. A superb hearth and several inhumation burials were uncovered. The grave goods consisted of shell necklaces and pendants (*Cypraea*, *Littorina*, *Trochus*, *Patella*, *Nassa*, *Dentalium*), a perforated shell of *Cardium* and two of *Buccinidae*, bone daggers, flint tools of the Tardenoisian type, etc. On the skull of one adult rested the antlers of a stag.—*George Grant MacCurdy.*

## NORTH AMERICA

### NORTH OF MEXICO

1090. HINSDALE, WILBERT B. Indian mounds: West Twin Lake, Montmorency County, Michigan. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci. Arts & Letters.* 10 1928. (Published 1929) 91-102.—Eight out of possibly fifteen low mounds, on the north shore of West Twin lake, are described as being from 8 inches to 40 inches high and from 5 feet to 28 feet in diameter. Some are stratified. Skeletons were found in most of them. There were no artifacts except a few perforated shells, and some knotted string. The interments were evidently bystripped skeletons, in the flesh and communal ossuary. Evidence of dental caries was frequent. A dog skeleton was found with that of a woman and child. (6 figures; 3 plates).—*Arthur C. Parker.*

1091. JEANÇON, J. A. Archaeological investigations in the Taos Valley, New Mexico, during 1920. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.* 81 (12) Jun. 1929: 1-29.—This article describes and illustrates prehistoric Pueblo remains at Llano, regarded as representing a late phase of the black-on-white pottery period, perhaps just preceding the beginning of the glazed wares in the Rio Grande Valley. It includes a discussion of the following: structural features in detail, including those of a Kiva; artifacts of stone and bone; pipes, fetishistic objects, basketry, pottery; and a comparison with artifacts from other New Mexico sites.—*F. W. Hodge.*

1092. SMITH, H. I. and WINTEMBERG, W. J. Some shell-heaps in Nova Scotia. *Natl. Museum of Canada. Anthropological Series* #9. *Bull.* #47. 1929: pp. 192.—Eighteen shell-heaps and a prehistoric cemetery were excavated by Patterson. A modern cemetery was located, and the implements were described and classified according to use. The sites lie on the islands of Merigomish harbor and south of Merigomish Big Island. The recoveries indicate a prehistoric Micmac culture. The pottery is attributed as northern archaic. A second series of sites, mostly shell-heaps, are described as being along the coast and upon the islands of Mahone Bay. Judging by the small number and variety of finds, the culture was poor and crude. In

this respect it is typical when compared with the littoral habitation sites along the North Atlantic coast. Thirty-two offset plates illustrate the artifacts recovered. Plate VI shows a harpoon spirally painted with red.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

1093. WATERMAN, T. T. Culture horizons in the southwest. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 31 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 367-400.—The writer criticizes the efforts made by archaeologists to determine the chronological sequence of the sedentary cultures of the southwest, and dislikes especially the terminology which has grown up as archaeological problems have gradually been solved. To overcome all this, he presents a new tabulation to illustrate the culture horizons (not periods) as he sees them after reading much of the literature of the subject. (Partial bibliography).—*F. W. Hodge.*

1094. WATSON, EDITHA L. Caves of the upper Gila river, New Mexico. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 31 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 299-306.—Describes and illustrates caves inhabited by Indians in early times, especially on the west bank of the Gila. Evidences of occupancy are walls of stone and adobe, grinding implements, corncobs, pottery (black-on-white and corrugated), pictographs, and turquoise beads. Remains of an infant have been found, with a doll made of wool on a Yucca bed. Similar remains on the middle bank have not yet been explored by archaeologists, but contain many pictographs; and probably there are others on the east bank. A theory as to origin of the remains is presented.—*F. W. Hodge.*

## EUROPE

1095. BURKITT, M. C. Rock carvings in the Italian Alps. *Antiquity.* 3 (10) Jun. 1929: 155-164.—The rock carvings on the slopes around Mount Bego in the Italian Maritime Alps fall generally into three classes, (1) animals, mostly cattle, (2) tools and weapons, and (3) signs, patterns, and scenes. There are also several representations of human figures alone or in connection with ploughing scenes. The figures have no outline but are made up of punch marks which completely cover their surface. The author suggests that, culturally, all the carvings can be assigned to the Bronze Age (though some are older than others) and that they were probably drawn during seasonal pilgrimages to Monte Bego by the inhabitants of neighboring valleys in connection with an agricultural rite.—*George Grant MacCurdy.*

## ASIA AND OCEANIA

(See also Entry 1172)

1096. KNAPP, F. V. Interesting Maori artifacts (Nelson District). *J. Polynesian Soc.* 38 (149) Mar. 1929: 27-28.—Sites on the lower Waimea River, Nelson District, New Zealand, contain abundant traces of former extensive population. Among numerous stone artifacts to be found have been noted several which the author considers may have been treads for spades, or, as the editors suggest, simple foot rests, also a black polished serpentine object which the author is unable to identify but which in some respects resembles a spade tread.—*Helen H. Roberts.*

1097. STUTTERHEIM, W. F. Een bronzen Schedelnap. [A bronze skullcup.] *Djâwâ.* 9 (1) Jan. 1929: 14-15.—W. F. Stutterheim, Director of the school for Oriental studies in Surakarta (Java), gives an illustration of a very interesting bronze skullcup from central Java, in possession of S. C. Th. van der Paaardt in Weltevreden (Java). This object is a spherical or oval bowl, which occurs in Indian sculpture. In Tibet such skullcups were used by tantric sects. Probably this piece dates from the period between the 8th and the 10th centuries. It is difficult to decide if



it is a Buddhist or a Çivaitic kapala, but the finding place, high in the mountains, argues in favor of a Çivaitic origin, because the mountains of Java present the traditional and sacred hiding places to the worshippers of Gizindra, the Lord of Mountains, (Çiva). This is the first example of a kapala in Java. Neither

the Museum of the Royal Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, nor the Royal Ethnographical Museum in Leyden (Holland), which contain the largest collections of Javanese antiquities, possess a skullcup from Java.—*Hendrik H. Juynboll.*

## ETHNOLOGY

### GENERAL

1098. BÉGOUEN. The magic origin of prehistoric art. *Antiquity*. 3 (9) Mar. 1929: 5-19.—Art was born in magic. If the caveman painted, or drew, or sculptured, it is because he thought thus to aid the quest for his daily needs. He hoped through pictorial representation to augment his power over the beasts he hunted, just as many primitive peoples do to this day. The fact that the drawings are generally found as far removed as possible from the entrance of the cave, and in nooks and corners very remote and difficult of access, as at Tuc d'Audoubert, Montespan, Trois-Frères, etc., proves that it was magical ritual rather than art which inspired this type of work. These drawings were not found in parts of caves which were used for habitation. The notion was that an image of a creature was a part of the creature itself. Any harm done to the image, would then be communicated to the animal. Arrows indicated in the flanks, and other mutilations, such as headless images, were drawn in order to ensure success to the hunter in the forthcoming chase. Reproduction was represented in order to have plenty. The representation of the body was thus also magical. Animal representation was less frequently used among agricultural people because they were not dependent upon the chase, but upon the fertility of the soil.—*Vincent M. Petruccio.*

1099. FAIRCHILD, MILDRED, and HART, HORNELL. A million years of evolution in tools. *Sci. Monthly*. 28 Jan. 1929: 71-79.—A study of the implements and tools of prehistoric man gives a deep perspective on culture evolution. If large units of time are taken as the measure there is marked acceleration in the pace of evolution. Five variables enter into the efficiency of these tools: (1) Keeness and durability of the cutting edge; (2) differentiation and specialization; (3) effectiveness of mechanisms employed to apply the blade to the materials to be cut; (4) utilization of auxiliary power; and (5) mastery displayed in the technique of manufacture.—*W. D. Wallis.*

1100. SCHWIETERING, JULIUS. Das Volkslied als Gemeinschaftslied. [The folk-song as a community song.] *Euphorion*. 30 (1-2) 1929: 236-244.—What keeps the song alive in the village? How, when, and by whom is it sung? Lads and lassies between school and marriage ages, that is, between the ages of 14-20, are the guardians of the folk-song. It is sung in leisure hours and at light work: after twilight, during the Sunday stroll, at the spinning wheel. The fact that spinning is, for the peasant, a light occupation, is sometimes forgotten. When the school-free maidens wander through the breadth of the village streets on a summer evening, they spontaneously break into song. Perhaps one sings the first song alone, or perhaps when she has finished the first bar or *motif*, the others chime in. In short, the folk-song exists only as a community song.—*W. D. Wallis.*

### NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 1084)

#### MEXICO

1101. GAMIZ, EVERARDO. Las razas indígenas del estado de Durango. El problema de su educación.

[Indigenous races in the state of Durango. The problem of their education.] *Memorias y Rev. de la Soc. Científica "Antonio Alzate."* 49 (1-6) 1928: 13-36.—An examination of early Spanish accounts, supplemented by the limited archaeological information available, leads to a list of tribes inhabiting the Mexican State of Durango at the time of the Conquest. These historical sources, and place names in the region, show that these various tribes spoke languages of the Piman or Sonoran group. Four of this group, Cora, Huichol, Tepehuan and Acaxae, as well as Aztec, are represented in the region today. All these original peoples still exist, exhibiting in large measure aboriginal customs, of which a brief summary is given. The economic habits and household activities and customs are described, and instances of the essentially pagan character of the contemporary religion are given. Under these circumstances, rendered more difficult by the Indian's suspicion of the person with white blood, the education of the inhabitants is attended with great difficulties. A rural teacher needs the zeal and willingness to sacrifice self to the life of a missionary. The indicated person for such a teaching position is an educated native who already speaks the native language and understands his people, but persons of this sort who become educated are often reluctant to return from city life to the isolation and hardship of the Indian village.—*Robert Redfield.*

1102. MAROFF, TRISTAN, D. Frescoes of José Clemente Orozco. *Mexican Folkways*. 4 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929.—With reference to the frescoes, created by Orozco, which are in the Escuela Nacional Preparatoria de México, which have an ethnological as well as a social significance, Dr. Maroff, Latin-American writer, says the following: "His pictures of a formidable intensity of expression, can only be understood by those who have suffered and whose flesh has been torn by the draghooks of the revolution. Of Orozco it may be said without being guilty of exaggeration that he is a Goya but more tormented and realistic, a Goya of the last epoch, the Goya of the "Villa of the Dead Man," and the "Caprices," only that in Orozco, the vindicating social sense which informs all his work is portrayed with a cutting intensity. Perhaps, because of this, it penetrates more deeply. It is, of course, intimately tied up with the vigorous ideology that we have agreed in calling "post-war." They are pictures that speak to the soul, expressions that synthesize an enormous unrest. There is something in the atmosphere they create that causes the hand to go up in a gesture of sincere and human admiration."—*Eduardo Noguera.*

1103. MONTES DE OCA, JOSÉ G. San Agustín Acolman. *Memorias y Rev. de la Soc. Científica "Antonio Alzate."* 49 (1-6) 1928: 139-190.—This paper is a description of the scenic and sentimental charms of the rural village community of San Agustín Acolman in the valley of Teotihuacan, northeast of Mexico City. There is a detailed description, with photographic illustrations, of the 16th century church of Acolman. In conclusion the author portrays the religious ceremonies, carried on by the Indian residents in that church during Holy Week, including the veiling and unveiling of the altars, the clothing of the sacred images, and the offerings of prayer and incense by the worshippers.—*Robert Redfield.*

1104. MIYAR, CARLOS ALONSO. La Pirámide de "Tepalcayo," Pueblo. [The pyramid "Tepalcayo,"



Pueblo.] *Memorias y Rev. de la Soc. Científica "Antonio Alzate."* 49 (1-6) 1928: 201-207.—Torquemada, Mendieta, and other early Spanish sources make reference to an Indian pueblo of Totomihuacan. A codex discovered by Paso y Troncoso in the state of Puebla depicts the migration of a Nahua tribe of Totomihuacas. Near the present Puebla village of Totomihuacan there stands little known pyramidal structures of pre-Columbian origin. The principle structure, Tepalcayo, consists of three superimposed truncated pyramids. The base forms a long rectangle, oriented to the points of the compass. A peculiar structural feature is formed by the terraces which are very long and extend only on the west side of the next higher pyramidal mass; at the east end the face of the structure is a single unbroken inclined surface.—*Robert Redfield.*

1105. REDFIELD, ROBERT. An ancient art in an ancient village. *Mexican Folkways.* 4 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 199-231.—The author, who has lived for several years among the people of Tepoztlán, state of Morelos, has been able to observe and study the fusion between the European cultures, brought by the Spanish, and the retention of the ancient or archaeological culture. Because of the isolation in which this people has lived, it has conserved more than any other its characteristics and it can be said that the present inhabitants are direct descendants of the ancient *Tlahuicas* who founded the locality in remote times. The wearing of the *huaraches* or sandals, is entirely like the experimentation with the use of the sombrero which is of European origin, as well as the use of the *zarape*, which is a fusion of the Indian *tilmahili* and the Spanish *cobija*. We recognize that these three things are the peculiar clothes of the inhabitant and of Mexican use, constituting wearing apparel of all Mexicans. The Spanish in breaking down the old, indigenous culture, changed the religion and even certain customs, but the utensils are the same which the Indians used. The food, the method of cooking, the baskets and mats (*petates*), the manner of cultivating and storing the maize, keep their primitive character. This may be better illustrated by seeing the very considerable use made of the old spindle whorls (*malacates*), seen so frequently in the environs, with which they weave their modern cloth, making use of the same looms and primitive methods as before the conquest.—*Eduardo Noguera.*

## NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 1077)

1106. REAGAN, ALBERT J. The fourth of July summer solstice ceremony of the Navajos. *Southern Workman.* 58 (7) Jul. 1929: 310-313.—A brief account of a more or less mongrel performance.—*F. W. Hodge.*

1107. THOMAS, ALFRED B. An eighteenth century Comanche document. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 31 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 289-298.—A printing and translation of a newly discovered, very valuable manuscript on a little known Indian Tribe of the plains.—*William C. MacLeod.*

## SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 1079, 1085, 1086)

1108. COOK, O. F. Peru as a primitive center of agriculture. *J. Washington Acad. Sci.* 19 (6) Mar. 1929: 127-128.—The ancient Peruvians attained to a greater mastery over the soil and its productions than any other peoples of America. They were experts at terracing, in artificial placement, and at irrigating by means of masonry channels, thanks to which abilities they were able to carry intensive agriculture into every possible corner and up to an altitude of 14,000 feet. The plants cultivated were all derivatives of indigenous

wild plants, and indigenous wild animals were domesticated in some cases. An idea of the range of early Peruvian agriculture is given by the fact that they had over ninety names for cultivated plants; indeed, the early Peruvians utilized every important plant known to tropical America.—*Philip A. Means.*

1109. DURAND, JUAN E. Procedencia de los Araucanos. [The place from which the Araucanians came.] *Rev. Chilena de Hist. y Geog. (Santiago de Chile)* 58 (62) Sep. 1928: 171-191.—The author asserts categorically that the Araucanians came from the Amazonian forests and from the Gran Chaco, as did all the other folk of South America. In the 8th century the Araucanians moved from the last-named region into the districts of Jujuy, Tucumán, and Catamarca (in Argentina). After that they were in close contact with the Collas, Cuzcas (*sic*), Lipis, and other tribes of Hualla origin. Much linguistic material is presented to support these assertions. The Huallas, according to this author, were the folk who built the cyclopean style buildings at Chavín, Huánuco, Machu Picchu, Tiahuanaco, and elsewhere, and the Incas merely carried on their civilization. Durand proceeds to show that there was the closest kind of connection between the cultures of northwestern Argentina and those of Peru, the so-called Draconian art of the former being linked with Mochica and Recuay art in Peru, and the cat-god being common to all of them. Later on, after prolonged residence among the Diaguitas, who were the civilized native-folk of northwestern Argentina, the Araucanians moved westward into Chile. A proof of the forest origin of the Araucanians is their deep-seated love of freedom and refusal to be dominated. The term *Arauco* means cold in Quechua, and it was applied by the Incas to the people whom they found in Chile.—*P. A. Means.*

1110. ELLIOTT, L. E. A man of quality in ancient Peru. *Pan-American Mag.* 42 (2) Oct. 1929: 79-88.—Elliott describes the "Inca man of quality." There is no documentation.—*Philip A. Means.*

1111. GUEVARA, TOMÁS. Sobre el origen de los Araucanos. [On the origin of the Araucanians.] *Rev. Chilena de Hist. y Geog. (Santiago de Chile)* 59 (63) Dec. 1928: 128-168.—This article is an attack upon Ricardo Latcham and his ideas concerning Araucanian history. Latcham holds that the Araucanians migrated into Chile from territory which is now part of Argentina; Guevara holds that the Araucanians migrated from Chile eastward into Argentina. It is Latcham's opinion that the migration took place after 900 A.D., the date of the decay of the Tiahuanaco empire in the Andean area, and he dates the migration westward in the 14th century.—*P. A. Means.*

1112. MÉTRAUX, A. Les Indiens Waitaka. [The Waitaka Indians.] *J. Soc. des Américanistes de Paris.* 21 (1) 1929: 107-126.—A study of the ethnology of eastern Brazil which is based upon an unpublished manuscript of the French cosmographer André Thevet, and written after his sojourn in Rio de Janeiro, 1550-1554. The Indians here in question are one of the pre-Tupi peoples of the seaboard of Brazil, and so belong to the *-zé* (or *Ges*) linguistic family. At any rate, according to Ehrenreich, whom the author cites, the point is unprovable, because the Waitaka language has completely vanished. They were a primitive hunter and fisher-folk who also practiced an undeveloped type of agriculture, being ignorant, however, of the value of manioc, but growing maize and certain tubers. Their mode of life was semi-nomadic. Their houses were poor huts made of leaves, or wattle and thatch. Their polity was communal. Both sexes were skilful, with the bow and arrow, and imported the wood therefor from their inland neighbors, the Ocauan. They were warlike, savage, and cannibalistic. They conducted trade with their neighbors by means of silent barter,



displaying the object that they offered in exchange for something else which was shown, no word spoken on either side. After the exchange was made the Waitaka would try to recapture the price paid and escape with it. Returning to linguistic matters, the author shows that the Waitaka probably were kin of the Coroado and Puri, who were of the -zé linguistic family. The article ends with a quotation from Thevet's MS. in the *Bibliothèque Nationale, Fonds français*, No. 15,454, folios 114-116, written in 1593.—*Philip A. Means.*

1113. UNSIGNED. · Nociones sobre creencias, usos y costumbres de los Catíos del occidente de Antioquia. [Brief notes on the beliefs, usages, and customs of the Catíos of western Antioquia.] *J. Soc. des Américanistes de Paris*. 21 1929: 71-105.—The materials for this article were collected by missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of Saint Catharine of Siena, whose House is at Santa Rosa de Osos, Colombia. The notes open with an account of the *jaibaná* or medicine-men of the Catíos, whose purposes and methods smack of witchcraft and diabolism, whose activities often occur in the night, and whose ideas are at violent odds with those of the Sisters. Baptisms are a frequent form of jollification, with strict separation of the sexes, however, and there are dances by men and by women separately, each sex dancing in groups to the sound of drums and other primitive instruments, and many quaint customs accompany the proceedings. Another form of festivity is called *convite*. Its object is the group-performance, mostly by men, of a piece of work for the benefit of the man who issues the invitation. Supplies of food and drink, particularly the latter, are on hand, and stimulate the persons present to great joviality which lasts far into the night. Wakes around the body of a dead person, previous to burial, are also common, noisy, and full of native etiquette. There follows a minute account of the superstitions of the Catíos. The native ideas of history include a recognition of three ages: first, that of the Burumíá, who lived in great trees, who had no tools but used blow-guns wherewith to kill birds, and who ate human flesh, for which God consumed them with fire; second, that of the Carautas, who were workers of gold, some of whom were cannibals, who were given to all manner of shameful connections, for which God converted them into animals; third, the modern Indians, who descend from earthen dolls into whom God blew life. The remainder of the article is taken up with an interesting account of the myths of the Catíos and of matters related thereto.—*P. A. Means.*

### EUROPE

(See also Entries 1177, 1179, 1181, 1187, 1188, 1226, 1892)

1114. GEWIN, EVERARD E. "Afkloppen." [The touch-wood superstition.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 5(1) Jan. 1929: 39-43.—In Holland as in Denmark the touch-wood superstition seems to be known in the cities, but not in the rural communities. It is also known in England, and related forms have been observed in Sweden and in Germany. It can be analyzed in two concepts: (1) that a laudatory remark, is apt to be followed by calamity or misfortune; and (2) that this misfortune can be averted by touching or knocking on (unpainted) wood. This latter conception is to be explained by the belief in the possibility of transferring evil, disease, etc. to trees and plants; the wooden object touched plays the role of "pars pro toto," and touching the table, is the equivalent of touching the tree out of which the table was made. As for the first concept, there is a great deal of evidence in the religious as well as in the popular literature of many peoples that calamity has a propensity to follow

in the wake of prosperity. R. Baerwald would explain it by the antagonism between conscious and sub-conscious activities.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

1115. SYMONS, ARTHUR. Notes on the Romani Rai. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 7 (3-4) 1929: 104-107.—*Nathan Miller.*

### AFRICA

1116. AZIKIWE, BEN N. Nigerian political institutions. *J. Negro Hist.* 14(3) Jul. 1929: 328-340.—This is a study of the political institutions of the Hausas, Yorubas, and Ibos. The Hausas, of Egyptian origin, according to Morel and Barth "early attained a fairly high degree of civilization," created a federation, established their language as the *lingua franca* of the western Soudan, and their judicial procedure as the basis of the Emirates today. Corruption, exorbitant taxes, and Portuguese slave raids brought about the downfall of the confederation. The Yorubas, who likewise possessed an organized government from an early date, claim common descent with the Ibos from the bellicose Benin Kingdom. The Yorubas have established a limited monarchy or "what I prefer to call monarchical republicanism. By this, the state is ruled by the King, while sovereignty resides in the Ogbonis [a secret society] who are the representatives of the people." Municipal functions are exercised by an appointed Bale or Major. The Ogboni can depose the king and appoint his successor. The qualifications for kingship are explained. Women above fifty lunar years may vote. Only those of aristocratic descent are eligible to public office. The Ibos (Onitshans) whose state originated from a social compact, are ruled by a number of edicts of their first king, Chima. Only "free born" are eligible to high offices; only "sons of the soil" can be peers. The composition and powers of a cabinet and of a military council are explained.—*R. W. Logan.*

1117. COLLE, A. La notion de l'âme désincarnée chez les Bashi. [The Bashi notion of the disincarnate soul.] *Congo* 10(4) Apr. 1929: 583-597.—A detailed analysis of what the Bashi consider to be the soul, where it resides in the human body, where it comes from, when it leaves the body, and where it goes to, etc. As a whole, the souls of the deceased go to a place above the sky, after having passed a certain period under the surface of the earth. The souls of some individuals of either sex, however, of the "valiant," re-enter their bodies and go to a country of volcanic mountains, where they have a continuous good time, dancing, feasting, and playing the harp. This resurrection used to be the privilege of every mortal, but was lost by the egoistic conduct of a jealous woman. For the chiefs a kind of momentary metempsychosis is believed to exist; there is a very vivid belief in ghosts, and occasionally whole communities are panic-stricken. They nominally believe in one supreme God, but do not pay the slightest attention or mark of respect to Him; the souls of the deceased have been ordained by God to look after the welfare of mankind, and hence ancestor-worship has developed into wide proportions. There are many offers to the souls of the ancestors, some of which are described in minute detail. Three good photographs of these rites are given, and on the whole, the native terminology is included.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

1118. DE GRAER, REV. A. M. "L'Art de guerir chez les Azande" (suite). [The art of curing with the Azande. (cont.)] *Congo* 10 I, (3) Mar. 1929: 361-408.—A detailed description of 54 diseases known to the Azande, with all the information and particulars as in the author's previous paper. An extensive alphabetical list of the materia medica used follows; the scientific identification of the plants used is lacking. The native terminology of diseases, plants, etc. is given.—*Frans. M. Olbrechts.*

1119. DUBOIS, H. M. L'idée de Dieu chez les



anciens Malgaches. [The concept of God among the ancient Malagasy.] *Anthropos*. 24(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 281-311.—The author describes the confusion in the texts and traditions regarding the ancient Malagasy (Madagascar) concept of God, and the contradictory statements of witnesses and documents. He analyzes the relevant customs, texts, and proper names of God, and describes the fundamental monotheism and the superficial atheism. He concludes that among the Malagasy, the concept of the Divinity has been conditioned by the times. There is a direct relation between its dignity and its antiquity. The concept of one God, which is revealed by the ancient traditions, is latent in the soul of the people. The cult of ancestors was never idolatry. The belief in God was dormant rather than dead, and after contact with Christianity it revived. In Malagasy problems there can be no dogmatic assertions, for Madagascar culture is too complex in origin, traditions, contacts, etc., to permit simple or final solutions. Only systematic analyses and syntheses of the cultures of the entire island will enable the ethnologist, finally, to penetrate its secrets.—*W. D. Wallis*.

1120. WANGER, W. Afrikanische Völkernamen in Europäischen Sprachen. [Names of African peoples in European languages.] *Africa* 2(4) Oct., 1929: 413-418.—Since there is considerable difference in spelling African names on maps and in books, an effort should be made to establish a uniform spelling. For example, according to Werner, the prefix *Ba* makes Suto plural. It is incorrect, therefore, to say either a Basuto or the Basutos, but rather a Suto or the Basuto. If this is true, then one should also say a Ntu and the Bantu and not a Bantu or the Bantus. Similar reasoning is applied to other plural prefixes. Secondly, among the Zulu tribes, it is customary to write not Amazulu and Abesutu but amaZulu and abeSutu. The strangeness of this orthography is no excuse for departing from it for other languages require even more unusual spelling.—*R. W. Logan*.

1121. HIRSCHBERG, WALTER. Die viertägige Marktwoche in Afrika. [The four-day market week in Africa.] *Anthropos*. 24(3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 613-619.—An example of the four-day week is that followed in Benin in Niger territory. Here a year is composed of 364 days, with 13 months of 28 days, 7 weeks in each month, with a market held every 4 days in a different town. A monthly market is also held every 28 days, and the month is named after the place where this is held. Every 4 years, there is a leap-year in which an additional market is held to even up with the 365-day solar year. There are variations of this system throughout Africa. Although the 28-day month corresponds with a "moon-month," it is not considered that this is a vital or purposeful connection. This calendar is based on culture traits of the lower hoe-culture peoples. The 4-day week in the Congo region is thought to be derived from the Sudan which explains certain disparities between it and the rest of the Congo culture. A typical calendar can be preserved only in its culture-milieu and falls with it.—*Nathan Miller*.

1122. LEBZELTER, VIKTOR. Zur geschichte der Bergdama. [The history of the Bergdama.] [Tripolitania.] *Anthropos*. 23(5-6) Sept.-Dec. 1928: 817-821.—The original home of the Bergdama in southwest Africa has long remained a mystery. Two legendary tales gotten from Ama-Xosa natives are given to furnish an explanation of the wanderings that led these people to their present home. Linguistic comparisons are also made to test these tales.—*Nathan Miller*.

1123. PFALZ, RICHARD. Arabische Hochzeitsbräuche in Tripolitania. [Arabian marriage customs in Tripolitania.] *Anthropos*. 24(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 221-227.—Wedding ceremonies of the Arabs of Tripolitania differ from those of other Arabs because of

Italian influence and because of their relative poverty. Before the wedding and during the childhood of the betrothed girl, especially after puberty, she is carefully guarded but not respected. For a man, his relatives go to seek out a likely woman. Girls are "accidentally" displayed at this occasion. If the report pleases the man, his men-relatives offer the "saddag" to the girl's parents. This consists of a pre-gift and the actual bride-price which may consist of gold, cattle, clothing, etc. and which may run up to great value. This can never be taken back from the woman. Part of the "saddag" is the "bian," or gift, the acceptance of which binds the girl to decline advances of other men. The "akd" or contract is then signed without the presence of the brides' people. For the marriage ceremony, women are sent out to invite guests by sounding a peculiar "triller" instrument before their doors. The bride receives toilet articles (by camel) from the groom; for two days following, the bride's hands are covered with red henna and the lucky star or omens of the pair are discovered. The bride is conducted by her mother into the house of the groom. At the entrance, a bottle of water is broken. She is called "queen" for seven days thereafter. The men remain apart and a rich banquet is held. The bride's closest servant remains to clothe her for the bridal night. Bride and groom put pieces of sugar in each other's mouths. All wait until news is received that the bride has lost her virginity, at which there is great rejoicing. The groom is called "sultan" for seven days. Women are sometimes sent back after a short time, but take with them the "saddag." Polygamy is common, although in the marriage-contract a clause may be inserted to forbid the groom to take another bride subsequently.—*Nathan Miller*.

1124. ROUVROY, V. Le "Milwa." [The "Milwa" society.] *Congo* 10 I,(5) May 1929: 783-798.—A description of the "Milwa", a society of the Bambole tribe, Aruwimi district, which has often been misnamed a secret society. There is nothing really secret about it; its main aim is to initiate the young boys of the tribe, once they attain an age between 7 and 12, to instruct them and to teach them the native laws and customs: adepts have means of recognizing each other by signs, and they speak a ritual language. The four priests who preside at the ceremony are at the same time the chiefs of the tribe, and are the judges in any conflict or crime. A very elaborate description of the initiation ceremonies is given, and is illustrated by 5 photographs.—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

1125. SCHAPERA, I. Matrilocal marriage in Southern Rhodesia. *Man*. 29(7) Jul. 1929: 113-117.—The custom of "lobola" exists among the Bantus of South Africa. It is the practice whereby some form of material wealth, usually cattle, is transferred from the family of the bridegroom to the family of the bride in consideration of the reproductive power of the woman, which by the act of marriage, passes from her own family into that of her spouse. By this act, the fruits of the marriage become heirs to the father, and take his name. The woman by this act goes to live with the husband, i. e., the marriage is patrilocal. If poor, the husband works off the payment for the wife's family, or the marriage is matrilocal until the time that the husband can afford the other type. Thus, these customs indicate that matrilocal and patrilocal marriages may exist side by side, determined by economic factors.—*Nathan Miller*.

1126. TALBOT, P. AMAURY. The earth goddess cult in Nigeria. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250(509) Jul. 1929: 168-177.—The Earth Goddess is the directing intelligence, the bestower of all crops, and the life-giver, in the cult of the natives of Nigeria. She rules through her underlings, it is thought, who reside in every plot of earth, tree, spring, rock, etc. as a sort of genius



loei, mana, or Pan. Reproduction and fertility are considered the most important things in life, in nature and in man. Hence, the close attachment to the soil which has prevented the growth of the idea of private property in land. These earth spirits are often hard to distinguish from the ancestral spirits. The oldest symbol of the Earth-Goddess is the sacred tree, to be found in every village, but the most common representation is the earthen pot containing water, sometimes eggs, palm-wine, phallic marks, or a growing tree. The places of contact with her are in caverns, to which people resort to decide disputes and other weighty matters.—*Nathan Miller.*

1127. TANGHE, P. BAS. *Het Dorpsleven bij de Ngbandi.* [Ngbandi village life.] *Congo* 10 8(4) Apr. 1929: 635-642.—A chapter from a book by the same author that is to appear soon: "*De Ngbandi naar het leven geschilderd*" (The Ngbandi as They Are). In this chapter, the war customs are described. Not only is the tribe as a whole warlike, but every individual is quarrelsome. Strife and quarrel are rampant almost every day, the occasion mostly being jeers and taunts about alleged cowardice, unwarranted bravado, etc. Dances and ceremonies prior to setting out on a war expedition are described. The Ngbandi fight with method and strategy. The members of a family, related by blood or by marriage, usually stick together in the fight, as "your own people do not desert you in your need." A boy who sees his father or his older brother disarmed, hands over his weapons to him and retires from the battlefield. If a warrior sees his brother killed he warns his other relatives, and endeavors to draw them out of the struggle "so that all of his kin may not be killed." No one is allowed to speak to a woman whose husband is absent on a war-expedition, nor should any one enter her house.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

1128. VERTENTEN, P.- M.S.C. *Congoleesche Vertelsels der Nkundo-negers.* [Congo Tales of the Nkundo-tribe.] *Congo* 10(3) Mar. 1929: 409-418.—Two unpublished tales, one about a man-eating goblin, the other about an obstinate wife that meets with punishment at the hands of fairies. The typical African moral is not lacking. Netherlandish text only.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

1129. VIAENE, REV. LEO. *Uit het leven der Bahunde.* [Bahunde life.] *Congo.* 11(1) Jun. 1929: 48-53; 11(2) Jul. 1929: 267-281.—Notes about the life of the Bahunde of the N.W. shore of Lake Kivu. These refer mostly to the Banyungu division, and were written at the request and under the supervision of the author by native school children. They deal almost exclusively with the multifarious "mahanos" or tabus, and are listed systematically under the following headings: (1) accidents: rain, thunder, and hailstorms, dwellings, children, food, hens, goats and cows, bow, razor, and grinding-stone; (2) everyday life: etiquette, dress and attire, toilet, dwellings, marriage, pregnancy, birth, food preparation, brewing banana-beer, agriculture, soap and salt-making, animals, blacksmiths, journeys, tam-tam, quarrels, illness, and death. Hardly any native terminology is given.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

1130. WALK, LEOPOLD. *Initiationszeremonien und Pubertätsriten der südafrikanischen Stämme.* [Initiation ceremonies and puberty rites of South African tribes.] *Anthropos.* 23(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1928: 861-966.—This is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the literature dealing with the puberty and initiation ceremonies of the tribes south of the Zambesi-Kunene line in Africa. The initiation ceremonies are treated by tribes, and separately for boys and girls. The general conclusion as arrived at these ceremonies, coupled with the mystery-cults, holds the innermost secrets of the psychology of the primitive man. Bibliography, ethnological maps.—*Nathan Miller.*

## ASIA

(See also Entries 1047, 1082, 1087, 1164, 1168, 1286, 1371)

1131. ANDERSON, LILY STRICKLAND. *Hindu religious festivals and their music.* *Calcutta Rev.* 31(1) Apr. 1929: 44-56.—Hinduism has become one of the most complicated religious systems in existence due to its impregnation with animism and colorful, sensuous ritualism. In the lower ranks, especially, there exists black magic, beliefs in witchcraft, evil-eye, amulets, etc. There are countless festivals spread throughout the year. The greatest of these is the spring festival, at which the reawakening of nature is celebrated with joyous rites. There are also such festivals, as that of the Young Girls, in which marriage ceremonies are performed in pantomime, and the worship of the paternal ancestors at the waning of the moon in October, which is really the worship of the male principle in procreation. A ten-day bacchanalia to the god Krishna, is an example of licentiousness, while the rain-festival in Bengal, which celebrates the coming of the rain in the summer, is a beautiful rite, for which Tagore composed the words and music. There are festivals to the sacred cows in November, and the Nag Pachami, or festival of snakes, in August, at which time offerings of milk and grain are made to snakes. The various phases of the moon are celebrated, and frequent ceremonies are held for the honor of the numerous nature-spirits and ancestral spirits. Music plays an important part and is considered to be of divine origin.—*Nathan Miller.*

1132. BIJLMER, H. J. T. *The Pigmy question, more especially in relation to New Guinea and its environs.* [Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress. Tokyo. Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926. 2] 1928: 2390-2396.—The so-called Pigmies of New Guinea vary in stature from the average of 145 to 155 cm., the majority being above 150 cm. With the exception of the Goliath Pigmies, which have a cephalic index of 83.4, they are mesocephalic (between 75 and 80). We may well doubt that these people are Pigmies. Up to the present no one has discovered a Negrito group living adjacent to the Papuans. The "Pigmies" are probably Papuans who depart from the average stature, but only within the normal frequency curve. The little mountain Papuans of New Guinea are probably not Pigmies. They may be allied to the Negritos, but they are, nevertheless, true Papuans.—*W. D. Wallis.*

1133. BOGORAS-TAN, WALDEMAR G. *Cultural and scientific work among the primitive tribes of Siberia.* *J. Washington Acad. Sci.* 19(8) Apr. 1929: 167-168.—This is the author's abstract of an illustrated lecture which he presented at the 22nd meeting of the Washington Academy at the Cosmos Club, October 18, 1928. The various tribes under consideration are listed and some account given of the need and the provision made for certain relief work by the Russian government as a basis also for scientific, ethnographic studies among them, which the government is also sponsoring.—*Helen H. Roberts.*

1134. BRANDES, E. W. *Into primeval Papua by seaplane.* *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 56(3) Sep. 1929: 253-332.—This is the account of an expedition into interior New Guinea in search of disease-resisting sugar cane. The article contains descriptions of numerous features of the material culture of the natives. (Illustrated.)—*Asael T. Hansen.*

1135. DAY, CLARENCE BURTON. *Kuan-Yin: goddess of mercy.* *China J. Sci. & Arts.* 10(6) Jun. 1929: 288-295.—Kuan-Yin represents in popular thinking the element of loving-kindness and compassion in life; in the Buddhist pantheon, the Goddess of Mercy, which may be traced directly from the male Bodhisat, was originally the God of Mercy, called Avalokitsevara.



In China, this deity has been popularized by legends which syncretize Taoist with the Buddhist lore. Kuan-Yin is believed to be able to appear in all forms and in all lands to save men, and later becomes a great miracle-worker who is able to bring trees to life, subdue demons, etc. The sacred mountain of this deity is on the island of P'u-to, where she is the protectress of sailors and mistress of the South Seas. She is usually represented as thousand-armed, which represents her manifold activities or potency, or as white-robed, or crossing the sea on a sea-monster. There are many carvings of her on rocks, at mouths of caves, and scrolls, each representing some phase of her protean activity for good.—*Nathan Miller.*

1136. FINDEISEN, HANS. Die Fischerei im Leben der "altsibirischen" Völkerstämme. [Fishing in the life of the old Siberian tribes.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 60 (1-8) 1928 (Publ. 1929): 1-73.—The fishing usages and folkways of the "old-Siberian" tribes are considered in their relationships to the rest of the culture-complexes of these tribes. The study is restricted to the older tribes, because the present peoples in these regions, such as the Tungus, Yakuts, etc. are thought to have received their present culture from the original inhabitants of their lands. These "old-Siberians" are divided into two groups for the purpose of the study, viz, the west group on the Yenesei River and its tributaries, and an eastern group composed of such tribes as the Yukaghir, Tschuki, Ainu, and the Polar peoples. The tools used in fishing, the various techniques so employed, the various employments of fish-products for clothes, glass, pouches, etc. are considered in detail for each tribe. The more important the fishing is economically, the greater is its impression on the social and mental life of the tribes, especially in the cult and religious practices, and in the applied forms of artistic endeavor. These comparisons of the fish-culture complex of the various tribes help also to reveal the history of eastern Siberia, although there are still numerous lacunae which may be filled in by future study of the materials in the museums in Russia.—*Nathan Miller.*

1137. GEURTJENS, H., M.S.C. Het schimmenoffer bij de Marindineezen. [The Marindinese shadow offer.] *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 5 (4) Jul. 1929: 321-331.—The custom of offering gifts to the "shadows" of the deceased, and of "killing" the objects offered, which has such a wide distribution, is also known to the Marind-anim. Burial ceremonies of these tribes of Dutch New Guinea are extensively described, and the terminology is analyzed. Figures and photographs illustrate the account. The author is inclined to find a connection between the head-hunting practices and the local coconut-culture, and presents much convincing evidence, i.e., the origin-myth of the coconut.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

1138. HEINE-GELDERN R. Der Megalithkomplex auf der Philippinen-Insel Luzon. [The megalith complex in the island of Luzon, Philippines.] *Anthropos.* 24 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 317-321.—In the northern part of the island of Luzon, Philippines, are megaliths which are part of a complex essentially the same as the megalith complex found about the Indian Ocean and in southeast Asia. The presence of this complex in the Philippines is evidence of south Asiatic influence. The Luzon megalith may serve to mark the meeting-place of tribal elders for deliberation, or for passing upon the guilt of accused persons, for dances, singing, public festivities, or public sacrifices. The branches of trees which grow there are frequently the recipients of offerings made when sacrifices or rites are performed at the spot.—*W. D. Wallis.*

1139. THOMAS, BERTRAM. Among some unknown tribes of South Arabia. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. of Great Britain & Ireland.* 59 Jan.-Jun. 1929:

97-112.—In January and February 1928, the author traveled through the previously unknown territory of South Arabia from Suwaih to Salala. He encountered five tribes, the Harasis, Bautahara, Mahra, Qara, and Shahara. They form a non-Arab group of great local antiquity, and with the possible exception of the first they are apparently Hamitic. Boys are circumcised at puberty; the girls one or two days after birth. Cows are of great value in sacrifices and must never be milked by women. Witchcraft, exorcism, burial rites, and dress and ornamentation are also described.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

## AUSTRALIA

1140. RIVET, M. P. Migration australienne en Amérique. [Australian migrations to America.] *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress. Tokyo.* Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926. 2 1928: 2354-2356.—The author believes he has established a historical connection between certain Australian languages and those of Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia. Migration from Australia to South America by way of Bering Strait or of Polynesia is ruled out. It must, therefore, have been by way of the coast of the Antarctic Continent during the time of the post-glacial "Optimum," which geologists estimate at some 6,000 years ago. Clever archeologists turned loose on the string of islands which the Australians must have crossed during their Antarctic migration, would undoubtedly produce the evidence that these aborigines had made the journey.—*W. D. Wallis.*

1141. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. Variation among Australian aborigines, with special reference to tawny hair. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress. Tokyo.* Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926. 2 1928: 2386-2389.—The Australian aborigines have black (dark brown) hair, but through the interior, from Marble Bar to Meekatharra, between Broome and Perth, there is a strip, at least 1,000 miles long, in which tawny hair is found. It occurs in about one-half of the women and with greater frequency among boys and girls. These natives have no Caucasoid features, there is no evidence of bleaching, and the author rules out white ancestry. Possibly the intense heat and dryness has affected the hair pigmentation.—*W. D. Wallis.*

## OCEANIA

1142. HANDY, E. S. CRAIGHILL. Probable sources of Polynesian culture. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress. Tokyo.* Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926. 2 1928: 2459-2468.—Polynesian culture is composed in the main of two influences: an older stratum which is Indian, and a superimposed one which is due to Mongoloid, perhaps chiefly (ultimately) Chinese. In addition to these, there have been two classes of borrowed traits, one from Central America and Peru, the other from Melanesia or Micronesia. The Indian traits are regarded as the older, because they are found throughout the area, and their respective forms are constant in all parts of Polynesia. They are, however, best preserved in the marginal areas, as notably in Hawaii, the Marquesas, and New Zealand. It is represented in the analogues of the cosmogonic tree, the concept of *mana*, the tapu system, the priestly aristocracies, and the nature gods. Only a detailed study of the traits in the various Polynesian areas can solve the problems of contacts, which have no doubt been numerous and varied.—*W. D. Wallis.*

1143. UNSIGNED. The Maui myths. As narrated by natives of Tolago Bay, North Island, New Zealand. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 38 (149) Mar. 1929: 1-16.—The Maui myths occupy a midway position between ordinary folk tales and cosmogonic and anthropogenic myths, being popular stories about the Polynesian hero-god and prodigy Maui-Potiki, courageous, wise, deceitful,



whose name in various Polynesian languages carries the meaning of "life, living, vital spirit." Among many marvellous exploits he is supposed to have fished up New Zealand and other islands from the ocean depths. The myths as told by the Maori cover thirteen famed incidents of his career but no one recital includes

all, the present one, as here translated from an account given many years ago, covering eight. (A useful list of data is given, concerning the Maui myths on record in the *Journal of the Polynesian society*, with references. It covers thirty-eight tales concerning various island groups.)—*Helen H. Roberts.*

## HISTORY

### ARCHAEOLOGY

(See also Entry 1259)

#### EGYPT

(See also Entry 1165)

1144. JAYNE, H. H. F. A new expedition to Egypt. *Museum Jour.* 20 (2) Jun. 1929: 113-118.—The Museum of the University of Pennsylvania announces that it is about to resume archaeological work in Egypt, beginning at Medum, a royal pyramid site founded probably at the commencement of the Fourth Dynasty by Seneferu, the first really great king of Egypt. Seneferu worked mines in Sinai; built vessels nearly 170 feet long for traffic on the Nile; sent a fleet of 40 vessels to the Syrian coast to procure cedar logs from the Lebanon; and made raids from Egypt southwards to the land of the Nubians and southwestwards to the land of the Libyans. The greater part of our knowledge of the events of his reign is obtained from inscriptions of a later date, such as the text on the Palermo Stela of the Fifth Dynasty. It is to be hoped that the forthcoming excavation by the Museum will provide much new light upon the Third and Fourth Dynasties.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

#### BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 1050, 1155, 1165, 1168)

1145. PARROT, ANDRÉ. Fouilles de Baalbek (23 Mai-6 Juillet 1927). [Excavations at Baalbek (May 23-July 6, 1927).] *Syria.* 9 (1) 1928: 97-100.—Discoveries of the Baalbek expedition of the *Service des Antiquités*, consisting of six drums of a colonnade, a chapter, an architrave, a console, and the head of a satyr from a mural decoration in high relief.—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn.*

1146. POIDEBARD, Le R. P. Milliaire provenant de 'Amouda. [Milestone found near 'Amouda.] *Syria.* 9 (1) 1928: 110-113.—Mouterde would date this milestone in Caracalla's reign. This suggests that it was found not very far from its original position on the ancient Roman road from Edessa to Nisibis and the Tigris.—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn.*

1147. VINCENT, L. B. La troisième enceinte de Jérusalem. [The third wall of Jerusalem.] *Rev.*

*Biblue.* 36 (4) Oct. 1927: 516-549; 37 (3) Jul. 1928: 321-339.—Examination and comparison of the archaeological facts and the literary references show that the wall recently excavated in Jerusalem is not, as scholars have prematurely concluded, the great wall of Agrippa described by Josephus, but a barricade improvised to ward off immediate peril during Bar Cocheba's rebellion. (Many plates and charts accompany the article.)—*Millar Burrows.*

#### CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 1: 9617; 219, 1187)

1148. MÖBIUS, HANS. Zu Ilissosfries und Nikebalustrade. [The frieze of Ilissos and the balustrade of Nike.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. (Athenische Abt.)* 53 1928: 1-8.—The author seeks to demonstrate that a sculptured block found in the bed of the Ilissus in 1893 was originally a corner of the frieze of a temple of Heracles on the bank of the Ilissus built about 440 B.C.; also that the gypsum semi-relief in the museum at Alexandria is a true copy of the well-known relief in the balustrade of the Temple of Victory on the Athenian acropolis. The chief importance of the identification lies in the fact that the original lacks the head, whereas the copy is perfect.—*Donald McFayden.*

#### ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See Entries 196, 238, 1194, 1849)

#### OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See Entries 1061, 1083, 1211, 1364)

#### OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See Entries 146, 1156, 1207, 1230)

#### AMERICA

(See Entries 123, 129, 1091, 1093, 1094, 1152)

## THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

### GENERAL

1149. WEDDIGEN, WALTER. Sozialpolitik als Schicksalsfrage der Antike. [Social policy as the fateful problem of the ancient world.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 131 (3) Sep. 1929: 371-387.—Social policy is defined in its broader sense as those measures which are directed towards the attainment of common social aims through influence exerted upon the relations exist-

ing between social groups. The economic relations existing between social groups are particularly important where social policy is in question. By way of illustration of this thesis the author points out the extent to which slavery, particularly in the Greek and Roman civilizations, was responsible in its effects for the major problems of social policy, and how the prevailing inability to understand the economic consequences of slavery made all social policy largely ineffectual.—*C. W. Hasek.*



## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries {1291, 1293})

1150. AULD, J. W. The Greek contribution to medicine. *Canad. Med. Assn. Jour.* 10(6) Dec. 1928: 717-720.—Modern medical science might do well to glance back at the system of Hippocrates and place more emphasis on his idea of raising individual immunity by artificial or by natural methods.—*H. G. Robertson.*

1151. GALLOIS, P. Les soins de la bouche et des dents au II<sup>e</sup> siècle de notre ère. [The care of mouth and teeth in the second century of our era.] *Chronique Médicale.* 36(2) Feb. 1929: 52-53.—The *Apology* of Lucius Apuleius shows that in the 2nd century the care of mouth and teeth was less neglected than we imagine. He says that no wise man would suffer anything about himself to be unclean, especially in his mouth, which he uses constantly in the sight of all for speech to men and prayers to the gods. Therefore it deserves most care of all. Wild and domestic animals hold their mouths down towards the earth, on the verdure of which they feed. They show their mouths only when they are dead or when, enraged, they wish to bite. In man, however, the mouth is the most conspicuous feature. Even the crocodile teaches the care that should be given to the mouth, for it holds open its jaws that a bird may clean its teeth.—*K. B. Collier.*

1152. MILLER, JOSEPH L. Some diseases of ancient man. *Ann. Med. Hist.* n.s.1(4) Jul. 1929: 394-402.—Recent work in paleopathology has thrown considerable light on disease in ancient man. Bodies buried in Egypt, prior to the advent of mummification about 3000 B.C., have been so well preserved in the dry sands as to make possible microscopical sections of various tissues and organs. Much work has also been done on both Egyptian and American Indian mummies. Certain diseases, such as osteoarthritis, arteriosclerosis, and pyorrhea, were relatively common among the ancient Egyptians. Certain of the more common medieval and modern diseases, however, such as leprosy and rickets, were absent. The evidence regarding pulmonary tuberculosis, syphilis, and a number of other diseases, is inconclusive.—*R. H. Shryock.*

1153. WALSH, JOSEPH. Date of Galen's birth. *Ann. Med. Hist.* 1(4) n.s. Jul. 1929: 378-382.—*R. H. Shryock.*

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 2026)

1154. BUSCHOR, E. Zum Weihrelief von Mondragone. [The votive relief of Mondragone.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. (Athenische Abt.)* 53 1928: 48-51.—The author briefly discusses the artistic style of this and some related reliefs.—*Donald McFayden.*

1155. CUMONT, FRANZ. L'autel palmyrénien du Musée du Capitole. [The Palmyrene altar in the Capitoline Museum.] *Syria.* 9(1) 1928: 101-109.—The sculptures on the sides of the altar represent respectively the nascent Sun, the Sun rising over the horizon in the morning, the Sun at mid-noon and the feeble "Sun of the night" (Saturn).—*Arthur Carl Priepkorn.*

1156. GROUSSET, RENÉ. La révélation de l'esthétique Indienne. [The revelation of Indian esthetics.] *Rev. de l'Art.* 56(308) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 108-116.—"Indian art deserves a place at the side of Greek art and the art of our Renaissance on the heights of universal esthetics." It embraces half of the art of Asia, and includes the greatest efforts made outside of Europe in search of truth. Recent archaeological discoveries at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjo-

Daro in the Sind have revealed many superimposed villages of the 4th and 3rd milleniums exhibiting a powerful neolithic civilization. The writing on the excavated seals is pictographic, very like hieroglyphics. The civilization was pre-Aryan and was destroyed by the Aryan invasion. In some places foreign influences are apparent, so that the Greco-Buddhist art of Andhra in the Dekkan should be studied as part of Greco-Roman art. (This article was occasioned by the recent appearance of a translation of the work of K. de B. Codrington, *L'Inde ancienne des origines à l'époque Gupta*, Paris, 1929, 2 vols.)—*H. P. Lattin.*

1157. PEREDOLSKI, ANNA. Sotades. *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. [Athenische Abt.]* 53 1928: 9-16.—The author lists the extant works of the potter, Sotades, and in the light of them discusses his art.—*Donald McFayden.*

## EGYPT

(See Entries 1144, 1152, 1159, 1165, 1166, 1205, 1301)

## BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 1164, 1166, 1169)

1158. FURLANI, GIUSEPPE. Sul concetto del destino nella religione babilonese e assira. [On the conception of destiny in the Assyro-Babylonian religion.] *Aegyptus.* 9(3-4) Dec. 1928: 205-239.—The greater part of the article is taken up with a philological discussion of the various Assyrian and Sumerian words meaning "fate" and "destiny." Translations are given of some texts describing how the gods "fixed the fate" of men and objects. From these texts it appears that the "fixing of the fate" is the result of the command of a god and that the result of this command is the "fixation" of a special quality in the object of the command or the definite establishment of its future behavior.—*Edward Chiera.*

1159. MEYER, EDUARD. Einzelne Fragen der phönikischen Geschichte. [Some questions of Phoenician history.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissenschaften. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (8-11) 1929: 204-206.—The oldest inscription in the Phoenician alphabet was found at Byblus and dated from the 10th century. Early in the 9th century this alphabet with slight change of form was adopted by the West Semites and the Greeks. It was doubtless the creation of an individual who apparently lived in a Phoenician state. The letters are not pictographs but arbitrary combinations of strokes for which a name was invented or adopted. The alphabet was not devised by the Egyptians, but the inspiration for it came from that source. The old Phoenician cuneiform annals were rewritten in the new alphabet and remains of the Tyrian annals preserved by Timaeus and Menander of Ephesus are undoubtedly trustworthy. The Phoenician colonies of which Gades is an example, were, unlike the Greek, solely for trading purposes. Avienus basing his statements on a Greek geographical work of the 4th century, speaks of the tin and silver trade of Tartessus. There was little Phoenician influence on Greek religion.—*N. C. Debevoise.*

1160. SIDERSKY, D. L'onomastique hébraïque des tablettes de Nippur. [The Hebrew onomastic of the tablets of Nippur.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 87(174) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 177-199.—The author discusses the Hebrew names found on the tablets of the firm of Marašū Sons discovered at Nippur in the 90's by the University of Pennsylvania expedition. He has translated 25 of these documents here, and has added an index of the Hebrew proper names occurring in them. There was in Nippur, in the 5th century B.C., an im-



portant Jewish colony that participated actively in the commercial affairs of Babylonia.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

1161. VIROLLEAUD, CHARLES. Les tablettes cunéiformes de Mishrifé-Qatna. [The Mishrifé-Qatna cuneiform tablets.] *Syria*. 9(1) 1928: 90-96.—All nine tablets are written in Accadian; eight show definitely Cassite characteristics in their paleography, one seems to date from the Hammurabi period. The texts represent different editions of four distinct inventory lists, the first being a list of the treasures of the goddess Nin-Egal, "lady of Qatna," and the second a list of the treasures of the king's gods. The broken character of the latter two lists makes it impossible to determine their nature. The tablets indicate that the Mesopotamian cults had penetrated into central Syria by the end of the third millennium, while the name Addu-Nirari for a son of a Nuhasi ruler points to a strong Assyrian influence before the conquest of the country by the Pharaohs of the eighteenth dynasty. Qatna can now definitely be located on the eastern bank of the Orontes between Homs and Hama, rather nearer the former. Special interest is attached to the fact that in Qatna the old Sumerian goddess Nin-Egal has been elevated to first place, instead of being third as she usually is elsewhere.—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn.*

## PALESTINE

(See also Entries 1147, 1160, 1205)

1162. ALBRIGHT, W. F. A neglected Hebrew inscription of the thirteenth century B.C. *Arch. f. Orientforschung*. 5(4) 1929: 150-152.—This is a discussion of an inscription containing but three letters and first published by Bliss in *A Mound of Many Cities*, 6-88. It is the oldest known Hebrew inscription from Palestine and spells the proper name *Bela*; it dates from the 13th century B.C. The relation of this script to the Sinitic and other scripts is also discussed.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

1163. CASPARI, W. Der Schriftgelehrte besingt seine Stellung. Sir. 51. [The scribe celebrates his profession. Sirach 51.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentliche Wissensch.* 28(2) 1929: 143-148.—Emendations to, and a reconstruction of, the Hebrew text of the fragment of an alphabetical poem in Sirach 51:12-17, in which the scribe celebrates the praises of Wisdom and the teaching of the scriptures.—*Ralph Marcus.*

1164. DHORME, P. Abraham dans le cadre de l'histoire. [Abraham in the framework of history.] *Rev. Biblique* 37(3) Jul. 1928: 367-385; (4) Oct. 1928: 481-511.—The city of Ur, the starting point of Abraham's migration was a center of the worship of Sin and Nin-gal, the Moon-god and his consort. Haran, also, to which Abraham journeyed from Ur, was a center of moon-worship, and the close connection of the cults of the two cities indicates a movement of population from Ur to Haran. Assyrian records speak of seminomadic people called *A lamâ* (comrades), consisting of two geographical groups, the Chaldeans of the South and the Aramaeans of the North. In Genesis, Kesed (the Kasdim or Chaldeans) is the uncle of Aram (the Aramaeans). Early in the second millennium before Christ some Chaldeans from Ur must have moved with their families to Haran, where they settled among their Aramaean kinsfolk and established the sanctuary of the Moon-god. Abraham's family was a part of this group. The connection with the moon-worshipping Aramaeans is confirmed by the names and the ethnological groupings of Abraham's relatives.—*Millar Burrows.*

1165. COWLEY A. Two Aramaic ostraka. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (1) Jan. 1929: 107-112.—This article furnishes photographs and translations of two

Aramaic inscriptions upon fragments of pottery. The first seems to have come from Assuan in Egypt and was written in the 5th century B.C. It is a letter dealing with matters of family business. The second was found by Flinders Petrie at Bethpelet in Southern Judah where he is excavating. It is placed at about 300 B.C. and it seems to be a list of expenses. A few critical exegetical and philological notes are added.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

1166. GALLING, KURT. Die israelitische Staatsverfassung in ihrer vorderorientalischen Umwelt. [The constitution of Israel in its near Eastern environment.] *Alte Orient*. 28(3-4) 1929: 1-64.—Prior to the invasion of the Israelites there were many city-states and petty kingdoms in the land. Each kingdom was a territorial, but not a national unity. In Israel, on the other hand, we have a national unity. After the victory over the Ammonites Saul became king. Apparently there was at the time a right of succession (generally of the eldest son) to the throne, but it was dependent upon popular approval, either of the elders or of the militia. In the case of David the army under Abner turned against Eshbaal. Now a dynasty was founded which lasted to the end of the southern kingdom. To win the loyalty of all the tribes David made a neutral center, Jerusalem, his capital. Benjamin and Judah formed a natural and geographically isolated unity, while the ten northern tribes were not homogeneous on account of the division of the country by valleys, hills, and mountains; furthermore they were located on the great traffic routes of antiquity. After the secession the same dynastic rules obtained in the North as in the South, but they were disturbed by revolutions due to the claims of prominent leaders of the various tribes. There was nothing like a rotation of the crown among the different tribes. Omri's selection of Samaria as the capital was a strategic stroke toward a national unity in the North. The aristocracy or the council of elders had considerable influence both North and South in forming the policies of the king; in this respect we find a similar condition in South Arabia, where the king presided over an assembly of nobles and farmers. Both in South Arabia and in Chatti there was a development toward absolutism which did not take place in Judah. Both the priests and the army continued to have influence in determining the king's successor. An assembly of the common people or freemen manifestly for geographical reasons was not a frequent occurrence, but this political body had a real existence and had a powerful influence, as we note at the revolution of Jeroboam and the coronation of Joash together with the acceptance of the covenant at that time. The Israelite state recognized the right of private property. The royal residence was crown property and passed from one dynasty to the other or from one king to his successor. Taxes were levied; in addition the state received income from the crown lands, tariffs, and from the booty in war. The king had the power to appoint the priests and the generalissimo of the army. For the purpose of raising taxes, requisitioning the statute labour, and administering justice the country was divided into provinces or divisions with the proper and necessary officials. The organization was not, however, as well developed as that of Assyria or Egypt during the Empire. The anointing of the king upon his accession was a symbol of divine institution of the kingdom. Even though he inherited the throne, was approved by the assembly or obtained his position through a revolution, he was in the final analysis king *Dei gratia*. There was no constitution in ancient Israel, but there were numerous traditions which warned the king against absolutism. At the coronation of Joash a covenant was made between Jahwe on the one hand and the king and the people on the other. This was of great political and religious significance. The book of the covenant



became the law of the state through approval by the assembly of the people (622 B.C.). It may be called the Josianic constitution. At that time a number of restrictions were imposed upon the king (Deut. 17, 14-20), and he was bound by a constitution. Deuteronomy is not a codification of the customs of the fathers, but it represents a revolutionary program, the voice of the people's party. Samaria never had the importance as a capital that Jerusalem possessed. For that reason a constitution probably never was developed in the North. It is also probable that the words of Isaiah and Jeremiah had a tremendous force in forming public opinion in the South. From Solomon to Joash we have a development which we cannot find in Assyria or Egypt: the consummation of the *civitas Dei*. According to the prophetic teaching religion and life are inseparable, and a healthy state is founded upon the righteous attitude of the individuals.—Henry S. Gehman.

1167. MARMORSTEIN, A. R. Josué b. Hanania et la sagesse grecque. [Rabbi Joshua ben Hananiah and Greek wisdom.] *Rev. d. Études Juives*. 87 (174) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 200-208.—There is hardly any doubt that the distinguished Jewish scholar Joshua ben Hananiah (d.c. 120 A.D.) knew Greek. The author also believes that he had some familiarity with Greek literature, particularly with the works of Sophocles.—Jacob Rader Marcus.

1168. VINCENT, L. H. Le Ba'al Cananéen de

Beisan et sa parèdre. [The Canaanite Baal of Beisan and his consort.] *Rev. Biblique* 37 (4) Oct. 1928: 512-543.—The expedition of the University of Pennsylvania at Beisan uncovered in 1927 a double temple of the early 15th century B.C., with many sacred objects and symbols affording a new understanding of the local cult of that period. The chief deities were Resheph Mikal, god of rain and storm, and his consort, the chaste and protecting Anat, whose symbol was the serpent. These facts run counter to the accepted notion that the culture of the Canaanites was backward, their beliefs debased, and their cult marked by license. (Map and plates.)—Millar Burrows.

1169. WINCKLER, HUGO. "Pharao wird dein Haupt erheben." [Pharaoh shall lift up thine head.] *Arch. f. Orientforschung*. 5 (4) 1929: 155-161.—This is an article written by Hugo Winckler before his death, sixteen years ago, and published here for the first time. The phrase "will lift up thy head" occurs in two different senses in Gen. 40, 13 and 40, 19. In one place it signifies an act of ennoblement, in the other it implies the beheading of the victim. Winckler proposes to drop the word מַעֲלֵךְ after the phrase in v. 19 with v and 2 Hebrew MSS as a mere mistaken repetition of the last word in the verse. He then points out that the phrase "lift up the head" is a figurative expression meaning "conduct an investigation" and is so used in cuneiform literature frequently. This is another proof of Babylonian influence upon the language of the Hebrews.—J. M. Powis Smith.

## CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 1148, 1149, 1150, 1153, 1154, 1157, 1159, 1167, 1191, 1192, 1205, 1208, 1262)

1170. ALY, W. Barbarika Nomima. [Barbarian usages.] *Philologus*. 85 (1): 1929: 42-51.—The sources of the ethnographical notices of Herodotus and others have not yet been clearly established; the list of peoples treated in the *Dialexeis* of the late 5th century is clearly not to be taken as the independent work of this late writer. In view of dialectal and other arguments Hellanicus seems to be the most probable general source of these notices where they cannot be traced to Herodotus' own observation. The possibility still remains that some Sophist reworked the learned treatise of Hellanicus to gain materials for his public lectures.—Eva M. Sanford.

1171. BURN, A. R. The so-called "trade-leagues" in early Greek history and the Lelantine War. *J. Hellenic Studies*. 49 (1) 1929: 14-37.—The article undertakes to collect and interpret all extant evidence on the alliances and hostilities arising from conflict of trade interests of the Greek cities from the latter 8th to the 6th centuries. Some of the conclusions reached from the data collected are: (1) Trade leagues actually existed, and 7th century wars of Greek maritime states were apparently connected in every case directly or indirectly with the rivalries of Chalcis and Eretria, Samos and Miletus. But the usual idea of the leagues is "oversimplified and diagrammatic," and there has been a tendency to make too much of the extant evidence. Formal organization seems to have been wholly lacking, and even these loose alliances show little permanence. (2) There were three groups, instead of two. The author discusses in detail not only the cities in the Samian and Milesian groups, but also the "maritime connections of the South Dorians," led by Rhodes. In the case of the Milesian group all cities except Eretria had colonial or trade interests in the Black Sea region, and all except Megara had trade interests in Naucratis. (3) Athens was in the Samian group by the latter 7th century. (4) The common idea that Paros was in the Milesian group is incorrect for the 7th century, though

true in the 6th. (5) At the end of the 7th century, Miletus and Corinth changed from enmity to friendship, owing to the interests of the two tyrants, Thrasylbulus and Periander. By working together, Miletus gained access to Sicily, and Corinth to the Hellespont and Egypt. But it is a mistake to suppose that Corinth under Periander joined the Milesian league. There was, rather, a feeling of friendliness because of mutual interests. Miletus returned to her old connection in the early 6th century after the Corinthian tyranny fell. (6) By the beginning of the 6th century, the old trade leagues had almost entirely ceased to exist. (7) The Lelantine war began in the latter 8th century, and continued well into the 7th. (8) Colonization was originally for agricultural rather than trade purposes and did not at once lead to commercial wars. But growth of trade was an immediate consequence of colonization, and soon once neighborly rivals became hostile at the ends of the earth, and various pairs of cities became united into widespread and mutually hostile trade leagues.—A. A. Trever.

1172. BUSCHOR, E. Ein choregisches Denkmal. [A choregic monument.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. (Athenische Abt.)*. 53 1928: 96-108.—The author identifies a hitherto undescribed fragment of sculpture in the new temple of Dionysus Eleuthereus as a choregic monument, and discusses at length the phallic aspects of the Dionysiac cult.—Donald McFayden.

1173. COSTANZI, VINCENZO. Argolica. *Riv. Filologia*. 57 (2) Jun. 1929: 220-230.—This is a study of the early history and the political institutions of Argos. An attempt is made to determine the extent of territory once under the control of Argos. Many cities were reduced to the status of *perioeci*. Not so Sicyon and Corinth, though these cities, too, in the days of Pheidon may have recognized the supremacy of Argos. The *perioeci* of Argos belonged to the same race as their rulers. This is not certain in the case of the *gymnetes*, who correspond to the helots of Sparta. As to the in-



stitutions of the days of the kingship, some of the later republican institutions may have originated at the time. In the period of the supremacy of the aristocracy, the king was allowed to retain the command of the army. This probably explains the fact that Argos escaped a period of tyranny. The growth of the rights of the people probably commenced under the kingship. The constitution that was adopted after the fall of the military monarchy, shows the influence of Athens in the introduction of ostracism and in the creation of a board of five generals.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

1174. COPPOLA, GOFFREDO. Per la storia della commedia greca. [A contribution to the history of Greek comedy.] *Riv. Filologia*. 57 (2) Jun. 1929: 161-183.—In the second of a series of studies the author discusses Diphilus (about 360-280 B.C.), a native of Sinope, who sojourned a considerable time at Athens, and died at Smyrna. The study is based largely on the *Rudens* of Plautus. In the first part of the play ending with the discomfiture of the *leno*, Diphilus has used a motif common to both tragedy and comedy. The elaborate setting with the shipwreck on the coast of Cyrene, is derived from tragedy. The play was probably produced at Athens and the scene placed at Cyrene because this was a suitable location for a shipwreck, and because the city at the time attracted much attention. In the second part of the play, Diphilus shows the influence of Menander, but for the humor of the latter has substituted buffoonery. In the *Rudens* it is the action that arouses the curiosity of the spectator, and it is in this that the art of Diphilus consists. Character-drawing is of only secondary interest. The same motifs as in the *Rudens*, appeared in the *Vidularia* derived from the Σχεδία of Diphilus. The latter play was less original and shows Diphilus in a new light. This is probably due to the influence of Menander. The style of Diphilus shows parodies on the diction of tragedy as well as lyric and epic elements. The prologue of the *Rudens* recalls Euripides.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

1175. DAVIES, O. Two North Greek mining towns. *J. Hellenic Studies*. 49 (1) 1929: 89-99.—This is an investigation of the metal sources of Greece in the Bronze Age. The author describes two early mine sites, one at Cirrha, near Delphi, producing tin, and the other at Volo Kastro in Thessaly, producing copper. The former is important as settling the source of tin in early times. The author warns against the common tendency of archaeologists to postulate "distant metal sources for poorly gifted regions in early times." This article shows that there is no ground for tin and copper being sought outside of Greece.—*A. A. Trever.*

1176. DÖRPFELD, W. Strabon und die Küste von Pergamon. [Strabo and the coast of Pergamum.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. (Athenische Abt.)*. 53 1928: 117-159.—Strabo is generally charged with two errors: placing the mouth of the river Peneius in Elis north, instead of south, of Mount Chelonatas, placing the mouth of the river Caicus, on which Pergamum was situated, north instead of south of Mount Kane. The author maintains that in both instances the course of the river has changed since Strabo's time. He discusses the geography of the Pergamene district at length, advancing several interesting corrections of the generally received map.—*Donald McFayden.*

1177. FARNELL, L. R. Hellenistic ruler cult. Interpretation of two texts. *J. Hellenic Studies*. 49 (1) 1929: 79-811.—Farnell criticizes an interpretation of two texts, Plut., *Alexand.* c 54 (p. 696 A) and Diod., XVIII, 60, 5-61, made by Tarn in his article, "The Hellenistic ruler-cult and the Daimon" in *J. Hellenic Studies*, 1928, p. 206. Tarn, following Otto, interpreted the passages as referring to the eternal fire which burned before the Persian kings, to which he thinks those who drank Alexander's health first turned and bowed. Farnell thinks this is far-fetched, and unnatural to the

Greek. He interprets rather that the first person who drank Alexander's health made first some obeisance to the spirit of the hearth in regular Greek fashion. The second passage cannot possibly be understood as Otto and Tarn have suggested. Tarn, in a following note, accepts the criticism of his interpretation of the second passage as valid, but is still very doubtful of Farnell's interpretation of the Plutarch passage.—*A. A. Trever.*

1178. GALLAVOTTI, CARLO. Eterogeneità e cronologia dei commenti di Proclo alla "Repubblica." [The diversity of origin and the chronology of the commentaries of Proclus on the Republic.] *Riv. Filologia*. 57 (2) Jun. 1929: 208-219.—This is an attempt to prove that the commentaries of Proclus on the *Republic* of Plato do not constitute an organic whole, but consist of a collection of works produced at different stages in the intellectual development of the author. An attempt is then made to date the various works, and it is urged that it might be well to rearrange the text on the basis of the results so obtained.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

1179. GUARDUCCI, M. Due o più donne sotto un solo manto in una serie di vasi greci arcaici. [Two or more women under a single cloak in a series of archaic Greek vases.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. (Athenische Abt.)*. 53 1928: 52-65.—On many archaic Attic vases we find two or more women depicted under a single cloak. The author argues that this motif has nothing to do with the custom at the Panathenaea of bearing a *peplos* in procession to the Temple of Athena, but represents rather a rite belonging to the cult of Demeter and Persephone.—*Donald McFayden.*

1180. HAMMARSTRÖM, M. Die Zeilenfolge der vorgriechischen Inschriften von Lemnos. [The order of lines in the inscriptions of Lemnos.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. (Athenische Abt.)*. 53 1928: 160-168.—The author seeks to establish the order of the lines in the famous, as yet untranslatable, inscription of Lemnos, the language of which bears so close a relation to Etruscan.—*Donald McFayden.*

1181. LURIA, S. Der Affe des Archilochos und die Brautwerbung des Hippocleides. [The monkey of Archilochus and the courtship of Hippocleides.] *Philologus*. 85 (1) 1929: 1-22.—A careful study of the fables involving the monkey, and of Aristophanes' use of the animal in his comedies makes it clear that the prevalent association of the monkey was with the parvenu, the *homo novus*, especially in connection with the betrayal of humble origin in the would-be ruler's attempt at regal dignity. A comparison of the extant fragments of the monkey fable of Archilochus, in wide circulation in the 5th century, with later fables on this theme leads to a reconstruction of the former showing the monkey chosen as ruler by the other animals through a fluke, and after a display of regal dignity falling through his greed to a lower estate than before, betraying his true character. A dance such as only the lowest born would perpetrate is an essential part of the fable in most of its forms. The parallel with Herodotus' story of how Hippocleides danced away his bride is naturally suggested, and it seems probable that this story may have arisen during the tyranny of Pisistratus when the Philaidae, like other landed families, were forced to flatter the ruling Pisistratids like the veriest parvenus. Dancing was regularly considered as a sign of low origin in Athens, though formerly a regular portion of the courtship contests, from which it is expressly excluded in the version of Herodotus. The subordination of the Philaidae to the family of Pisistratus may explain the use of the hind parts of a horse on coins of the period, on the supposition that these are coins of the Philaidae, while the related family in power arrogates to itself the more eminent portion of the family coat of arms.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1182. REYNOLDS, P. K. BAILLIE. The shield signal at the battle of Marathon. *J. Hellenic Studies*.



49 (1) 1929: 101-105.—This is a reinterpretation of the shield story of the battle of Marathon, and understands the message as being "The plot has failed," instead of "All's well."—A. A. Trever.

1183. VALLOIS, R. Les origines des jeux olympiques. II. Pélops l'Olympique. [The origin of the Olympic games. II. Pelops the Olympian.] *Rev. Études Anciennes*. 31 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 113-133.—This article continues the consideration of the origin of the various Olympic contests begun in a previous article with the sub-title "Le course des Daetyles et Déméter Chamyné" in the same periodical, 28, (4) Oct.-Dec. 1926: 305-322. In that article Vallois had argued that the foot-race was originally part of an agricultural ritual imported from Crete, that it was originally run from the shrine of the Idaeian Hercules and his brothers the Kouretes to that of Demeter Chamyne, another Cretan goddess of fertility. In the present article he argues from an analysis of the myth of Pelops that the chariot race was originally part of a Poseidon ritual.—Donald McFayden.

1184. VIEDEBANTT, OSKAR. Forschungen zur altpeloponnesischen Geschichte. 2. Elis und Pisatis. [Researches in early Peloponnesian history. 2. Elis and Pisatis.] *Philologus*. 85 (1) 1929: 23-41.—The earlier portion of this study appeared in *Philologus* 61, 1905: 208 ff. It is not at present possible to determine whether Olympia in its earliest stages belonged to the Pisatans or to Elis; it is, however, probable that the festival had a purely local character at first and did not arouse the interest or interference of the people of Elis. When we first have definite knowledge of the festival it is in the hands of Elis. All the evidence for Pisatan control of the festival before 365 B.C. points to the time from the second Messenian War to 580/70 B.C., the second phase of the festival, yet the Pisatans themselves in 365 said that they had been the first to direct the sanctuary. The tradition cannot be explained as a mere projection backwards of their later control. The fact that Ephorus does not mention the Pisatan presidency of the festival in his account of Pheidon is to be explained by the date (at the time of the first Messenian War instead of the second), to which he assigns this tyrant. Strabo's reference indicates that Ephorus elsewhere says that after 676 B.C. Pisa became independent and had charge of Olympia.—Eva M. Sanford.

1185. WEINREICH, OTTO. Die Seher Bakis und Glanis, ein Witz des Aristophanes. [The seers Bakis and Glanis, a joke of Aristophanes.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 27 (1-2) 1929: 57-60.—Aristophanes in his *Knights* has presented the well-known seer Bakis with a brother Glanis, not elsewhere mentioned, whose name is, however, familiar as that of a fish. Many connections have been established between fish and the mantic arts, including the use of the idea by the comic poet Archipus, the disciple of Aristophanes. The reason for the choice of this particular fish may lie in the fact that it is the only Greek fish whose name begins with gamma; since Apollo and Bakis are the two other prophets named. Aristophanes has thus achieved an ABC joke,

of a sort not unknown in ancient literature, and not without mantic connections.—Eva M. Sanford.

1186. WREDE, W. Der Maskengott. [The masked god.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. (Athenische Abt.)*. 53 1928: 66-95.—Taking as his starting-point certain marble representations of a bearded face, evidently made to be affixed to a flat surface, the author discusses certain aspects of Dionysus worship at Athens, in particular the rites depicted on vases celebrated by female priestesses about a draped pillar with a bearded face on its top.—Donald McFayden.

1187. ZIELINSKI, T. Sappho und der leukadische Sprung. [Sappho and the Leucadian leap.] *Klio*. 23 1929: 1-19.—In this lecture delivered at the University of Leyden in 1926 the author gives an interpretation of Sappho based on the new literary material found in the papyri and on the relief discovered in the Neo-Pythagorean basilica near the Porta Maggiore at Rome. The relief is a representation of Sappho's leap from the Leucadian rock described in Ovid, *Heroides* 15. Guilds or clubs were a creation of the Greek aristocracy. In these social organization of men or women the family life of the regal period was replaced and their object was to inculcate the worship of the gods and to train the youth in the virtues which were esteemed in the ancient world. Of such a club Sappho was the head, and her poetry represents her passionate love for the young maidens in the organization and her sorrow as they went forth from the service of Apollo to inevitable family ties. Of her life we know only the little that is dimly revealed in her poetry. Her death has been immortalized by Ovid. The Leucadian rock, however, is not to be identified with Leucas in the Ionian Sea, but in the white cliffs of Mitylene. The mythical originator of the leap was Deucalion (whose name was originally Leucalion) whose love for Pyrrha, the heroic patroness of Mitylene, and his exploit, must be located in the island itself. The later transfer of the scene to Leucas is due to fact that the white cliffs of Mitylene were unknown to the poet. The purpose of the leap is to restore the passion of love in the object of one's affections. Phaon is a pure mythological figure. His name is connected with *phaos*—"light," and Phaon and Phaethon are closely related if not originally identical. As the beloved of Aphrodite, Phaon was a creation of Lesbian mythology. Possibly Sappho sang of him; and the beloved of the Aphrodite hymn may have elsewhere been called Phaon by the poetess. She may have also expressed the wish to free herself from her unrequited passion by the Leucadian leap. The legend of Sappho's love for Phaon and her tragic death may thus have a kernel of historical truth, but the name of her lover is pure mythological invention.—A. C. Johnson.

1188. ZSCHIETZSCHMANN, W. Die Darstellungen der Prothesis in der griechischen Kunst. ["Lying in state," in Greek art.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. (Athenische Abt.)*. 53 1928: 17-47.—The author traces the history of the funeral rite of *prothesis*, or "lying in state," from the representations of the ceremony on vases.—Donald McFayden.

## ROME

(See also Entries 1030, 1146, 1149, 1151, 1187, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1366)

1189. AMMON, GEORG. Kritisches zu Quintilians Institutio oratoria. [Text criticism of Quintilian's *Institutio oratoria*.] *Philologus*. 85 (1) 1929: 85-93.—Careful attention must be given in the text criticism of manuscripts of Quintilian to the interchange of forms easily confused in the script. Much of the investigation of this author's use of individual forms is fruitless because of insufficient consideration of this point.—Eva M. Sanford.

1190. BESNIER, MAURICE. Enquête sur les routes de la Gaule Romaine. [The roads of Roman Gaul.] *Rev. Études Latines*. 7 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 85-94.—E. N. Johnson.

1191. BICKERMANN, ELIAS. Die römische Kaiserapotheose. [The apotheosis of the Roman emperors.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 27 (1-2) 1929: 1-34.—The peculiar characteristics of the Roman consecration of deified rulers makes its derivation from the



Hellenistic ruler-cults extremely improbable. Not only was deification during the life of the Roman ruler so impossible that any approaches to it were considered either madness or folly, but a distinct division was made in funeral ritual between the actual body of the deceased emperor and his divinity. His ashes rested in a mausoleum or column, with the titles of his earthly majesty; his divinity resided as simple *divus* in the temple built in his honor. His body was cremated and deposited in its final resting-place with due, but not official, ceremony in the time of the Antonines, but the full imperial honors and the translation to heaven which inaugurated the cult of the new divinity were associated instead with a wax image of the emperor, which was displayed for some time and treated as a living ruler. So strong was the antithesis between the peculiar attitude of the Roman religion and the Greek association of the gods with living men that even the natural tendencies toward identification of rulers with familiar divinities never succeeded in prevailing long, nor in gaining popular acceptance. The notable exception in the identification of Romulus with Quirinus, Aeneas with Indiges Pater, Latinus with Iuppiter Latiaris concerns men who were scarcely thought of as men, but rather as supernatural powers long before the identification with particular divinities took place. Essentially the imperial cult was the deification not of the individual but of the incarnation of superhuman power in the single head of the Empire. Actually the pagan Roman emperor was less divine in aspect than his Christian successors; he has no such miracles associated with the divinity as they have. (An excursus on later parallels with the wax image of the emperor, especially in 16th and 17th century France.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1192. BIDEZ, J. Note sur les mystères néoplatoniens. [Note on the Neoplatonist mysteries.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 7 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 1477-1481.—The "Mysteries of Plato" mentioned by Martianus Capella should probably be identified with the secret cult referred to by Marinus as having been adopted by Proclus. Other passages are cited in proof of the existence of these mysteries. The Emperor Julian's master, Maximus of Ephesus, Jamblichus, whom Julian called a hierophant, and other Neoplatonists, appear to have practiced these rites, which apparently continued those prescribed in the "Chaldaic oracles" of the two Chaldean prophets named Julian, who taught in the time of Marcus Aurelius.—*J. T. McNeil.*

1193. CAGNAT, RENÉ. Nouveau diplôme militaire relatif à l'armée de Syrie. [A new military diploma relating to the army of Syria.] *Syria*. 9 (1) 1928: 27-31.—A new military diploma of Bulgarian provenience, dating from the reign of Domitian and published by Welkov, augments our meager information as to the personnel of the Roman army in the province of Syria in the latter first century of our era. M. Otacilius and Sex. Julius Sparsus are given as consuls, and are probably to be assigned to the fourth trimester of the year 88. The governor of Syria at this time is P. Valerius Patruinus.—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn.*

1194. DE SANCTIS, G. Adolf Schulten, Numantia, die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen 1905-1912. Bd. III. Die Lager des Scipio. [Numantia; the results of the excavations 1905-1912. Vol. III. The camps of Scipio.] *Riv. Filologia*. 57 (2) Jun. 1929: 257-266.—Schulten's work is highly praised and its importance for Roman military history emphasized, but issue is taken with some of his conclusions. The size of the Roman army has been overestimated. De Sanctis, basing his conclusions on Schulten's measurements of the Roman camps, and on information gleaned from the sources, argues that, Spanish troops included, it cannot have numbered more than 15 or 20,000. On the other hand, the size of the besieged army has been underestimated.

In general, it is recommended that the student of ancient military history be severely critical of all statistics transmitted by the sources.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

1195. DREXLER, HANS. Bericht über Tacitus für die Jahre 1913-1927. [Report on Tacitus for the years 1913-1927.] *Jahresbericht ü. d. Fortschritte d. Klassischen Altertumswissensch.* 224—Suppl. 1929: 257-461.—Drexler summarizes and to a considerable extent criticizes the work done on Tacitus in the time designated. He considers first special studies and editions of the individual works and of the pseudo-Tacitean writings, with an additional section on the various topics of the *Germania*. This is followed by consideration of works dealing in general with questions of text and manuscripts, vocabulary and style, sources and authors imitated, Tacitus' philosophy of history and his place as an historian, his life and his later influence. A fuller study and more original contribution than is possible elsewhere in the notice is given to the *Dialogus*, especially to the question of its unity, to the *Germania*, and to the historical importance of Tacitus.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1196. HERMANN, L. La date du "De Clementia." [The date of "De Clementia."] *Rev. d. Études Latines* 7 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 94-103.—The dedication of Seneca's *De Clementia* has been placed in 55 A.D. (by F. Préchac), and in 56 A.D. (by P. Faider, 1928), but the present author establishes 58 A.D. as the correct date. This he determines from passage I, 9, 1, and in so doing, improves on the punctuation of former editions, since the grammatical construction requires the author's reading. Besides, the use of *pater patriae* (I, 14, 2) indicates a period after 55 A.D., for Nero had not yet accepted the epithet in 55. Passages I, 3, 3 and 4; I, 8, 4 refer, not to nocturnal expeditions of Nero in 56, but to no less scandalous ones in 58. Apparently the references to the conspiracy of Cornelius Cinna are to be considered as references to the pretended conspiracy of Cornelius Sulla, in 58 A.D. The chief purpose of the work was to bind Nero to the reputation for clemency he had made for himself, a hopeless plan of convincing Nero that clemency is more certain and more glorious than cruelty.—*H. P. Lattin.*

1197. HEUBERGER, R. Von Pons Drusi nach Sublavione. [From Pons Drusi to Sublavione.] *Klio*. 23 1929: 24-73.—The Brenner Pass afforded an avenue of communication between North and South Europe from the late Stone Age onward. After the conquest of Rhaetia (15 B.C.) the Romans built the Via Claudia Augusta through the Adige valley over the Reschen-scheideck to Augusta Vindelicorum. This road seems to have been supplanted in use by the route over the Brenner Pass as early as the 3rd century A.D. When the latter road was constructed is controversial. The mile stones date from Septimius Severus, but they do not prove that he built the road. They only indicate that it was repaired by him ca. 201 A.D. Probably the original trail was improved from time to time in the early Empire and so gradually attained the dignity of a road. At least the finds of coins along the route do not show any sudden development of trade at any period and if this meagre evidence proves anything it shows that the use of the Pass was reasonably constant. At Sublavione there was a considerable Roman settlement and a customs port by 157 A.D. Presumably the road had been completed before that time. Pons Drusi is located near Bozen as the bridge over the Eisack, and Sublavione is placed near Kollmann in the lower Eisack valley. The author attempts to determine the route which the road followed between these two points.—*A. C. Johnson.*

1198. KALINKA, ERNST. Cäsars und seiner Fortsetzer Schriften (1898-1928). [The writings of Caesar and his continuators (1898-1928).] *Jahres-*



*bericht ü. d. Fortschritte d. Klassischen Altertums-wissensch.* 224—Suppl. 1929: 1-256.—In addition to consideration of the editions, books and articles dealing with the manuscript tradition and text criticism of the works of Caesar and his continuators, special sections treat of the following questions in connection with Caesar's general practice and the individual works: language and style, literary questions, historical questions in the Gallic and Civil wars, folk-questions, and geographical and military matters. An index is given of the writers whose work is cited, and of the topics discussed. The great bulk of material at hand on the *Gallic War* as compared with the other works shows clearly the effect of its greater popularity for use in the schools in all countries.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1199. LEVI, MARIO ATTILIO. *Intorno alla legge agraria del 111 a. C.* [Concerning the agrarian law of 111 B.C.] *Riv. Filologica.* 57(2) Jun. 1929: 231-240.—This is a study that takes as its starting point an attempt made by Ch. Saumagne in *Rev. de Philol.* (1927, p. 50 ff.) to correct Mommsen's emendation of LL. 19-20 of *C. I. L. I.* 200. Mommsen emended the passage so as to make it decree the abolition of the *vectigal* for the land in question, while Saumagne believes it ordained that no one should be allowed to take any step to prevent the payment of the *vectigal*. Levi admits that Mommsen's emendation is too brief to fill the lacuna, but finds that the contents of the inscription bear out his interpretation. Thus the spirit if not the letter of his emendation is correct. In defending his point of view, Saumagne argues that LL. 7-8 did not make the land *ager privatus optimo jure*, but left the land subject to *vectigal*. The resulting status he calls *privata possessio*, but he has failed to adduce convincing proof of the existence of such a tenure. In the interpretation of L. 3, Levi disagrees with Mommsen's conclusion that the reference to sortition implies the planting of colonies, but he also disagrees with Saumagne's interpretation. His own view is that the passage throws light on the procedure of the Gracchan commission. When lots of unequal value or lots fewer in number than the applicants were available for distribution, the men to receive the land were selected by lot.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

1200. POIDEBARD, LE R. P. A. *Reconnaissance aérienne au Ledja et au Safa.* [Aerial reconnaissance around Ledja and Safa.] *Syria.* 9(1) 1928: 114-123.—These aerial surveys made in 1927 definitely fix large sections of the Roman routes leading from Damascus to Bosra and Palmyra in the neighborhood of Ledja (Mesmyé-Ahîré), Soueida, Safa, Nemära, Quasr-el-Abyad, and Djebel Seis. (Illustrated with the aerial photographs.)—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn.*

1201. RABE, A. *Die Senatssitzung am 8. November des Jahres 63 v. Chr. und die Entstehung der ersten Catilinarischen Rede Ciceros.* [The session of the Senate on Nov. 8, 63 B.C., and the composition of Cicero's First Catilinarian Oration.] *Klio.* 23 1929: 74-87.—Rabe follows the account of Diodorus in describing the course of events in the Senate. After the Senate met in the temple of Jupiter Stator Cicero laid before it (*relatio*) the attempt on his life made by the conspirators. When Catiline appeared at the meeting Cicero assailed him with a query as to his doings on the night of Nov. 6. Catiline was at first dumbfounded but recovered himself. In his reply he challenged the consul to put the question of his banishment to the vote of the Senate. The question was put, but the senators kept silence. When Cicero then asked if they would oppose him in the exercise of his authority in removing Catiline, he was assured of their support. Cicero then delivered a speech (*oratio perpetua*) in which he demanded that Catiline either go into exile or betake himself to the camp of Manlius. This is preserved in essential outline in sections 22-32 of the

first Catilinarian oration. Catiline fled that night. However, the critics of Cicero began to make themselves heard and he was charged with too great severity in thrusting Catiline into exile. The consul began to fear that he was not sufficiently protected by the approval of the Senate and in his speech delivered on the following morning he sought to give a different impression of the proceedings in the Senate on the day before, representing his demands on Catiline as a simple request. He then issued his oration of the previous day as a political pamphlet in revised form to correspond with his statements in the second oration. In analyzing the first oration Rabe believes that the *proemium* (§1) was taken over from the actual speech. The following sections (2-22) were inserted in the second revision now given to the public. Here Cicero gives the negative side of his policy and implies that he proceeded with extraordinary mildness (§§2-6). He then suggests that he gave Catiline friendly advice to leave the city (§§6 *Etenim*-13 *suadeo*). He then proceeded to point out the disadvantages of remaining (§§13 *Quid est enim*-20 *mandare*). From this point on Cicero re-edited his actual speech; he glossed over his first motion proposed to the Senate and made no mention whatever of the second, and in general represented his procedure as much milder than it actually had been and as his critics maintained. This re-edited pamphlet is neither a literary work of art, nor does it reflect credit on the statesmanship of the orator. With wearisome iteration Cicero repeats the request for withdrawal in five different sections, only two of which are genuine.—*A. C. Johnson.*

1202. RAMSAY, W. M. *A doubtful inscription.* *Klio.* 23 1929: 20-23.—The inscription published by Calder in *Rev. de Phil.* 1912, p. 75 is of questionable authenticity: (1) The dating by *consules suffecti* is unknown; (2) in dating by consuls it is practically invariable to name them by nomen and cognomen instead by praenomen and nomen. Since the inscription violates these rules of epigraphy Ramsay suggests that it is a forgery by Prodomos and the local schoolmaster.—*A. C. Johnson.*

1203. ROPPENECKER, HERMANN. *Vom Bau der Plautinischen Cantica.* [On the structure of the Cantica of Plautus.] *Philologus.* 84(3) 1928: 301-319; (4) 1928: 430-463; 85(1) 1929: 65-84.—In this examination of the *Cantica* of Plautus with a view to establishing their verse structure, several textual emendations are proposed, largely on the basis of parallel passages in the plays and in proverbs and the like: in general, however, a redivision of the verses is found more fruitful, always taking into account other passages parallel in structure, the manuscript tradition, and the correspondence between shifts of meter and shifts of emotion on the part of the speakers. The kernel of the transmission proves to be better than has generally been supposed. In many cases the errors in verse division in the manuscripts are traceable not so much to the ignorance of the scribe as to his desire to use the full width of his parchment, and to avoid the uneven effect of a succession of long and short lines. Contrary to an opinion generally held, the *Cantica* in which different metres are combined seem to fall into definite groups, either bound together by regular metrical schemes, or marked by a definite colon for the successive stanzas. This conclusion is in sharp contrast to Leo's theory, and supports the opinion formerly held chiefly by Lindsay that the origins of Plautus' *Cantica* are to be sought rather in a Roman metrical tradition and in Plautus' own development of the metrical art than in the precedents set by the Hellenistic poets. The present method of study, while by no means claiming to settle the entire question of the *Cantica*, requires far less textual emendation than those hitherto pro-



posed which have arrived at anything approaching a solution.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1204. SARIA, BALDUIN. *Bathinus flumen.* [The river Bathinus.] *Klio.* 23 1929: 92-97.—This river, mentioned by Velleius Paterculus as the scene of the rebel defeat in the great Pannonian-Dalmatian uprising in 6-9 A.D., was identified by Gooss as the Bednja in Croatia. He was probably led to this identification by the phonetic similarity of the words. Bednja, however, is a Slavic word and has no connection with the Latin Bathinus. Moreover, most of the fighting was carried on in the South along the lower Save, and and Saria identifies the river Bathinus with the modern Bosna. The derivation of Bosna from Bathinus is in accord with the laws of Slavic phonetics.—*A. C. Johnson.*

1205. TECHERT, MARGUERITE. *La notion de*

*la Sagesse dans les trois premiers siècles de notre ère.* [The conception of Wisdom during the first three centuries of our era.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Philos. u. Soziol.* 32 (1-2) 1929: 1-27.—During the first three centuries of the Christian era, the idea of Wisdom was gradually hypostatized. The early Stoics conceived Wisdom as the world-soul. The later Stoics gave it a feminine form. Philo's conception is a mixture of Jewish and Greek notions. Wisdom as a feminine goddess figures prominently in the Old Testament (a list of exact references is given). Plutarch's idea of this goddess or spirit is derived from Greek and Egyptian thought. The Gnostics completed the personification and made *Sophia* the heroine of a myth, wherein Jesus Christ appears as her chivalrous deliverer. For Plotinus, Wisdom is Spirit, and becomes identified with the principle of Life.—*S. K. Langer.*

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 1066, 1156)

1206. IYENGAR, P. T. SRINIVASA. Pre-Aryan Tamil culture. *J. Indian Hist.* 7(3) Dec. 1928: 363-393.—This is a survey of various phases of Tamil culture. The author uses as his main source of information Tamil literary works such as the *Perumbāṇappadai*, *Sirupāṇappadai*, etc.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

1207. OLTRAMARE PAUL. *La Bhagavad-Gîtâ, partie intégrante du Mahâbhârata.* [The Bhagavad-Gîtâ, an integral part of the Mahâbhârata.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Religions.* 97 (2-3) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 161-185.—The Mahabharata in its present form has been made the basis of many weighty doctrines of salvation; doctrines which, when systematized, become sometimes a Vedanta and sometimes a Sankhya philosophy. The three tasks of the Bhagavad-Gîtâ are: To justify the conduct of the heroes; to show that their conduct is not in disagreement with the teaching of the great schools which use the Veda and Brahmin teachings; and to show the need of fighting against those who turn their backs on the ancient traditions of caste and the religious life. Since the Bhagavad-Gîtâ succeeds in doing these three tasks there is no need to suspect later interpolations or mutations. The general spirit of the poem is thoroughly Hindu, emphasizing as it does the caste system and the observance of duties that birth imposes on each one.—*John S. Higgins.*

1208. PANDIT, R. S. Greek artists in Buddhist Afghanistan. *Modern Rev.* 45 (6) Jun. 1929: 674-682.—The writer calls attention to Tarn's discovery of a pre-Alexandrian Greek population, descended from the Branchidee, in Central Asia, and to the persistence of Greek inscriptions on coins for two centuries after the last Macedonian (Hermæus d. 40 B.C.). Historical notices of Greek rulers in Afghanistan are confirmed by archaeological discoveries of Foucher and Barthouze, some of which are preserved in the Musée Guimet. Their Hellenic character suggests freedom from Indian influence and points to the introduction of Greek

artists by Buddhist monarchs. The article is well illustrated.—*F. W. Buckler.*

1209. WEINRICH, FRIEDRICH. *Entwicklung und Theorie der Äs'ramalehre im Umriss.* [Development and theory of the Äs'rama doctrine in outline.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 27 (1-2) 1929: 77-92.—The Äs'rama theory was neither possible nor necessary before the conception of the Upanisad-metaphysic. An outline of its development shows that it is not a teaching that rules life as a hard and fast dogma, but one which includes various theories sharply differentiated from one another. It is not the one acceptable dogma which controls all of a man's life in itself, but has other teachings connected with it, nourishing it by religious or philosophic motives. At first we see three Äs'ramas, the pupil, the householder, and the forest dweller. Later the more unworldly forms are increasingly emphasized, with further compromises between widely different world conceptions. The Äs'rama doctrine thus forms a bridge between two different views of life, a bridge of which the older Brahmanism had no need.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

1210. WESENDONK, O. G. von. *Äusserungen syrischer Schriftsteller über die Heimat der Avesta.* [Syrian writers on the home of the Avesta.] *Zeitschr. d. Indologie u. Iranistik.* 6 (2) 1928: 200-205.—The two Syrian writers Theodor bar Konai (about 800 A.D.) and Bar Bahlul (about 936 A.D.) mention Zarathustra and his religion. Their accounts though differing in details, seem to go back to a common source, of probably Syrian origin. Considerable interest for the religion of Mazda existed in Syria for two reasons. The first one was the proximity of the Persians; the second was furnished by considerations of an apologetic nature. It is possible that Berossos might be the ultimate source of information for all Syrian accounts dealing with the religion of Zarathustra. An interesting feature of the Syrian accounts is that according to them Zarathustra composed his book in seven languages spoken by peoples of his day.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 1: 969; 218, 1192, 1257)

1211. AUDIN, A. *Les empreintes de Saint Pierre à Sainte Françoise Romaine.* [The footprints of St. Peter at St. Françoise Romaine.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Religions.* 97 (2-3) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 186-200.—In the right transept of the church Sta. Francisca Romana one can see today a basalt-rock bearing imprints. An Italian inscription indicates that they are the impressions of the knees of St. Peter which he left while praying when the demons uplifted his enemy Simon Magus

into the clouds. This legend has two roots. The first concerns the imprints which are said to have a miraculous power of producing fecundity, regeneration, etc. The second deals with the person of Simon Magus in the life of Peter. (1) The story of the miraculous power of the imprints was current in ancient Rome as a result of the appearance of the gods Castor and Pollux at a time when Rome's safety was endangered. (2) The legend of Simon Magus originated from a misinter-



pretation (of which Justin Martyr is the earliest known witness) of an inscription on a statue of the god Semo. It reads: *Semoni Sanco Dei Fidio*. Semo was identified with Simon Magus who is said to have been the founder of the Gnostic sect. Semo Sancus, however, is none else but Castor, son of Jupiter. Thus Simon entered the legend of the imprints. He is said to have ascended to heaven in the presence of Peter, who thus also became involved. The imprints were at first thought to be those of Simon Magus, but later, probably in the time of, or by Gregory of Tours, they were taken as Peter's; and today, they are both Peter's and Paul's.—W. Pauck.

1212. BACON, B. W. New and old in Jesus' relation to John. *J. Biblical Lit.* 48 (1-2) 1929: 40-81.—Influenced by the desire to win over the followers of John the Baptist, Christian tradition progressively subordinated John to Jesus and minimized the independent significance of the Baptist's movement. Actually the spread of Christianity was preceded by a syncretizing propaganda of John's followers, especially in Samaria. The Gnostic heresy was a product of his movement. Jesus himself, with no consciousness of new and old in his relation to John, took over John's message and dedicated himself to John's fate, doubtless directed in his choice and confirmed in his faith by current beliefs regarding martyrdom and resurrection and the return of John as Elijah. Yet all this was made new by Jesus' own personality and religious experience. For him the kingdom of God was not merely imminent but immanent; his baptism was the baptism of the Spirit, establishing a present relation of Sonship and faith; and the New Covenant in his blood was a covenant of loving obedience and divine forgiveness.—Millar Burrows.

1213. BLOCH, JOSHUA. Josephus and Christian origins. *Jour. Soc. Oriental Res.* 13 (3) Jul. 1929: 130-154.—The author finds in the authentic Josephus the single (commonly admitted) genuine reference "Jesus called the Christ" as brother of James the Just. The recently exploited Slavonic Josephus offers nothing of value, unless by possible indirect derivation from Justus of Tiberias.—B. W. Bacon.

1214. DOBSCHÜTZ, E. von. Die Kirche im Urchristentum. [The church in primitive Christianity.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentliche Wissensch.* 28 (2) 1929: 107-118.—Recent studies of the meaning of the idea of a church among early Christians have not clearly shown whether it was that of a community (*Verein*) or of an organized church (*Kirche*). A history of the terminology shows that Greek-speaking Jews used the word *ekklesia* to translate *qahal* with the meaning of "the general community" of Jews, whereas *synagoga*, translating 'edah, meant the congregation of a particular locality or the various congregations of a large city. Among the Jews of a later time *ekklesia* became rare and was replaced by *kenishta*; whereas among the Christians *synagoga* became rare and was replaced by *ekklesia*. In the New Testament, however, *ekklesia* retains the meaning of *general community*, that is, the whole body of Christians who are looked upon as the people of God (*ekklesia tou theou*), succeeding the Jews in that relation. It is difficult to determine just when the idea of an organized church arose among Christians, but the germ of the idea may have been found in evangelical times. Jesus himself probably used *ekklesia* in the sense of "my church," not as a rival church or polity to that of the Jews, but as a body of believers in himself as the Messiah and in the Messianic kingdom. Paul's visits to synagogues in various cities and the adherence of early Christians to Jewish rites show that the idea of a separate church had not yet been fully realized, but the idea was waiting for external form. The author summarizes his conclusions

as follows: (1) The idea of a church was originally religious not sociological. (2) The earliest church claimed only to be a fraternity not subject to the laws governing religious corporations. (3) The idea of a church was universalistic. (4) The church aimed at being the church of all people and to be perfected not in a Christian state but in a Christian world.—Ralph Marcus.

1215. HELM, R. Die neuesten Hypothesen zu Eusebius' (Hieronymus') Chronik. [Recent theories as to the Chronicon of Eusebius (Transcription of Jerome).] *Sitzungsber. Preuss. Akad. Wissensch.* (21-22) 1929: 371-408.—R. Helm of Rostock renews his efforts to prove that Eusebius' *Chronicon* presented its data in loose form, now in sequence, now in parallels, so that the reading order was difficult. It was not, however, without a design which aimed to establish a relationship between the entries and the enclosing framework of dates. There was no systematic separation between undatable events and events of determinable date. After the banishment of the kings from Rome and the tyrants from Athens and the close of the Jewish exile the arrangement on two pages was given up. In this feature Jerome presents a faithful reproduction of the original. Proofs heretofore presented are supplemented by investigation of the Armenian version.—B. W. Bacon.

1216. KOCH, W. Comment l'empereur Julien tâcha de fonder une église païenne. [How the Emperor Julian attempted to found a pagan church.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 6 1927: 123-146; 7 (1) 1928: 49-82; 7 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 1363-1385.—The first of the series bears the special title "The apostasy of Julian." Here the writer seeks an answer to the question: What were the reasons why Julian abandoned Christianity? His conversion was due, not, as has been suggested, to the fact that his teachers were Arian, but to the course of his own reading in pagan authors. He could not brook intellectual confinement, and all the forbidden lore of superstition, mysteries, and occult sciences which he discovered in the library of George of Cappadocia, seemed to him radiant and true. Julian was sober and ascetic, and there is no trace of the influence of women, with whom he had nothing to do after the death of his wife when he was 28. He was passionate without being sensual. When very young he had loved Homer, nature, and Greece. Mardonius, a pagan, was an early teacher. The Neoplatonists, though irrational and bizarre, were highly moral, and formed an aristocracy of culture surrounded by uneducated Christians. (This article is followed by five textual *excursus*.) The second article deals with the "Pastoral Letters." Under what influences was Julian led to attempt his bold scheme of founding a pagan church? The "pastoral letters" of Julian, (so-called by Gibbon) to certain priests, survive only in fragments in the writings of Christians. They were all written when he was at Antioch, and had already tasted defeat in his project of general conversion back to paganism, and when he was uttering bitter complaints of the perversity of the Christians. He forbade the priests to go to the theatre or the taverns, or to engage in dishonorable occupations. He attempted to establish an archpriest of Asia, not as the office formerly existed, but on the model of the Church organization. He made requisites for the priesthood, love to the gods and to men, and purity of body. The insistence on special ethical standards for the priests is Christian, not Mithraic. The spiritual penalties employed by Julian in the discipline of priests were not a simple imitation of Christian practice; but in the Christian way, Julian sought to bring the offender to confession without the previous malediction used in the pagan disciplines. The third article examines "Fragments of an Encyclical Letter of the Emperor Julian found in the writings



of Gregory Nazianzen and Sozomen." The letter may have taken the published form after the Emperor's death. Nazianzen is quoted on Julian's proposal to found schools of religion, to set up seats of eminence in the temples for persons of age and reverence, and to supply instruction in pagan doctrines. The last mentioned is doubtless an adaptation of Christian usage. The sermon is older than Christianity, and Julian may have had Stoic and Cynic preaching in mind; but the sermons intended by Julian were to be on both religion and morality, and to present an allegorical interpretation of the pagan writings. Sozomen's information here agrees with Gregory's. Certain explanations of Gregory's references to prayers and responses are discarded, and in comment on these and on the means of penitential correction proposed by Julian, the writer enlarges upon the view stated in the previous article. The proposed plan followed the Church custom of opportunity of repentance before penitential discipline. The foundation of hospices and other institutions of philanthropy Julian drew largely from earlier Christian emperors; he merely substituted pagan for Christian dispensers.—*J. T. McNeill.*

1217. MAYNARD, JOHN A. Who was the beloved disciple? *J. Soc. Oriental Res.* 13 (3) Jul. 1929: 155-159.—The author repeats the arguments of Delff with some additions. He finds Sadducean doctrine in the fourth Gospel.—*B. W. Bacon.*

1218. PETERS, HE NRICH. Der Aufbau der Apostelgeschichte. [The-structure of the Acts of the Apostles.] *Philologus.* 85 (1) 1929: 52-64.—A clearly marked structural plan is shown by the analysis of the Acts, with its foundation in the Whitsun narrative, and its culmination in Paul's visit to Rome as fulfillment of the mission. The intervening portion of the book falls into four chief divisions, each consisting of three portions similar to one another in subject matter; each showing evidence that the author has deliberately stylized his material, choosing his subjects and suppressing unsymmetrical details with an eye to the structural effect of the whole.—*Eva. M. Sanford.*

1219. PORTER, FRANK C. The problem of things new and old in the beginnings of Christianity. *J. Biblical Lit.* 48 (1-2) 1929: 1-23.—Primitive Christianity is not adequately explained by showing its connections with Judaism. There are also important differences, which may all be due to the creative personalities of Jesus and Paul. Nationalistic hopes were strong in Judaism until after the disastrous Roman wars, but Christianity did not join in these wars nor share the hope of gaining world rulership through force. Again, Judaism, after determined and remarkably successful efforts to convert the Greco-Roman world, became conservative and exclusive, while Christianity completed the adjustment between Hebraic and Hellenistic thinking and became the religion of the empire. A third difference lies in the fact that Christianity, in taking over from Judaism the Old Testament, made Christ the center of religion and interpreted the Old Testament accordingly. Thus, while the chief object of devotion for Judaism is the Torah, for Christianity it is Christ.—*Millar Burrows.*

1220. REGAZZONI, P. Il "Contra Galilaeos" dell' imperatore Giuliano e il "Contra Julianum" di San Cirillo Alessandrino. [The "Contra Galilaeos" of the Emperor Julian and the "Contra Julianum" of Cyril of Alexandria.] *Didaskaleion.* 6 (3) 1928: 1-114.—*Ralph Marcus.*

1221. REINACH, S. Jean-Baptiste et Jésus suivant Josephé. [John the Baptist and Jesus according to Josephus.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 87 (174) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 113-136.—This article is a review of the notable work of Robert Eisler *Jesus Basileus ou basileusas*. Eisler, followed by Reinach, believes that valuable original material may be found in the Slavic text of

Josephus that goes back to an authentic text not extant now, which throws light on the history of John the Baptist and Jesus. John the Baptist, it is shown, began his career the year Jesus was born, 4 B.C., and continued it to the year 35 A.D., 14 years after the death of Jesus. Our present editions of Josephus were mutilated by the church to make them agree with the Gospels and other traditional Christian sources. Jesus was a political rebel induced by the masses to head a revolt against the Romans. The Roman officials and the priestly class feared this anti-Roman, anti-sacerdotal, anti-privilege movement. The throng about Jesus was scattered in a battle, Jesus captured, tried, and executed by the Romans in the year 21 A.D., with the two other "robbers," revolutionaries guilty of treason. The material in the Slavic Josephus proves conclusively that Jesus was an historic personage and not a myth. Christianity was able to live in the Roman Empire only because it speedily dropped its primitive attitude of revolt against the Romans.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

1222. ROSSETTI, L. Il "De Opificio Dei" di Lattanzo e le sue fonte. [The "De Opificio Dei" of Lactantius and its sources.] *Didaskaleion.* 6 (3) 1928: 117-200.—*Ralph Marcus.*

1223. SCHMID, L. Die Komposition der Samaria-Szene Joh. 4.1-42. [The composition of the scene in Samaria, John 4.1-42.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentliche Wissensch.* 28 (2) 1929: 148-158.—This is an attempt to continue the literary study of the gospel of John on the lines of the studies made by Windisch and Lohmeyer. The gospel shows traces of artistic intention and a consistent effort to present Jesus as a wonder-worker whose miracles testify to his supernatural power and whose acts bring people to come by a natural way to an understanding of his supernatural power. The scene in the fourth chapter shows the author's skill in developing this literary device. The successive steps in the dialogue between Jesus and the Samaritan woman show the natural way in which she realizes first that Jesus is a Jewish stranger, then that he is greater than Jacob as a wonder-worker, then that he is a prophet, then that he is the Messiah. The final stage is the Samaritan community's realization that Jesus is the Savior of the world.—*Ralph Marcus.*

1224. SHEFTELOWITZ, I. Die mandäische Religion und das Judentum. [The Mandaean religion and Judaism.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 73 May-Jun. 1929: 211-232.—The Mandaean religion must have existed already before the establishment of the Eastern Empire and at a time when Jewish-Christian sects were still in existence and the Jewish Sabbath was still observed by the Oriental Christians. It most probably developed around the middle of the 2nd century. The Jewish-Christian features in the person of the Mandaean Savior are evidence of this. Indeed, Mandaism originally sprang from Jewish-Christianity. Later it turned against it, attacking bitterly first the Jewish-Christians and then official Christianity.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

1225. WINDISCH, H. Zum Problem der Kindertaufe im Urchristentum. [The problem of child-baptism in primitive Christianity.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentliche Wissensch.* 28 (2) 1929: 118-142. There is no direct evidence that children were baptized in the Apostolic age and earlier, either in the gospels or in the writings of Paul. However, the New Testament foreshadows the practice of baptism, not of infants, but of children. There were from early times two opposing tendencies in respect of the practice. There were on the one hand the pagan mystery rites and the initiation of children, and also the Jewish practice of circumcision of infants, which might have led to the development of child-baptism at an early time. On



the other hand, opposing this tendency, we have the connection of baptism with confession, which would make it suitable only for mature people, and also the idea that children were perfectly innocent. In order to resolve the contradiction we must distinguish the kinds of child-baptism on the basis of the age of the child. There may have been a classification into three ages: infants; children from 7 to 13; children of 13 and over. It is improbable that infant baptism was practiced in the apostolic age, but children of 7

and over may have been baptized. Although official doctrine may have disapproved of infant-baptism at first, popular movements and magic-sacramental tendencies may have brought about a change at an early time. Moreover, the change was hastened by the development of the doctrine of inherited sin and by the belief in evil demons; this applies to the West where infant-baptism probably came soon after the apostolic age. In the East there seems to have been no general rule.—*Ralph Marcus.*

## THE WORLD 383-1648

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 1257, 1267, 1291, 1293)

1226. ALBAREL, P. Rabelais et la thérapeutique musicale. [Rabelais and musical therapeutics.] *Chronique Médicale*. 36(2) Feb. 1929: 36-40. In chapter 20 of book V Rabelais speaks of a beautiful queen, surrounded by attendants, who healed the sick by music as the French kings healed scrofula by touch. Lepers, the poisoned, the blind, the deaf, the dumb were introduced in groups, and were all cured by the music of an organ, the parts of which were constructed of medicinal plants, lignum vitae, cassia, rhubarb, turbith, and scammony. For each ailment a different song was played. Rabelais is not ridiculing empirics and charlatans in general in this incident. During the 16th century this musical therapy was a reality, as is shown in Jean-Baptiste Porta's *Natural Magic*, printed at Naples in 1588. In the 7th chapter of book XX, after recounting the magical effects of music on men and animals in classic story, Porta gives a list of diseases which may be cured by the music of the lyre. In each case he mentions the wood of which the instrument should be made, one which was considered medicinally useful in the particular sickness. For sciatica the poplar should be employed; for the pest the vine of the laurel; for vipers' bites the juniper, the oak, the laurel, the vine, the elder, or deer-bone; for drunkenness the ivy or wild almond; for sleeplessness the almond or the vine; for excessive sleep hellebore; for lymphatics the tibia of a horse; and for those who are over-excited the vine.—*Katharine B. Collier.*

### HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 309, 312, 1404)

1227. AFTĪMŪS, YŪSUF. Al-'arab fi fann al-bina'. [Arab contribution to architecture.] *Al-Kulliyah*. 15(5) Jul. 1928: 321-334.—The Arabs of Arabia had no architecture of their own. In South Arabia they must have developed in early times a style of their own, but we know very little about it. Their conquests in the Byzantine and Persian empires made them adopt the styles they found in those lands and modify them to suit their special religious and social needs. Their buildings and reconstructions in Syria between the 6th and 11th centuries A.D., such as the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus and the Mosque of 'Umar in Jerusalem, with their low domes, horseshoe arches, and geometrical figures for decoration, illustrate the Byzantine-Arab art. The Persian-Arab style is illustrated by the Mosque of Ispahān. Spain, particularly Toledo and the cities of the south, have preserved for us examples of the "Mudejar" style, which is Spanish-Arabic. Egypt was the first country in which the Arabs began to free themselves from the Byzantine tradition. This is illustrated in the case of the Ṭūlūn Mosque, 876 A.D., followed by the Azhar Mosque with its graceful minarets and perfect horseshoe arches.

This Egyptian-Arab art reached its perfection in the mosque of Sultān Ḥasan, 1356 A.D., and in that of Qāyīṭ Bey, 1468 A.D. The latter was also the last of the great mosques to be erected in Egypt, for the Ottoman conquest followed in 1517. The horseshoe arches, high domes, graceful minarets, arabesques, mosaics, and rich colors in decoration characterize the Arabic style.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

1228. ANISIMOW, A. I. Die altrussische Ikonenmalerei. [Old Russian ikon painting.] *Ost-Europa*. Z. 4(7-8) 1929: 445-449.—The order of the Soviet government to collect into museums all ikons of recognized artistic merit resulted in the "discovery" of a new art, the native Russian ikon painting. The ikons, which range in age from the 11th to the 18th centuries, represent such classical artists as Andrew Rublev, Dionysius Glushchizky, Dionysius of Moscow, Procopius Chirin, and Simon Ushakov. The works belonging to the pre-Mongolian period are of especial importance, because of the possibility of tracing in them the direct Byzantine influence upon the Slavic artists. During the 14th and 15th centuries, Russian ikon painting reached its greatest individuality, especially in the works of Rublev. In the 17th century western influences begin to show prominence in the so-called "Tsar's School," and in the next century this influence gains the upper hand.—*Matthew Spinka.*

1229. EGGER, RUDOLF. Die städtische Kirche von Stobi. [The city church of Stobi.] *Jahresh. Österreich. Archäol. Inst.* 24(1) 1929: 42-87.—Excavations at Stobi during and since the war have brought to light the remains of three churches, which make the place the most important site of Christian art in the interior of Macedonia. The largest church (the others were connected with a monastery and a cemetery respectively) is here described; it was a basilica with two aisles and a clerestory. The remaining parts of columns (which, with other fragments, are here published in detail) show considerable variation in artistic merit, partly due to the use of materials from the theatre and other earlier buildings, partly perhaps to the work of various donors. The apse, rather unusually, is quite small and wholly occupied by a *confessio*, leaving the altar and clergy seats as well as the ambo in the nave. The building inscription, of a bishop Philip, dates from about 500; the size (some 80 by 40 meters) and beauty of the church suggest that the district was more prosperous in that period than is commonly believed. Probably in the 8th century, an iconostasis (one of the few stone examples known) was erected, using the materials of the older presbytery rail. At a later date the aisles were abandoned, and brick walls were erected between the columns of the nave. Stobi is last mentioned in the early 11th century, and after its abandonment materials from the basilica were used for several village churches in the neighborhood.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

1230. GUŠČIN, A. L'art indigène préchrétien de la Russie Kiévienne. [Native pre-Christian art of the Kiev era in Russia.] *Rev. des Études Slaves* 8(3-4) 1928: 194-202.—Russian art goes back to the "pre-historic" period of the country, and the appearance of



Christian art is only one fact among others in its history. Byzantine art was the heir of Greek and Roman classical art. The Slavs had nothing as yet to compare with it. Christianity was largely a commercial and political necessity and its art propagated the ideas of the church and did not reflect the spontaneous ideas of the people. To discover the popular Slavic art one must study archaeological material. Two distinct styles may be discerned of the pre-Christian period. In the first the design is linear or geometric. The motifs are simple: circles, crosses, wavy lines, etc. No plant or animal forms appear. It is the ornamentation of a primitive people and is found chiefly on pottery and objects of bone and bronze, rarely on objects of gold or silver. The second style has human, animal, and plant forms, sometimes used singly but more often in combinations of two or more. A preferred motif was composed of two heraldic birds with interlaced tails placed on both

sides of a central branch. The tendency was to cover the entire surface. Ornaments in this style are found on objects such as bracelets, rings, sword handles, etc. These motifs appear in manuscripts in the 12th century, replacing Byzantine ornamentation. They did not originate in the Byzantine style since they are on archaeological objects of the 9th century. They were indigenous to the Russian people in the pre-Christian era. Native art vied with Byzantine art in manuscripts until it won in the 13th century only to disappear in the 15th. Viollet-le-Duc called Russia a laboratory where the arts met and a form was adopted intermediary between the Eastern and the Western worlds.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

1231. KOEHLIN, RAYMOND. *Les céramiques musulmanes de Suse au Musée du Louvre.* [Mohammedan pottery from Susa in the Museum of the Louvre.] *Syria.* 9(1) 1928: 40-58.—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 1221, 1230, 1253, 1257, 1260, 1266, 1269, 1270, 1273, 1278, 1279, 1281, 1282, 1303, 1359, 2026)

1232. BRILLOTH, YNGVE. The Eucharist in the Lutheran church. *Rev. of the Churches.* 6 (2) Apr. 1929: 188-195.—In the history of the Eucharist two main types appear from the beginning, the brotherly meal and the solemn memorial. From the interplay of these types, each combined with the sense of mystery, results the variety and richness of the church's central act of worship. In Luther's early treatises the emphasis is on the mystery of communion, communion between the partakers and with Christ. His anti-Roman writings attack the system of offertory masses; against Zwingli he asserted the Real Presence with great intensity. The Lutheran conception may be stated in three main points: (1) The Catholic doctrine of the Real Presence is maintained, but without the doctrine of transubstantiation. (2) The idea of a local divine presence lost for him its materialistic harshness through a singularly spiritual conception of God. (3) The divine gift in Holy Communion is defined as the remission of sins. This is a richer conception in Luther than in most of his interpreters. The insistence on the individualization of grace has tended to obscure the idea of communion.—*J. T. McNeill.*

1233. DEVREESSE, R. *Le Commentaire de Théodore de Mopsueste sur les Psaumes.* [The Commentary of Theodore of Mopsuestia on the Psalms.] *Rev. Biblique.* 37(3) Jul. 1928: 349-366; 38(1) Jan. 1929: 35-62.—*Millar Burrows.*

1234. FRIEDLÄNDER, INA. *Die päpstlichen Legaten in Deutschland und Italien am Ende des xii. Jahrhunderts. (1181-1198.)* [The papal legates in Germany and Italy at the end of the 12th century. (1181-1198.)] *Hist. Studien.* 177 1928: 7-167.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

1235. HOFFMANN, ERNST, and KLIBANSKY, RAYMOND. *Cusanus-Texte.* 1. *Predigten.* 1. "Dies Sanctificatus" vom Jahre 1439. [Texts of Cusanus. 1. Sermons. 1. The "Dies Sanctificatus" of the year 1439.] *Sitzungsber. d. Heidelberger Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (3) 1928-1929: pp. 56. The sermon here published for the first time (in Latin text and German translation, with elucidations) is found in a manuscript now in the library of the Hospital of St. Nicholas at Cues. The manuscript contains among other material a collection of the sermons and writings of Cusanus, partly in his own hand. This sermon was to be delivered on Christmas day, 1439, at Augsburg. The text is evidently in the nature of draft or sketch for a sermon. The ideas expressed throw some light on the first philosophical work of

Cusanus, *De docta ignorantia*, which was published in the following year. The sermon has a place also in the political activities of Cusanus, who was engaged on the papal side in the conflict between Eugene IV and the Council of Basel. The philosophical element in the sermon is significant of the position of Cusanus as an early German humanist.—*E. H. McNeal.*

1236. KÖHLER, WALTHER. *Das Marburger Religionsgespräch 1529. Versuch einer Rekonstruktion.* [The Marburg discussion of 1529. A reconstruction.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Reformationsgeschichte.* 48(1) 1929: pp. 141.—This is an attempt at a reconstruction of the Marburg discussion between Luther and Zwingli which took place in October, 1529. Köhler has done two things: (1) He has undertaken to describe the actual course of the memorable discussion by transcribing the reports of participants into German, after having compared them with each other, and then arranging them in chronological order. (2) In the second part of the study he presents all available sources and reports in their original form.—*W. Pauck.*

1237. LESNE, E. *Les origines de la prébende.* [Origins of the prebend.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 8(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 242-290.—The prebend is the right of the canon to take for his own living a part of the common goods. It was first a personal gift made by the prelate and later by the chapter. In the course of years the canon has been allowed to sell or will the object of the prebend, with the consent of the chapter. Those prebends which were given to corporations became slowly similar to the benefice.—*J. Lambert.*

1238. MOSS, C. *Proclus of Constantinople: Homily on the Nativity.* *Muséon.* 48(1-2) 1929: 61-73.—The three Homilies of Proclus were hitherto known only from a Syriac version; the first of these pieces—the *Homily on the Nativity*—known from a single MS assigned to the 8th century, is incomplete, a whole leaf being wanting. Thus the only known version contained a lacuna of considerable length. The author of the present article recently found another and complete version of the *Homily on the Nativity*; this find was made among the recently acquired Syriac MSS of the British Museum. This hitherto missing fragment is printed in the article in its Syriac version, with an English rendering appended. The author likewise comments on the text in extensive notes.—*Matthew Spinka.*

1239. MUYLDERMANS, J. *La teneur du "Practicus" d'Évagrius le Pontique.* [The text of the "Practicus"]



of Evagrius of Pontus.] *Muséon*. 42 (1-2) 1929: 74-89.—Tradition assigns to Evagrius of Pontus 100 chapters of a work known as *Practicus*. The Greek text as it is known from Migne is in two recensions, one of which contains 71 chapters, and the other, which claims in its heading to have 100 chapters, in reality contains only 29. The author of the article attempts to solve the problem as to how to restore the work to its original completeness of 100 chapters. He examined 5 MSS of the work, comprising the text either in full or in part: *codex Colbertinus* 1056 and *codex Coislianus* 109 belong to the former category, while the remaining three MSS are of a fragmentary nature. Out of these, he reconstructs what he regards as the original text and sequence of the *Practicus*. As to the question, whether the so-called small *Antirrheticus* formed a part of the *Practicus*, the author answers affirmatively.—*Matthew Spinka*.

1240. OTTOW, RICHARD. Die Niederlassungen der Franziskaner in Dorpat. [The Franciscan establishments in Dorpat.] *Franziskanische Studien*. 15 (3) Oct. 1928: 272-278.—This is a reply to criticisms of an earlier study on the Dorpat cloister. A Cistercian nunnery had been established in Dorpat in the 13th century and the Dominicans followed in 1300; there was a span of not less than 150 years before the Franciscan Observants located there in 1466. In 1514, on the eve of the Reformation, Franciscan nuns of the third rule, the so-called Tertiaries, were introduced by letter patent of Leo X. In a document of 1518 a convent of St. Clare is mentioned. It is natural to identify these, as Lemmens and Arbusow (the critics of Ottow) have done. There are two objections: the first, a Franciscan nunnery of the third rule, with its much milder asceticism, would not have chosen St. Clare as patroness; the second objection rests upon far more valid grounds. We have now eight instead of four documents and this increase is of fundamental significance. In two of them, one undated but assigned by Arbusow to 1536, and the other from Sep. 4, 1535, mention is made no longer of a nunnery of St. Clare but of an order of St. Clare. Is this an arbitrary or an erroneous designation or does it rest upon historical grounds? The designation of the Clarissas has not always been uniform. The earliest papal writings call the sisters *Moniales sancti Damiani* or *Moniales inclusae*. Pope Urban IV in 1263 introduced the definite title "Order of St. Clare." This title was abbreviated in popular use and even in high position, so one spoke of "the cloisters of St. Clare" and even the seal often omitted the word *ordinis*. Only two of the eight documents are from the same hand; these are documents of 1518 and 1535 and their author was Heyse Pattiner, later burgomaster of Reval, who would not in 1518 have used the shortened form to designate a Franciscan cloister of the third rule devoted to St. Clare. The situation was different in 1535 ten years after the closing of the cloister. Protestantism was in control. Pattiner would now use the full, correct title and speak of the nunnery of the order of St. Clare in Dorpat. Arbusow's objection that the document refers to managers (*Vorsteher*), therefore laity, instead of abbesses, is as little justified. The nunneries, in their care for the poor were often combined in administration with the town authorities, so the latter might be mentioned in the documents more often than the abbesses. There remains to be considered the passage reading: *Erat ibidem monasterium virginum instituti D. Francisci*. The *Historia belli Livonici* from which it comes does not draw fine distinctions in its phraseology; it designates the Observants merely as Minorites. Why does the author speak of only one convent? The conclusion is almost certain that the Tertiary nuns of 1514, at some time around 1518, passed over to the stricter rule of St. Clare. The phrase "devoted, honorable, spiritual

children" has its parallel in a similar phrase referring to the Observants.—*William H. Allison*.

1241. PERADZE, GREGOR. Zur vorbyzantinischen Liturgie Georgiens. [The pre-Byzantine liturgy of Georgia.] *Muséon*. 42 (1-2) 1929: 90-99.—The original liturgy of Georgia was the liturgy of Jerusalem, ascribed to James, the brother of the Lord. This was in use till the first half of the 11th century, when it was displaced by the Byzantine liturgy, translated into Georgian language by two monks of Athos, Ekhwthime (before 1022) and Giorgi (between 1038-42).—*Matthew Spinka*.

1242. RABEAU, GASTON. Un cas exceptionnel de sainteté. [An exceptional case of saintliness.] *Correspondant*. 100 (1589) Dec. 10, 1928: 657-577.—Rabeau reviews the book *Saint Philippe Néri et la société romaine de son temps*, by Ponnelle et Bordet. Born in 1515 in Florence, Neri became hermit at 18 and priest 14 years later. Like Socrates he talked in the streets and won people to himself. His message reached even the high classes. He founded a Congregation which spread all over Europe and even into India. His means? Impulses that always succeeded. Neri was of unheard sensitiveness. He abhorred artificiality. The giving of one's self to God was for Neri an affair both of total liberty and of limitless renunciation. He taught "the secret of life" to many who could not find it in the external forms of social revolution.—*Gabriel Rombotis*.

1243. WILLIGER, E. Der Aufbau der Konfessionen Augustins. [The structure of Augustine's Confessions.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentliche Wissensch.* 28 (2) 1929: 81-106.—This is a continuation of the work of Wundt in studying the literary composition of Augustine's *Confessions* and its relation to ritual and theology. The work shows the influence of the theological doctrine of confession as acknowledgment of sin (*confessio peccati*) and as acknowledgment of the greatness and goodness of God (*confessio laudis*). The same doctrine is illustrated by Augustine's comment on the Psalms and on Genesis. The first part of the *Confessions*, bks. i-x, is an autobiographical presentation of the working of God's beneficent power in bringing sinners to repentance and to a realization of His goodness; the latter part of the work, bks. xi-xiii, supplements the first part by showing God's goodness in creation and in the perfection of the natural order.—*Ralph Marcus*.

1244. ZIESEMER, WALTHER. Studien zur mittelalterlichen Bibelübersetzung. [The translation of the Bible in the Middle Ages.] *Schr. d. Königsberger Gelehrten Gesellsch. Geisteswissenschaftl. Kl.* 5 (5) 1928: 367-384.—The text of the first German Bible of Johann Mentel (Strasbourg, 1466) was decisively changed and improved by the fourth German Bible-printing, published by Günther Zainer (Augsburg, 1475). Zainer replaces un-German words by those which were in use in central and eastern Germany. It is significant to note that the text of Zainer's Bible resembles that of a 14th century Königsberg-translation and that of a translation of the prophets by Claus Cranc (Thorn). Also Luther's German seems to be close to the German used in these eastern translations. The problem of how colonial eastern Germany could exert such an influence upon the older regions can be solved by the observation that, after the fall of the Hohenstaufen, Prague became the centre of German civilization and ultimately (in the *Kanzlei* of the imperial court) the birth-place of the New-High-German. It controlled the colonial lands of Bohemia, Upper Saxony, Silesia, and Eastern Prussia. The language which developed in these regions influenced western and south-western Germany. Thus it can be understood that Zainer's improvements upon Mentel and Luther's translation bear resemblances to the eastern German literary language.—*W. Pauck*.



## INTERNATIONAL AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS

(See Entries 1249, 1255, 1256, 1264, 1265, 1276, 1282, 1284, 1312)

## EASTERN EUROPE

## BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 1216, 1241, 1249)

1245. STEIN, ERNST. Vom Altertum im Mittelalter. Zur Geschichte der byzantinischen Finanzverwaltung. [Features of classical antiquity in the Middle Ages: Some problems of Byzantine financial administration.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 21(1-2) 1928: 158-170.—The problems of Byzantine financial administration form one of the most obscure and complicated subjects of medieval history. The Byzantine financial and administrative system was closely connected with the Roman, but it was not a mere continuation of it. Classical antiquity was still living in medieval Byzantium, but in many cases there were phenomena which, though under old labels, were in reality quite new. Stein's article contributes much to our knowledge of those intricate problems. His present article is primarily intended to be a review of two important works on Byzantine economic and social history: F. Dölger's "Beiträge zur Geschichte der byzantinischen Finanzverwaltung" (*Byzantinisches Archiv*, 9, 1927), and G. Ostrogorsky's "Die ländliche Steuergemeinde des Byzantinischen Reiches im X. Jahrhundert" (*Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 20, 1927). Both of these authors analyze very carefully the same important document—the Byzantine treatise on taxation—which was published by Ashburner in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* (1915), but which has not been adequately interpreted since. Dölger has given a new edition of this text, and Ostrogorsky its German translation. Both of their books were written simultaneously; one author did not know about the work of the other. There are many points on which they both agree, but there are some others on which they disagree. In most of the latter cases Stein supports Ostrogorsky's conclusions, and he also confirms Ostrogorsky's dating of the treatise in the 10th century.—G. Vernadsky.

## OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entry 1284)

1246. ANDRIOTES, NIK. P. Κριτόβουλος ὁ Ἰμβριος καὶ τὸ ἱστορικὸν τοῦ ἔργου. [Critoboulos the Imbrian and his historical work.] *Ἑλληνικά*. 2(1) 1929: 167-200.—This is an elaborate account of the life, style, and historical method of the Greek historian of the conquests of Mohammed II.—William Miller.

1247. KALMÁR, GUSZTÁV. A török uralom hatása a Dunántul népességére. [Effect of Turkish rule on Trans-Danubian Hungary.] *Föld és Ember*. 9(2) 1929: 49-64.—The Hungarian people have never recovered from the widespread extermination of population which took place during the 150 years of Turkish rule in Hungary. A comparison of the population of Hungary west of the Danube before, during, and after the Turkish regime will indicate somewhat the magnitude of the calamity suffered by Hungary. Exact censuses were not taken in Hungary before 1869, but the tax records enable us to gain a fairly accurate estimate of the total population at earlier periods. In 1494, or 32 years before the Turkish conquest, there were about 180,000 families living in the Trans-Danubian territory. As a family normally consisted of 5 persons, the population must have numbered about 900,000, or about 19.5 persons per sq. kilometer. To

know the population during the Turkish period it is necessary to add to the estimated total for the Turkish territory the number living in the western section which was ruled by the House of Hapsburg. In 1576 the total population—under both Austrian and Turkish regimes—of Trans-Danubian Hungary had shrunk to about 360,000. Vast numbers of foreigners, Serbs, Croatsians, and later Germans, were brought in to settle villages whose Hungarian population had been exterminated. Hence in 1720 the population had increased to 500,000. The population of this region had increased at the time of the 1920 census to three and a half millions. That increase was made possible by the immigration of foreigners into the country.—E. D. Beynon.

1248. ZAKYNTHENOS, DIONYSIOS A. Ἀνέκδοτα πατριαρχικά ἔγγραφα τῶν χρόνων τῆς Τουρκοκρατίας. [Unpublished patriarchal documents of the times of the Turkish domination.] *Ἑλληνικά*. 2(1) 1929: 127-166.—This article contains 14 unpublished patriarchal documents about Greek monasteries from 1593 to 1666, deposited in the National Library in Paris. Their value is partly linguistic, (e.g. the modern Greek word, *autokineton*, meaning "motor-car," is used for "animal"), and partly historical and topographical as throwing light upon the origins of various family and place-names.—William Miller.

## SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 1228, 1230, 1373)

1249. BOBČEV, STEPHEN S. Bulgaria under Tsar Simeon. *Slavonic and East Europ. Rev.* 8(21) Mar. 1929: 621-633.—Bulgars had entered the Balkan peninsula and "possessed settled political and social institutions and a well-developed juridical system" by the end of the 7th century. They met with little opposition from the Slavs already in the land by whom they were assimilated within a century, and who assumed the name along with the institutions of the Bulgars. Under Simeon (893-937) Bulgaria was converted to Christianity of the Eastern Orthodox type and ties with Byzantium became stronger. Simeon continued to extend his empire until it stretched from the Adriatic to beyond the Danube and from there almost to Constantinople. He aimed to establish himself in this city and occupy the imperial throne. His program had four points dealing with the improvement of education, the independence of the Bulgarian church, the unification and centralization of the Empire, the attainment of the title Emperor for himself and that of Patriarch for the head of the church. By Simeon's time the old fortresses had become centers of population and the word *grad* took on its present meaning of city. The inhabitants of both cities and villages were free. There were no slaves or rigid castes. Villagers (*paroikoi*) were not bound to render forced labor on behalf of their overlords, but were economically dependent and bound to the soil. They paid dues into the state treasury and carried out the duties obligatory on all free citizens. The *otrok* was in no way different from the *paroikoi* according to many authorities. The lot of the free peasantry was hard, and some preferred the easier life on large estates, monastic or noble. Some migrated into Byzantine territory where life was easier. Artisans must also be classed among free-men. After the conversion to Christianity the clergy and the nobles formed the two privileged classes. The



rights and duties of priests were the same as those of other citizens. Shepherds and cattle-raisers lived in scattered hamlets. Agriculture and stock raising were the chief occupations. Commerce was of considerable importance, and Bulgarian traders were known in many a maritime town.—Arthur I. Andrews.

1250. BRIAN-CHANINOV, N. Études sur la

littérature médiévale russe. Le "Dit de la Campagne d'Igor." [Studies on medieval Russian literature. The "Lay of Igor's Campaign."] *Mercure de France*. 212 (744) Jun. 15, 1929: 560-578.—G. Vernadsky.

1251. ROSE, WILLIAM J. Jan Zamoyski, scholar statesman. *Poland* (N. Y.). 10 (7) Jul. 1929: 464-468, 519.—Walther I. Brandt.

## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

### GENERAL

1252. KEHR, P. Bericht über die Herausgabe der Monumenta Germaniae Historica 1928. [Report on the publications of the Monumenta Germaniae Historica for 1928.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preussisch. Akad. d. Wissensch.* 19 Jun. 20, 1929: 348-357.—During the preceding year the following publications have appeared: *Scriptores*, folio, vol. XXX, part II, fasc. 2, containing important sources of the 11th century, edited by A. Hofmeister; *Scriptorum Nova Series*, vol. V, containing the sources for the crusade of Frederick I, edited by A. Chroust; *Epistolae*, quarto, vol. VII, part II, continuing the letters of the Carolingian era; and the *Neues Archiv*, vol. XLVII, part 3, and vol. XLVIII, parts 1 and 2. The following are in press: *Diplomata*, quarto, Vol. V, part II, the documents of Henry III, edited by P. Kehr; *Scriptorum Novorum* vol. VI, Chronicle of the count of the Mark of Levlod von Northof, edited by Fr. Zschaek, vol. VII, The Histories of Otto and Acerbus Morena, edited by F. Gueterbock, and vol. VIII, Annals of Tholomeus of Lucca, edited by B. Schmeidler; *Scriptores rerum Germanicarum in usum scholarum*, Widukind of Corvei, edited by P. Hirsch. Among the publications soon to appear are the *Defensor pacis* of Marsilius of Padua, and Benedictus Levita. The preparation of a new edition of Potthast's *Bibliotheca* has been entrusted to Kittel of the Staatsarchiv of Berlin.—E. H. Mc Neal.

1253. LEHMANN, PAUL. Mittelalterliche Beinamen und Ehrentitel. [Medieval surnames and honorary titles.] *Hist. Jahrbuch*. 49 (2): 215-239.—Karl the Great was not so called during his lifetime, except where the adjective *magnus* modified such nouns as *rex*, *imperator*, etc. But this use prepared its separate application, *Magnus*, which seems to have arisen during the reigns of his weak successors. The designation, *Gregorius Magnus*, begins long after that pope's death. It appears pretty well fixed in the 11th century. St. Bede's surname, the "Venerable," is a product of the 9th century. The sobriquets of famous teachers have been the subject of researches of (Cardinal) Ehrle, Pelster, Grabmann, and others, which led to the publication of several medieval lists of *Epitheta doctorum*. Some of the less known *epitheta* are: *Doctor Devotus*, St. Bonaventure; *Doctor Doctorum*, Alexander Halensis; *Doctor Famosus*, Bertrannus; *Doctor Profundus*, Jacobus de Eslo; *Doctor Verbosus*, Egidius Augustinensis; *Doctor Breviloquus*, Gwido Carmelita; *Doctor Discussivus*, Durandellus; *Doctor Expertus*, Magnus Albertus. Since prominent doctors are often referred to by these surnames only, the knowledge of the latter is of practical importance. Similarly the several books of the Bible were known by such names. Many of these surnames also appear in vernacular translations. But who would think that the *Doctor von den hohen Sinnen* is the *Magister Sententiarum*, Peter the Lombard?—Francis S. Betten.

### EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 1219, 1252, 1253, 1262, 1283, 1297)

1254. MULLER, H. F. A chronology of vulgar Latin. *Zeitschr. f. Romanische Philol.* Beihefte. #78.

1929: pp. 171.—While all the phenomena contributory to the transformation of Latin to Romance appear in Merovingian documents, they are seen as immersed in a mass of classical forms; the language remains Latin with the new forms developing in shifting proportions within the old until the last quarter of the 8th century. A study of the general intercourse between the various regions of the West during the Merovingian period, as evidenced by the flourishing state of commerce, the attitude of the barbarians toward Roman culture, and the effect of the Christianization of the people and of Christian pilgrimages, shows that during this time the cohesive forces in Romania were more operative than the centrifugal tendencies which would have facilitated the development of local dialects. Texts from the 6th to the 8th centuries show the new features developing in parallel fashion in all the Latin-speaking portions of Europe; the customary claims for separate developments in the spoken language of the various countries are shown to be founded either on mistaken or fragmentary study of the available evidence. In the last quarter of the 8th century the centrifugal tendencies gained the upper hand and local conditions in each of the three main western divisions conditioned the separate developments of the romance tongues. The democratic or homogeneous character of the French provided for the earlier triumph there of the vulgar tongue, a development delayed in Italy and Spain by the aristocratic constitution of society in these countries. Individual problems in the development of romance characteristics are fully considered.—Eva M. Sanford.

1255. PHILLPOTTS, B. S. The Battle of Maldon: Some Danish affinities. *Modern Language Rev.* 24 (2) Apr. 1929: 172-190.—The explanation of old English historical poetry in the 10th century was always something of a crux. Miss Phillpotts attributes it to Scandinavian influence. She sees similarity of theme and of political interest in the Old English *Brunnanburh* and the Old Norse scaldic lay of the battle of Hafstrfjörðr. *Maldon* has more in common with Danish lays, though the fact is obscured by the loss of the latter except in Saxo's Latin garb. The *Bjarkamál*, even in Saxo's Latin, shows many touches of style and thought common to *Maldon*. Though *Beowulf* and *Maldon* have a few parallelisms, these are due to the Danish origin of much of the former and to Danish influence upon the latter. *Maldon* was composed in Essex or East Anglia by a native familiar with Danish language and poetic tradition. That the audience appreciated the poem suggests that they, too, were in contact with Danish contemporary literature and, perchance, were bilingual. This is in harmony with recent historical research.—Henning Larsen.

1256. SCHMIDT, LUDWIG. Die Ostgoten in der Schweiz. [The Ostrogoths in Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Gesch.* 9 (2): 1929: 161-168.—Various bits of evidence show the existence of a province of the Ostrogothic kingdom in Switzerland. While somewhat hemmed in by the Burgundians, it corresponded at least to the Roman province of Raetia I; the capital seems to have been at Chur, perhaps known as Theodoricopolis. The formation of such a province was in accordance with Theodoric's policy of recovering as



much Roman territory as possible; by holding it he was enabled, when the adjoining Alamanni were conquered by the Franks, to receive the fugitives of the former nation and settle them elsewhere in his kingdom.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

## FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 1234, 1240, 1252, 1253, 1285, 1345, 1849, 1856)

1257. CANY, G. Hypocrate au chevet de Notre-Dame d'Anis. [Hippocrates on the apse of Notre-Dame d'Anis.] *Chronique Médicale*. 36(4) Apr. 1929: 85-90; (5) May 1929: 119-124.—On Mont-Anis, in Puy-en-Velay, the ancient capital of the Vellavii, stands a cathedral, a part of which, almost in the center of the later structure, was built by Scutaire or Scrutaire in the bishopate of St. Vozy during the middle of the 6th century. On the wall of the apse, above the remains of this foundation and over four fragments of an antique bas-relief is inscribed a couplet nearly five meters long. It praises the gratuitous healing power of a divine fountain when the art of Hippocrates fails. Plainly the inscription was cut after the wall was *in situ* and apparently refers to healing waters at that spot. Questions then arise regarding the age of the wall, the date of the inscription, its author, the reality of the miraculous spring, and the correct interpretation of the couplet. The wall is generally agreed to be one of those built from the remains of pagan temples. Because of the skill with which the bas-reliefs of hunting have been reset in alignment, it is probable that the church for which they were brought was constructed during the Carolingian renaissance. The inscription in a mixture of Roman and uncial capitals is somewhat later. The peculiar M and T especially fix the date as between 1160 and 1250. This is only one of numerous similar Latin inscriptions in various parts of the cathedral, now totally or partially effaced, but in large measure preserved by Mathurin des Roys in his description of the church in 1523. During the 12th and the 13th centuries the town of Puy was the center of a flourishing intellectual activity, aided by the fashionable pilgrimages of strangers from all places to the cathedral. At the same time there were held in Puy some of the famous Courts of Love at which troubadours and other poets vied with one another in impromptu verse, not only on love but also on philosophy and theology. On Aug. 15 it was customary for these singers to lay at the feet of the miraculous image their poetic homages. Is it not possible that these couplets are the result? The reference in this one to a fountain is obscure since no spring could issue from the top of the hill where the cathedral is located, nor is there mention in the records of a healing well of any kind. To be sure, as usual in abbeys built on the summits of hills, there was a cistern into which was collected rain water from the roofs, but this had no medical pretensions. The real interpretation of the inscription is religious, the church itself being the fountain more sanative for human ills than any physician.—*Katharine B. Collier.*

1258. HAUPTMANN, LUDMIL. Hufengrossen im bayrischen Stammes- und Kolonialgebiete. [The size of the hide in the Bavarian home and colonial lands.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial-u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 21(4) 1929: 386-413.—The *mansus slavonicus* was the Bavarian servile hide. The Slovenes had no definite hide before entering into the German cultural sphere. The servile hide was the lowest member of a system of class hides which were related in the ratio 4:5:8. The germ cell of this system was the royal hide, a measure of 90 royal yokes whose dimension survived in the Austrian yoke. The royal hide was most probably half of the common German great bole. The hide at the

beginning of the development was not a neutral collective concept but a definite quantity.—*E. N. Anderson.*

1259. HAUVETTE, H. La France et la Provence dans l'oeuvre de Dante (1). [France and Provence in the work of Dante.] *Rev. des Cours. et Conf.* 30(4) Jan. 30, 1929: 289-307; (5) Feb. 15, 1929: 424-442; (6) Feb. 28, 1929: 498-512; (7) Mar. 15, 1929: 592-606; (8) Mar. 30, 1929: 694-712; (9) Apr. 15, 1929: 37-52; (11) May 15, 1929: 239-256; (12) May 30, 1929: 299-320.—The period just before Dante saw many contacts between Italy on the one hand and France and Provence on the other. Many Italian merchants trafficked in those countries and the House of Anjou had been established in Naples. The affection of the Italians for Charlemagne, among other factors, gave French literature a place, and interest in the Provençal literature was well established. Dante lived clearly in an age which was alive to many things French and Provençal. But, how much knowledge did Dante acquire from travel in those countries? Examining the testimony of Villani, the earliest writer to assert Dante's presence in France, and of Boccaccio, who in Hauvette's opinion writes as a poet rather than an historian, the author concludes that while it is impossible to disprove it, it is impossible to prove that Dante travelled in France. Reference to Dante's works shows a lack of exact knowledge: Siger de Brabant, who had been condemned, is placed among the great doctors, for example. Again in his references to things geographical, Dante displayed merely a book knowledge. The poet's hostile attitude toward things French is accounted for largely on the grounds of Dante's belief in the divine character of the Empire, the French role in Italy, and the Babylonian captivity. Dante's significant failure to emphasize St. Louis is mentioned. Hauvette studies Dante's references to the Provençal poets named in *De vulgari eloquentia* and concludes that while the influence of these poets is shown, Dante's knowledge of them was limited. He was really working under the influence of a tradition rather than under the influence of a comprehensive body of knowledge. The effects of French literature on Dante were much less profound. Early French literature, narrative and instructive in character, was unknown to Dante in any systematic way and, beyond that, it was not as applicable to his purposes. Dante's connection with a version of the Romance of the Rose, the only French work to which he gives extended attention, is discussed by the author, but no conclusions can be reached.—*Elmer Louis Kayser.*

1260. HELLER, EMMY. Die Ars dictandi des Thomas von Capua. Kritisch erläuterte Edition. [The Ars dictandi of Thomas of Capua. Edition with critical notes.] *Sitzungsber. d. Heidelberger Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (4) 1928-1928: pp. 59.—In the great majority of the manuscripts containing the *Ars dictandi* it appears as an introductory treatise to a collection of over 600 specimen letters, divided into ten books. The treatise itself is the work of Thomas of Capua, who became Cardinal of S. Sabina and head of the papal chancery about 1216. It represents the end of a development that began with the fundamental work of Alberich of Monte Cassino, the *Rationes dictandi*, written about 1135, and shows no traces of the new line of development started by the masters of Bologna at the beginning of the 13th century. Certain particular details resemble the *Summa* of Guido Faba, who is listed among the masters at Bologna in 1210; at this time Thomas was a student at Vicenza, an offshoot of the school of Bologna. From internal evidence it appears that Thomas had recourse to his own lecture-notes and student exercises in composing a compendium for the instruction of the clerks and notaries of the papal court who were under his charge.—*E. H. McNeal.*



1261. JOHNSTONE, H. Poor-relief in the royal households of thirteenth-century England. *Speculum*. 4(2) Apr. 1929: 149-167.—The dominant ideas behind almsgiving in the 13th century were that charity was a charge upon property, and that it should underline contrition for sin. These were reflected faithfully in the accounts of the royal household. John apparently emphasized the latter in his numerous gifts to the poor for having eaten meat on Friday, while Henry III and Edward I gave more because it was customary and expected of them. Henry seems to have been particularly lavish, although the appearance of the mendicant friars accounts for some part of the increase. Edward continued the policy of his father but was more measured in his doles. Contrary to modern ideas the giving itself and not the worthiness of those who received was what was emphasized. Ordinarily food seems to have been the largest item, but clothing and money were occasionally given. Although our records are more complete for the king's charities, the queen and her children all contributed on a minor scale, and the nobles apparently did likewise, although but few of their records are extant.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

1262. KLIBANSKY, RAYMOND. Ein Proklos-Fund und seine Bedeutung. [A Proclus discovery and its meaning.] *Sitzungsber. der Heidelberger Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (5) 1928-1929: pp. 41.—The Commentary of Proclus to the Platonic dialogue *Parmenides* is incompletely preserved in the form in which our printed editions have it. It exists in complete form in a Latin translation, made by William of Moerbeke in the last decade of the 13th century. That this is a translation of Proclus is proved by the fact that (1) the end corresponds in thought and text to a reference he makes in the previously known part; (2) marginal references in 4 independent MSS show that in the archetype of this MS-class the lack of the conclusion was known, and that the MS tradition limited the Proclus Commentary in its entirety to an explanation of the first hypothesis; (3) from this limitation one understands the presence of *scholia* to hypotheses 2-9 of the Greek MSS and editions. Despite his original plan, then, Proclus completed only the commentary to the first hypothesis. Only by accepting the idea of such a limitation can one understand how later writers, as Nicolas Cusanus, considered Plato, and, indeed, the *Parmenides*, as the founder of the *theologia negativa*. This discovery is important for (1) it seems as old, if not older, than any of the MSS used in making the present editions; (2) it may be used to make decisions where the Greek MSS disagree; (3) it shows that at the end of the 13th century, besides the 3 dialogues of Plato (*Timaeus*, *Meno*, *Phaedo*), the *Parmenides* was known, at least up to the end of the first hypothesis. (Five appendices of Latin excerpts support the author's views, and include part of the newly-found translation. List of MSS used.)—*H. P. Lattin*.

1263. KNÖPFLE, JOSEFFRANZ. Das Stadtarchiv Amberg und seine Bestände. [The archives of the city of Amberg and its contents.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72(4) Apr. 1929: 34-58.—The city of Amberg, which received many trading privileges from Frederick Barbarossa in 1163 and which was obtained by Louis the Bavarian as a fief in 1269, directed its attention to the classification and preservation of its archives at an early date. Its commercial connections with Nuremberg, its declaration for the Reformation, and the fact that Agricola lived there as a teacher and as the chief physician of the town, indicate its importance in the 16th century. It was the capital of the Upper Palatinate. Despite subsequent difficulties, the archives are in a remarkable state of preservation. (A full table of contents is appended.)—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

1264. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ-E. L'activité de deux capitalistes-commerçants marseillais vers le milieu

de XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [The operations of two commercial capitalists of Marseilles about the middle of the 13th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 17(2) 1929: 137-155.—Sayous makes use of Louis Blanchard's rich but neglected collection *Documents inédits sur le commerce de Marseille au Moyen-Âge* (Marseilles, 1884). The records of the de Manduel family show that about 1230 the commerce of Marseilles underwent a capital change: thereafter with the growth of its exports of manufactured articles, it tended to wipe out the unfavorable balance of trade which had formerly resulted from its commerce with the Levant. The de Manduels played a dual role: (1) as money lenders like our modern bankers, (2) as large scale traders whose international business led them into foreign exchange where they helped to create new methods. The author gives a brief but enlightening sketch of the commercial organization at Marseilles early in the 13th century.—*Paul D. Evans*.

1265. SCHWARZ, ERNST. Die Bildung der Schönhengster Sprachinsel im Lichte der Ortsnamen. [The formation of the Schönhengst language-island as reflected in its place names.] *Zeitschr. f. Ortsnamen-Forschung*. 5(2) 1929: 105-139.—This "Sprachinsel" takes its name from the Schönhengst ridge, between Zwittau and Moravian Trubau. It has no political unity. It is preponderantly German in population, and lies partly in Bohemia and partly in Moravia. Colonization of the region began in the latter half of the 13th century, with the founding of cities and villages whose names may easily be differentiated from those of the neighboring Czech villages and towns. The bishop of Olmütz and the king of Bohemia, the two richest men in the district, were interested in colonization, and promoted it. The region, in 1270, was German. The villages and towns were often named after their founders, who were Germans. By 1300, nearly all the villages were there, mostly German with some Czech villages interspersed. The district was strongly German in culture, as shown by the place names. It is probable that the "Sprachinsel" had wider limits than at present, as indicated by the German place names outside its present limits and the names of places in the Czech districts which are originally German names with Czech suffixes. One of the questions raised with regard to the colonization of this district is that relative to the home-land from whence the colonists came. The villages show German, rather than Slavic ground-plans, and the place-names give certain clues as to the answer to the question. Names built upon certain roots may be traced almost exactly. *Grünau*, for example, is derived from, *grün*, which occurs in a very well-defined area in Germany, in the upper Palatinate and Egerland. It seems clear that the settlers brought this name and others like it, from that region. Similarly, certain place names may accurately be traced. This region has proved itself to be one of the most difficult of the colonial areas. Bavarian elements, presumably from the southerly parts of Bavaria, Silesian in similar mixture as in the northern and eastern neighborhoods, East-Frankish from the Mittel-Main and, in certain parts, Egerlandish from West Bohemia may be established. We may thus gain an introduction to the questions raised by the German colonization movement in the East, which is now being investigated with more palpable results than was formerly thought possible. Most of all, the place-names give information as to the time of the settlement and the fusion of the languages, and, further, as to the development of the future mixed-speech zone of the contemporary "Sprachinsel." (A map of the Schönhengst "Sprachinsel" accompanies the article.)—*Max Savelle*.

1266. STENTON, F. M. Acta episcoporum. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3(1) 1929: 1-14.—The publication of a



complete collection of the *Acta* of English bishops in the 12th century, though it would involve much work and expense, is greatly to be desired. These neglected records form the only source of new information about the English church in the period preceding the establishment of effective papal sovereignty over it. They not only contain a considerable amount of biographical data of importance, but they illustrate such matters as the interrelation of royal and ecclesiastical justice in the reign of Henry II, and the process by which hundreds of parish churches passed into the hands of the religious orders. In general these documents would supply "a clearer knowledge of the organisation of the twelfth-century church in England, the beginning of English ecclesiastical law, the development of the parochial system."—*H. D. Jordan.*

1267. VIGNES, MAURICE. *Les doctrines économiques et morales de Saint Bernard sur la richesse et le travail.* [Saint Bernard's economic and moral doctrines on wealth and labor.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 16(3) 1928: 547-585.—According to Saint Bernard there are three types of riches: material, spiritual, and eternal, corresponding to the interests of mankind. Material wealth is legitimate when it results from the honest labor of its owner or his ancestors or from gifts to him; it is blameworthy when it results from violence, fraud, or exploitation of the weak. Against the attacks of Arnold of Brescia, Saint Bernard vigorously defends the sanctity of ecclesiastical property rights which have been legitimately acquired. Wealth tempts to abuse; its possessors must use it with moderation, avoiding all avarice, pride, and prodigality. This last the ascetic abbot of Clairvaux found rampant in the Cluniac monasteries and quite too prevalent at the papal court. The obligations of wealth are the counterpart of its abuses: moderation, humility, charity, and they are especially incumbent upon wealthy churchmen. Labor is a duty owed not merely to the individual himself and family but also to society and to God. It is incumbent upon all, even the rich. It should tend to the production not alone of material but of spiritual and eternal wealth. Hence there is a universal obligation to mental effort and moral culture. All labor should be varied, manual labor alternating with intellectual work and spiritual exercises.—*Paul D. Evans.*

1268. WEINBAUM, MARTIN. *Verfassungsgeschichte Londons, 1066-1268.* [Constitutional history of London, 1066-1268.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* Supplement #15. 1929: pp. 142.—The present study is the first part of a larger work on the constitution of medieval London. W. Page (*London, its origin and early development*, London, 1923) has already, in disagreement with Stubbs, indicated divisions of the freemen of London even before the Norman conquest, the most important being the division into wards for military purposes. Incidental geographic agreement does not prove the identity of the institutions of the soke and the ward. The soke (immune territory) was a private-law enclave in the shire of the city of London, whose existence indicates the presence of nobility. Their number in London increased greatly after the Norman conquest. Another characteristic of the burgher municipality was the hustings, the oldest authenticated city court, the competence of which cannot now be determined. Apparently it met weekly. The folk-moot still existed. Gild development had begun in Anglo-Saxon times. The general growth of the city before the conquest points to an influx of rural elements which originally were not free. A new interpretation is placed on the second provision of London's first charter, granted by William I early in his reign, which connects it with continental charters, namely, that it is a confirmation of free status to serfs who may have migrated to the city (*Stadtluft macht frei*). One

should beware of undervaluing the Norman king's authority in London as has been done by those who assign an exaggerated importance to a charter of William II to the *Cnihtengilde* (Ballard, *Brit. Bor. Chart.* 1042-1216, 127). The cornerstone of the freedom of the citizenry lay in the provision of Henry I's charter that they need go to law courts only within the city walls. The charter of Henry II was, almost point for point, a step backwards from that of Henry I. The soke is not mentioned in this charter and with its disappearance the way was clear for a citizen municipality instead of the collection of small exempt legal jurisdictions which had been London. An economic development occurred under Henry II so that not once do all circles of the city inhabitants appear to be unfavorable to his rule. Changing financial relations between city and crown developed opposition towards Richard I, away on the third crusade. The greatest forward step of the municipality since the charter of Henry I was taken October, 1191 by swearing a *communio* with a large number of barons and with Count John, and by electing a mayor. The kingship did not recognize the mayor until a charter issued by John, on the payment of 3,000 marks by the citizens, from Bonneville-sur-Toques. In 1215 he attempted to attach London to himself by issuing a new charter, but it did not satisfy the citizens. The author gives new consideration to Add. MS 14252 which he believes to be a preparatory or justificatory piece of the Gildhall prepared for the *Iter* (of 1221 or 1226). One of the interesting results of this investigation has been to recognize, at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century, party cleavages and social wars. The poor, complaining of the illegally high taxation, espoused the cause of the king. This continued to be true and Henry III continually stepped in in favor of the masses against the city oligarchy. The reign of Henry III is a period of flux in the maintenance and extension of the city's power. The itinerant justices of the king were its greatest opponents in this effort.—*H. P. Lattin.*

#### LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 1059, 1226, 1235, 1236, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1263, 1347, 1352, 1359, 1363, 1366, 1848)

1269. BARNARD, E. A. B. Clement Lichfield, last abbot of Evesham. *Trans. Worcestershire Archaeol. Soc.* 5 1927-1928: 38-51.—His assumption of the name Lichfield points to an origin outside Worcestershire, for nearly all the last monks of Evesham took names of that county in religion in accordance with the usual custom of concealing the family name. Previous to his election as abbot he had served as prior of the abbey, during which time he had added the beautiful fan vaulted chantry in the south transept of All Saints Church. It was possibly in commemoration of his election to the higher office that he built the chantry of St. Clement in St. Lawrence's. As abbot he took his seat in the House of Lords, sat as county magistrate, and fulfilled other sacred and secular duties incumbent upon one in his position. His last great act before the dissolution of the monasteries swept him aside was to set on foot the erection of the great bell-tower at the abbey. After the dissolution he retired to the conventual manor-house at Offenham where, in receipt of an allowance made him by the commissioners, he lived until his death in 1546.—*A. B. Forbes.*

1270. BARNARD, E. A. B. Philip Hawford, pseudo-abbot of Evesham (1539) and dean of Worcester (1553-1557). *Trans. Worcestershire Archaeol. Soc.* 5 1927-1928: 52-69.—Formerly house-steward at the abbey, Hawford followed abbot Clement Lichfield in nominal authority. He readily became the creature of



the king's commissioners, he surrendered to them the abbey and its possessions, and received for his subservency the abbey almonry and its adjacent premises for life as well as a pension of £240 a year. He later became a royal chaplain, and in 1543 was presented to the rectory of Elmley-Lovett. His subservience was equally marked at the time of the Marian reaction and was rewarded with the deanship of Worcester in place of his earlier pension. He died in office in 1557. (The texts of his will and of the inventory of his estate are given.)—*A. B. Forbes*.

1271. BARNARD, E. A. B. Some original documents concerning Worcestershire and the Great Rebellion. *Trans. of the Worcestershire Archaeol. Soc.* 5 1927-1928: 70-91.—Sections from the Hanley Court collection, the property of Sir Offley Wakeman, and now deposited on permanent loan in the Birmingham Reference Library.—*A. B. Forbes*.

1272. BÉMONT, CH. Histoire de Grande-Bretagne. [History of Great Britain.] *Rev. Historique*. 160 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 88-127.—A bibliographical discussion.—*Helen Muhlfield*.

1273. BÜCKER, HERMANN. Jugend und Studienzeit des Franziskaners Konrad Klinge. [Youth and student days of the Franciscan, Conrad Klinge.] *Franziskanische Studien*. 15 (3) Oct. 1928: 252-271.—While this article presents most of the facts known regarding the career of Klinge, more general interest lies in its outline of the usual routine in the attainment of the degree of doctor of theology in the German universities early in the 16th century. Conrad Klinge was born probably in 1483-4, and died at the age of 72 on Mar. 10, 1556. The academic year began in October and lasted about 8 months. It was a long way to the degree of doctor of theology and the minimum age was thirty. As a rule the student under the theological faculty was a master of arts. He then would listen for five years to the prescribed lectures on the Scriptures, including an exhaustive exposition of the most important parts. At the end of the first part of the curriculum, he was nominated for the acquisition of the lowest stage of the theological baccalaureate. The faculty then assigned him 80 passages out of the Old Testament, of which he had to give a brief exposition in as many lectures. Through this activity he was prepared for the acquisition of the doctorate (*magisterium*). For the next two years, the bachelors were under the direct supervision of the faculty. Then followed for a year the study of the four books of *Sentences* of Peter Lombard, which provided the foundation for the instruction in dogmatic theology. At the conclusion of this, as "Sententiarius" he had to treat the books of the Lombard for two years in public lectures. When he had completed the first two books, he was called henceforth *Bakkalarius in theologia* (*pro magistro*) *formatus*. Then for two years he attended the lectures and disputations of the Masters and buried himself in the works of the church fathers and other theological writers. At the completion of this, if the candidate passed the examination, the faculty presented him to the Chancellor for the conferring of the right to teach. Promotion to the full doctorate soon followed without further examination. The graduation was celebrated with great ceremony in which the entire university participated. The conferring of the doctorate in the higher faculties was relatively rare; even in the larger universities hardly more often than once or twice a year. The celebration began in the afternoon with a long disputation, usually followed by a banquet at the expense of the candidate. The following day the promotion (*Aula*) took place, usually in a church. Kneeling, the candidate vowed never to acquire the academic degree at any other university, to maintain respect toward the Masters, to proceed in the promotion of his own future scholars only according to right and con-

science, and always to further the welfare of the university and the faculty. Then the symbols of his new degree were conferred—the doctor's hat, book, and ring,—members of religious orders not being presented with the ring. The graduate then delivered a discourse on the Scriptures, which was followed by a disputation, "a spiritual joust in honor of the new doctor." The next day there followed the first actual public lecture as "Master" which he concluded with words of thanks for all who had assisted him on the long road of his education. The fees connected with the process of taking a degree were considerable and an important source of income for the university.—*William H. Allison*.

1274. GREIFFENHAGEN, OTTO. Begründung und Ausbau der schwedischen Herrschaft in Estland und Livland durch Gustav Adolf. [The foundation and extension of Swedish power in Estonia and Livonia by Gustavus Adolphus.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60 (6) 1929: 325-335.—Gustavus Adolphus took steps to consolidate Swedish power in the new Baltic provinces and provide for the welfare of their inhabitants. As one of the earliest purposeful advocates of Mercantilism he founded commercial companies and sought by means of a tariff system to fashion an economic unit out of the new provinces and the home country. In line with this policy he had iron and copper brought from Sweden to be reworked in Estonia and he proposed to found rope-making and sail-weaving industries in the same province. To the cause of culture in general he also rendered valuable services. He sought to reduce the misery of the peasant population by attacking the witchcraft delusion and by removing the peasants from the jurisdiction of their manorial lords. Both of the Baltic provinces owe the beginnings of their educational system to Gustavus. At Reval the old Michaelis Cistercian cloister was transformed into a school for the children of noble and burgher families, while Dorpat University dates from a rescript the busy king issued in July 1632 when encamped at Nuremberg. How necessary the Baltic provinces were to a successful prosecution of the religious wars in Germany is apparent when one considers the war costs for 1630. They amounted to 600,000 Thaler and one third of that amount was furnished by Estonia and Livonia. One half of the corn supply for the army that year was supplied by Livonia alone.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

1275. HAMILTON, EARL J. Wages and subsistence on Spanish treasure ships, 1503-1660. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37 (4) Aug. 1929: 430-450.—Hamilton has made extensive searches in the *Archivo General de Indias* at Seville, Spain, for materials which would throw light upon this phase of Spain's American trade in the 16th and 17th centuries. This trade centered at Seville and was minutely regulated by the *Casa de la Contratación* (House of Trade). Deposit of the cargo of specie upon return was made with this body and matters such as the provisions and wages for the crews were ordered in careful detail by its officials. Hamilton describes in detail, supplemented with tables, the food supplies placed aboard the ships for the American voyage and the wages paid the various grades of seamen. "The gold and silver which the men on the treasure ships brought to Spain . . . merely served to impoverish the working classes and provide windfalls for the trading classes whose incomes consisted largely of profits." Due to the fact that the specie filtered out (in spite of prohibitions against its export) a price revolution occurred in all Christendom. Wages lagged and benefit accrued to the bourgeoisie. These augmentations of profits paved the way for the rise of modern capitalism.—*A. H. Noyes*.

1276. HARSIN, PAUL. L'alliance de la principauté de Liège avec les Pays-Bas au XVI siècle. [The alliance of the principality of Liège with the Netherlands in the



sixteenth century.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 7(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 1415-1452; 8(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 93-125.—From 1518 to the end of the 16th century, the neutrality of Liège passed through a critical period. For the greater part of this time it was able to continue neutral in fact as well as in law. Only 3 times was this neutrality broken. From 1552 to 1557, from 1568 to 1569, and in 1595 it gave active military cooperation to its Spanish allies. (Texts of four documents are appended.)—*P. S. Fritz.*

1277. HEITZMAN, MARJAN. *Geneza i rozwój filozofji Franciszka Bacona.* [The origin and development of the philosophy of Francis Bacon.] *Kwartalnik Filozoficzny.* 7(1) 1929: 1-38; (2) 1929: 121-152.—There were several stages in the evolution of Francis Bacon's philosophical thinking. Taking alchemy as the starting point of his philosophy, he arrived at atomism which he called pure empiricism. Since atomism did not lead him to the desired practical results, Bacon re-examined his method of procedure without questioning the fundamental assumptions of alchemy, and this was the beginning of his study of methodology. One of the characteristic features of his method was gradual generalization with constant verification of all rules by the test of application to specific instances. This method opened up a field of intellectual activity that proved to be too great a task for any one individual and Bacon now proposed intellectual cooperation and collaboration. To secure fellow workers and patrons the philosopher determined to popularize his ideas by what we might call a positive and negative propaganda. The purpose of the former was to show what could be accomplished in the sphere of knowledge by following ideas of Bacon. The latter or negative propaganda was designed to dispel prejudice and mistrust that would inevitably be awakened by a new system of thought. But this venture carried Bacon much further than he had himself suspected, for his positive propaganda demonstrated the need for a system of philosophy. Since he had not concerned himself with this aspect of his problem, Bacon could give it no original solution and naturally turned to the recognized Aristotelian philosophy of his day for assistance. He was all the more willing to lean on this when he perceived that it fitted in with his negative propaganda to dispel mistrust and prejudice. Thus we note a double process of thought in the writings of Bacon, the older and more original line of thought that was his own and the Aristotelian ideas which he borrowed. He made no attempt at a synthesis of these two systems, for he was now entirely occupied with his work on natural history. In conclusion the author considers a number of disputed questions that are variously answered by the historians of philosophy.—*Frank Nowak.*

1278. HENCHE, ALBERT. *Zur Persönlichkeitswertung Richards von Trier.* [Evaluation of the personality of Richard (archbishop) of Treves.] *Hist. Jahrbuch.* 49(2) 240-262.—Richard von Greifenklau, archbishop of Treves and elector 1511-1531, favored the candidacy of Francis I of France in the imperial election of 1519, but finally voted for Charles V. Though he never acted disloyally towards the Hapsburg emperor, Charles V did not enjoy his full sympathy. With the help of the citizens of Treves Richard frustrated the sudden attack of Sickingen and his rebellious knights upon that city. The revolt of the peasants did not affect his little land, and Richard tried by redressing the grievances of his own rural subjects to avert any such calamity for the future. He gave valuable assistance to other princes in the suppression of this dangerous revolt, however. Though he steadfastly closed his land to the religious innovators, his policy in the empire was that of conciliation. A war between Lutheran and Catholic forces, which, in

1528, would have anticipated the Smalkaldic War of 1546, was prevented through his mediation. He had some trouble with cities of his territory, and occasionally used severity against citizens and peasants, but on the whole succeeded admirably in preserving public order and promoting the general welfare of his lands.—*Francis S. Betten.*

1279. JONES, FREDERICK C. Spoil from the English monastic libraries. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(763) Jul. 1929: 91-97.—“Had Henry the Eighth retained in 1539 any of the interest in literature which as a young man he seems to have possessed, he would have given orders that the whole of the library (at Glastonbury) should be transferred to one of his palaces.” Evidently Henry did not retain that interest, for he made no serious attempt to preserve the priceless abbey collections, which were scattered to the four winds after the suppression. Looked upon as “undesirable monuments of monkish learning,” rare books and manuscripts found their way to the grocer shop and the bonfire; the Stationers’ company and others bought much of the spoil for the rare bindings and parchments. A rector of Yatton Keynell stopped up the bungholes of his ale barrels with parchment manuscripts, finding “nothing to equal them” for the purpose. Few of the great abbey catalogs have been preserved so that it is difficult to know accurately the extent of the destruction. Some notion of the loss can be gained from a consideration of the character of the library at Westminster, one of the few preserved. It is “possibly the most wonderful collection of monastic documents in the world today.” It contains more than 100,000 single documents, a large collection of court and manorial rolls, two great cartularies, and other valuable works. Many of the documents and books have found their way into private and other secular libraries. Systematic attempts are now being made to locate these lost treasures and to bring them together in the large libraries or to return them to the church. St. John’s College, Corpus Christi College, Peterhouse, Bodleian, Lambeth, King’s College, University Library, and, above all, the British Museum have been most fortunate in acquiring parts of the invaluable collections of the despoiled abbey libraries.—*G. A. Hedger.*

1280. KÜHL, ERNEST. *The Wanton Wife of Bath and Queen Elizabeth.* *North Carolina Univ. Studies in Philol.* 26(2) Apr. 1929: 177-183.—On June 25, 1600, three men were heavily fined for printing and selling a “disorderly” ballad, the *Wanton Wife of Bath*. The punishment was far more severe than was usual for improper and sacrilegious utterances of the times. It is evident that this ballad had more than usual significance in the eyes of the royal officers. The ballads of that day were, of course, an excellent index of daily happenings. They were the newspapers, often the pulpit, of the time. The *Wife of Bath*, with its emphasis upon mercy and forgiveness, was intended to refer to some contemporary event. Sir John Harington (among others) has shown what was uppermost in the minds of the rulers—especially the Queen—in that hectic month of June, namely the trial of the Earl of Essex. Since worried authorities for months had been on the hunt for libels pertaining to this nobleman, the *Wife of Bath*, is, we infer, an example of libellous verse.—*M. M. Heald.*

1281. LANGHANS, VIKTOR. *Chaucers angebliche Übersetzung des Traktates “De contemptu mundi” von Innocenz III.* [Chaucer’s alleged translation of Innocent III’s “De contemptu mundi.”] *Anglia-Zeitschr. f. Englische Philol.* 52(4) 1928: 325-348.—The two lines in Chaucer’s *Legend of Good Women*, which state that Chaucer translated the above-mentioned work of Innocent III, are declared to be an interpolation of the copyist.—*John C. Andressohn.*



**1282. ROTH, CECIL.** *Quatre lettres d'Élie de Montalte. Contribution à l'histoire des Marranos.* [Four letters of Elijah Montalto. A contribution to the history of the Marranos.] *Rev. des Études Juives.* 87 (174) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 137-165.—Pedro Rodrigues, a Spanish Christian of Jewish origin, had fled to Saint-Jean-de-Luz in Southern France in fear of the Inquisition. He was a relative by marriage of the eminent Portuguese-Jewish physician, Elijah Montalto, who himself had been reared as a Christian and was distinguished as the body-physician of Mary de Medici. Montalto, who was an observant Jew, wrote a letter from Venice, Aug. 15, 1611, congratulating Rodrigues on his escape from the Inquisition and, as he thought, on his conversion to Judaism. We do not possess the answers of Rodrigues, merely this and three other letters in Portuguese sent by Montalto from Venice to Saint-Jean-de-Luz in the years 1611-1612. Rodrigues, it seems, did not care to accept the faith of his fathers, but, following the line of least resistance, preferred to remain a Christian. The letters are intended by Montalto to convince and convert Rodrigues. Apparently he was not successful. They are interesting, however, to show the bitterness of the Marranos toward the church that outraged their conscience and their scorn of its doctrines and dogmas. Montalto believed that the Bible prophecies foresaw the suffering of the Jew in Christian Europe. Salvation for the Jew, he believed, can come only through a meticulous observance of Jewish precepts. Montalto shows himself to be a keen polemist with a fine grasp both of the Old and the New Testaments. The Portuguese letters are appended in full.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

**1283. SCLAFERT, THÉRÈSE.** *Les routes du Dauphiné et de la Provence sous l'influence de séjour des papes à Avignon.* [The influence of the sojourn of the popes at Avignon upon trade routes in Dauphiné and Provence.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 1 (2) Apr. 15, 1929: 183-192.—During the period of the papal residence at Avignon, Dauphiné and Provence grew rich not only from the sale of much native cattle and grain to the papal capital, but also from their position on the trade routes from Italy and the East. The Dauphinois profited as greatly from tolls as the towns from trade. The land routes from north Italy over the Alps and so to Avignon are carefully traced. The routes from the Levant to Nice and so over-land to the mouth of the Rhone and through Arles, and via Bouc and Salon, are also described. The opposition of the Dau-

phinois and of the townsmen along the established highways failed to prevent the merchants from discovering and following alternate routes which were shorter or more convenient, and by the use of which the heavy tolls might be evaded. A map illustrates the text.—*J. G. Gazeley.*

**1284. UNSIGNED.** *Αἱ πολιορκίαι τῆς Βιέννης ὑπὸ τῶν Τούρκων.* [The sieges of Vienna by the Turks.] *Δελτίον τῆς Ἱστορικῆς καὶ Ἐθνολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας* n.s. 7 (3) 1929: 5-25.—This is a continuation of the two previous instalments, summarized in Entry 1:2836. This present section deals with the period from the end of the first siege of 1529 to the treaty of Vasvár in 1664, and contains a plan of the walls of Vienna. It describes (from a MS in the Viennese archives) the achievements of von Zedlitz when he was a Turkish captive and his death in 1532 at Wiener Neustadt, the vain attacks of the Turks in that year, their retreat from before Güns and the sack of Gratz, Suleiman's capture of Buda-Pesth in 1541, Zriny's heroic defence of Szigeth in 1566, and the Turkish threat to Vienna in 1595. It ends with the Turkish intervention in Transylvanian domestic quarrels in 1663, the battle of St. Gotthard, and the treaty of Vasvár.—*William Miller.*

**1285. ZINGARELLI, NICOLA.** *Francesco Petrarca. Emporium.* 68 (408) Dec. 1928: 345-357.—Petrarca's discovery was not the criticism of documents, but man, whom he liberated from Byzantine rigidity and uniformity. *L'Africa*, centering on the younger Scipio, depicts this ideal of man. The remains of classical Rome dazzled him. His whole life was pervaded by the love he bore his country which to him stretched from the Alps to Mt. Etna. To him the decadence of Rome was temporary. Types of government meant nothing; Italian unification was his passion. That explains his devotion to Cola di Rienzi. Toward civic life he was practical. Diffidence toward philosophical systems was offset by a sane attitude toward public utilities and agriculture. He preferred the name of man to that of philosopher. Only man's virtù and God's will were acknowledged by him. Experience taught him that man's natural disposition would labor for mankind as well as for himself. His Latin style was refreshing but could not supplant the Tuscan of Dante. Through Laura he showed that the more honorable and beautiful woman is, the more beautiful and noble will be the world.—*E. M. Pastore.*

## THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See Entries 1210, 1227, 1231, 1301)

### INDIA

**1286. BRAJENDRA NATH BANERJEE.** *Ancient Afghanistan.* *Modern Rev.* 45 (3) Mar. 1929: 350-357.—To the north-west of India, in the western Himalayas and Hindu-Kush, live the Darads and Kafirs, who speak an Aryan language; further west, the Tajiks, who speak a dialect of Persian; to the north of these dwell the Tuski nomads called Afghans and Pathans; to their south the Baluchis and Dravidian-speaking Brahui class. Originally Afghanistan was not as extensive as now; not till the middle of the 18th century did it establish independence under a native king. In earlier times Vedic hymns were sung by Rishis on the Taklet-i-Sulaiman; Aryans of the Rig-Veda period occupied Roh (S. E. Afghanistan), N. W. F. Province, and the Punjab; Alexander the Great found an Aryan civilization in Afghanistan, Seistan, and Baluchistan; the Maurya Empire reached Herat; in the 10th cen-

tury many of the Afghans were Buddhists, Zoroastrian or heathen in their belief. Echoes of Vedic nomenclature still survive. The first mention of the Afghans is found in Al-Utbi's *Tarikh-i-Yamini* (11th century); later they embraced Islam, and settled round Kabul (probably 15th century). The races inhabiting Afghanistan may be classed as (1) Afghans, (2) Persians, (3) Turkish and Mongolian, and (4) Aryans (of the Hindu-Kush). Longworth Dames' theory that the Afghans are Turko-Iranian is now generally accepted, but the Afghans consider themselves descendants of the Jews. Next, the writer traces the rise of the Afghan power from the Amir Sabuk-tegin (a Turk) down to the Lodi dynasty of Delhi which was overthrown by Babur in 1526, followed by the efforts to shake off the Mughal yoke and the establishment of the Durrani dynasty (1747). Their literature (in Pushtu or Afghani) dates from the 16th century and, except for a few works in prose, is mainly poetical. Khush-hal Khan, the poet of the rebellion against Aurungzeb, is perhaps the greatest poet and Abdur Rahman their best verse maker. Most of the literature is based on Persian models. A description of their



appearance, manners, and customs and national characteristic—independence—concludes the article.—*F. W. Buckler.*

## FAR EAST

(See also Entry 1097)

1287. KONOW, STEN. The dates in the Śaka texts from Khotan and Tun-huang. *Acta Orientalia*. 7(1) 1928: 66-76.—Comparing dates given in manuscripts found by Sir Aurel Stein in Khotan and at Tun-huang, with information available from Chinese and Tibetan sources dealing with history of Khotan and Tun-huang, Konow attempts to establish an approximate date for the beginning of the so-called "ape-year" era frequently mentioned in the Śaka texts in Khotan and Tun-huang. He comes to the conclusion that the beginning of this era must be sought about the middle of the 8th century A.D. The year 744-745 A.D. Konow

regards as the most probable date for such a beginning.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

1288. SHIZUTOSHI SUGIHARA. A study in the pure land doctrine as interpreted by Shōkū, the founder of the Seizan branch of the pure land sect (Jōdo-Shū). *Eastern Buddhist*. 5(1) Mar. 1929: 80-102.—A sketch of the life and works of Shōkū, who lived from 1177 to 1247 A.D. He was the disciple of Hon'en, the founder of the religious movement known as the Pure Land doctrine. This movement, which was of a reformatory nature, originated in Japan during the latter half of the 12th century as a protest against the decaying state of the old institutional Buddhism. The doctrine of Shōkū centers around the concept of the Nembutsu. The term Nembutsu means, first, the invocation of the name of Amida; secondly, that name itself; thirdly, it is the substance of Amida; fourthly, it means the knowledge of the substance; fifthly, it designates all sorts of works done with and in the knowledge of the substance of Amida; and lastly, the great universe itself is the Nembutsu.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

## THE WORLD 1648-1920

### GENERAL

1289. SCHNITTHENNER, PAUL. Die Auseinandersetzung Asiens und Europas in ihrer Bedeutung für den Krieg. [Analysis of Asia and Europe in their significance for war.] *Hist. Zeitschr.* 140(3): 1929: 489-512.—A fundamental difference in methods of warfare of Europe and Asia is noticeable in world

history. Asia used the open method of the nomads with horses and bows and arrows. Europe used the foot-soldier and close combat formation. Her cavalry regiments of the 17th century were an adaptation of the Asiatic idea. The ideas of peace and of humanity had their origin in Asia. European nationalism and democracy are just now being felt in Asia.—*P. S. Fritz.*

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 227, 348, 468, 1061, 1398, 1403, 1405, 1427, 1428)

1290. BEK, WILLIAM G. George Engelmann, man of science. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 23 Jan. 1929: 167-206.—Engelmann was a German student of medicine who migrated to America where he finally settled in St. Louis. There he practiced medicine and studied plants until he became one of America's foremost authorities on botany. He was the greatest authority on plants in the Southwest. He was the founder of the Academy of Science of St. Louis in 1856. His herbarium containing over 40,000 specimens was given to Henry Shaw, the founder of the Missouri Botanical Gardens. He brought scientific researchers of Europe and America in closer touch during his life time. His records of meteorological observations in St. Louis for 47 years afford us our only reliable records of weather conditions in the upper Mississippi Valley from 1836 to 1882. (A bibliography of his contributions to magazines and books is appended to the article.)—*W. E. Smith.*

1291. BRASCH, FREDERICK E. Medical men in mathematics, astronomy, and physics. *Medic. Life*. 36(4) Apr. 1929: 219-236.—This paper presents a brief discussion of the work of Copernicus, Recorde, William Gilbert, Tycho Brahe, Galilei, Kepler, Descartes, Jean and Daniel Bernoulli, Galvani, Wollaston, Young, Helmholtz, Cadwalader Colden, John W. Draper, and Henry Draper, all of whom made contributions to medicine and mathematical science.—*L. C. Karpinski.*

1292. COLIN, HENRI. Esquirol et les débuts de l'enseignement de la psychiatrie à Edimbourg. [Esquirol and the beginnings of the teachings of psychiatry at Edinburgh.] *Ann. Medico-Psychol.* 86(2) Jul. 1928: 97-106.—Inspired by Esquirol, the great French doctor, Sir Alexander Morison, first had the idea of creating in Scotland the methodical teaching of mental medicine. At first he tried to establish a chair in the

University of Edinburgh, but his attempt failed. He even failed at the asylum of Morningside and at the Royal College of Physicians. He therefore inaugurated in 1823 a series of lectures which he continued for thirty years. But his persistence finally began to bear fruit. In 1853 Morningside introduced clinical lectures. The university also awakened; lessons were given in medical psychology and mental medicine. Later, Grainger Stewart gave special courses which became obligatory in 1892. Following this, more than 300 courses in different branches of medicine were formed. In 1919 a chair or clinic of mental maladies was created at Morningside. Through the whole development it was the influence of Esquirol and the persistence of Morison that brought success.—*Winnifred Brown.*

1293. GINSBURG, MORRIS. Medical beliefs—the old and the new. *Medic. Jour. and Rec.* 128(9) Nov. 7, 1928: 475-477; (10) Nov. 21, 1928: 534-535.—Primitive man thought disease was due to an evil spirit or even to offended spirits of the dead. The Egyptians were the first to specialize in diseases. The Jews who considered disease due to the wrath of God, tried to counteract it by prayer and sacrifice, but also by hygiene and disinfection. The Hindus excelled in operative surgery. The Greeks who thought disease a contamination of an angered god attempted to expel it by purification with cathartics. Apollo was the chief God of Healing. Temples dedicated to Aesculapius functioned as sanatoria, with physicians in charge. Cures were effected by prayer, bathing in mineral springs, massage, or sacrifice. But the real beginning of European medicine came with Hippocrates (460-370 B.C.). He gave to medicine its scientific spirit and ethical ideals, introducing his doctrine of humoral pathology. A new impetus came later with Galen (131-201 A.D.) who founded experimental physiology, particu-



larly of the nerves, heart, and blood-vessels. The medieval period (1096-1438) separated surgery from medicine, organized hospitals, and taught medical learning at the universities. With the Renaissance (1453-1600) came Paracelsus, the pioneer in chemistry, who discarded the humoral theory of Hippocrates and substituted chemical therapeutics for alchemy. In the 17th century Harvey propounded the theory of the circulation of the blood, internal medicine had Sydenham as its ablest exponent, vivisection was practiced, and the first edition of the London Pharmacopoeia (1618) appeared. In the 18th century advances were made in experimental surgical pathology; Jenner introduced preventive inoculation. In the 19th century Laennec invented the stethoscope; Hahnemann practiced homeopathy; ether anesthesia was discovered. Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859) was followed by a new study of physics, chemistry and biology, and the rise of bacteriology. Virchow founded cellular pathology and created the doctrine of embolism, Louis Pasteur made numerous important discoveries, Koch discovered the bacillus of tuberculosis and established the pathogenic character of a given microorganism, Klebs and Löffler succeeded in isolating the diphtheria bacillus, Emil von Behring introduced a diphtheria antitoxin, Metchnikoff propounded a cellular theory of immunity and phagocytosis. Other outstanding figures are Abraham Jacobi, S. Weir Mitchell, William Osler, and Roentgen who discovered the X-ray. The advances of the 20th century have been largely social and preventive in character. Special progress has been made with hygiene, sanitation, eugenics, and social service. There has been much experimentation and various discoveries. Banting has given us insulin. The uses of serums have been developed. Radium, electro-therapy, and many other additions to our armamentarium have raised and developed the medical beliefs and practices from an instinctive mode of self-preservation to an important science.—Winnifred Brown.

1294. STRECKER, EDWARD A. *Reminiscences from the early days of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* *Ann. Med. Hist.* n.s. 1 (4) Jul. 1929: 429-434.—

This hospital, established in Philadelphia in 1752, was primarily founded to care for the insane, and housed them until a special branch was established, in 1836, at 44th and Market Streets. As early as 1756, 40 years before Pinel's humanitarianism, it provided grounds and bathing facilities for the insane, and was always in advance of its time in improving facilities, separating the sexes, etc. Locks and bolts were also used, however. Mary Girard, the wife of Stephen Girard was held there as an insane person, 1790-1815. Benjamin Rush was active in improving the hospital for many years. Medical treatment for the insane was largely limited, during the 18th century, to such purgings, blisterings, etc., as were applied to the ordinary run of patients in this period.—R. H. Shryock.

1295. VINCHON, JEAN, and VIE, JACQUES. *Un maître de la neuropsychiatrie au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle: Thomas Willis (1662-1675).* [A master of neuropsychiatry in the seventeenth century: Thomas Willis (1662-1675).] *Ann. Medico-Physiol.* 86 (2) Jul. 1928: 109-144.—The name of Thomas Willis dominates the neuro-psychiatry of the 17th century. His clinical work as given in his writings represents a complete treatment of brain pathology. His last book, *De anima brutorum*, is a synthesis of his neuro-psychiatric work. In writing about the science of the soul he treats his subject objectively. He distinguishes the reasoning soul, proper to man, from the animal soul. The latter, which is connected with the organic functions, reproduction, etc., he considers the vital and sensitive soul of man. In studying the organic affections of the nervous system, he treats heredity, cephalalgia, stupidity, paralysis, mania, melancholia, etc. His method of therapeutics includes climatotherapy, special regimens, psychotherapy, and pedagogy. In summary, Willis is one of the most noted representatives of 17th century medicine. He possessed a solid foundation of classic tradition, he inaugurated with interesting results the modern anatomical-physiological methods. While he is now out-distanced by the advance of the centuries, he cannot be classed with the mere humorists, animists, or mechanists.—Winnifred Brown.

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 1228)

1296. GEIJER, AGNES. *Textile art in Swedish churches.* *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17 (7) Jul. 1929: 415-421.—H. S. Commager.

1297. GRIMME, GUSTAV. *Aachener Goldschmiedekunst.* [The art of the goldsmith in Aix-la-Chapelle.] *Christliche Kunst.* 25 (4) Jan. 1929: 97-109; (10) Jul. 1929: 289-302.—Although the art of the goldsmith was more productive during the 16th and 17th centuries in such places as Augsburg and Nuremberg, Aix-la-Chapelle is distinguished by its continuous development of this art from the days of the Carolingians up to the present. The confusion during the days of the Protestant revolt retarded its development for some time and it was not until the beginning of the 17th century that it revived again in all its glory.—Koppel. S. Pinson.

1298. MONTGOMERY, FRANZ. *Early criticism of Italian opera in England.* *Musical Quart.* 15 (3) Jul. 1929: 415-425.—Montgomery gives a brief history of Italian opera in England in the 17th and 18th centuries. Mention is made of the introduction of recitative into opera, the custom of singing a performance in Italian and English, and of the laws to which early

operatic composers were compelled to conform. Comments of some of the great writers of that period as Dryden, Swift, Steele, Pope, Fielding, and others are included in the article and indicate something of the weaknesses of Italian opera and the impression it made upon the English people.—Anne E. Pierce.

1299. SCHAUFFLER, ROBERT HAVEN. *Beethoven: a biography.* *Outlook & Independent.* 152 Apr. 17-Jul. 3, 1929: (12 installments).—This biography combines facts of the great composer's life, his music, and the time in which he lived. It is full of personalities and anecdotes. Copious musical illustrations are given, as well as frequent references to Beethoven's *Sketch Book* and letters.—Anne E. Pierce.

1300. WYNN, JAMES. *The flute.* *Musical Quart.* 15 (3) Jul. 1929: 469-474.—The article deals with the improvements made on the flute by Boehm, a Bavarian jeweler's assistant, in 1831, and the importance of this instrument in the modern orchestra. The genealogy of the flute is slightly touched upon. Plates of illustrations of different types of the instrument are given.—Anne E. Pierce.



## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 1315, 1318, 1359, 1360, 1379, 1394, 1402, 1854, 1959, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 2019, 2021, 2026)

1301. 'ABD-AL-SAYYID, MASĪḤAH. *Al-ḥabashah wa-miṣr*: 'alāqatuhuma al-qadimah w-al-ḥadithah. [The relations between Abyssinia and Egypt in ancient and modern times.] *Al-Hilāl*. 37 (8) Jun. 1929: 958-960.—The relations between the Abyssinians and their neighbors to the north, the Egyptians, go back to the sixth Egyptian dynasty. Many visits and expeditions were made by the early Pharaohs to Abyssinia by both sea and land. But the strongest bond since then has been Christianity. In the 4th century A.D., Christianity began to find its way into Abyssinia from the north. The first bishop over the Abyssinian church, abu-Salāmah, was ordained by St. Athanasius, the patriarch of Alexandria. This affiliation with the Coptic church of Egypt has survived until the present day. When the Moslem hordes threatened the independence of the Abyssinian kingdom, the popes of Rome tried to win over the church by offering promises of protection; but the Christian Abyssinians never wavered in their adherence to St. Mark's church. The bishops of Abyssinia have been hitherto Egyptian Copts appointed by the Alexandrian patriarch. These bishops have always enjoyed a number of privileges, including the coronation of the new king and the use of a red umbrella which only royalty could raise above their heads. In 1883, when the need was felt for more than one bishop, the patriarch ordained one archbishop and three bishops over the Abyssinian church, all of whom were Copts. With the death of the last archbishop, Anba Manāwūs, in 1926, a movement for seceding from the Coptic church of Egypt was launched, but the problem has since been happily solved by installing one archbishop, who is a Copt, and five bishops who are native Abyssinians.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

1302. AUSTIN, ROLAND. The Dursley Sunday schools established in 1784. *Congregational Hist. Soc. Trans.* 10 (5) Apr., 1929: 228-233.—This article publishes new documentary material on the actual working of early Sunday schools in England.—*W. W. Sweet*.

1303. BAETHGEN, FRIEDRICH. Neuerscheinungen zur Kirchengeschichte des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit 1918-1928. [New publications on church history in the Middle Ages and modern times, 1918-1928.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 27 (1-2) 1929: 145-170.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

1304. DEMAREST, W. H. S. The tercentenary of the Reformed (Dutch) Church. *J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 13 (5) Mar. 1929: 226-236.—The Dutch church in New York, begun 1628, is the oldest Protestant church officially complete and of continuous service in the United States. Its first minister Jonas Michaelius, a self-sacrificing and able minister, was followed by Everadus Bogardus, whose second wife was Anneke Jans. When the English captured New Netherlands in 1664 there were 13 Dutch congregations in the colony. A church was organized at Ft. Orange (Albany) in 1642 by the great patroon Van Rensselaer, who brought out Johannes Megapolensis as the first minister. He not only faithfully ministered to the colonists, but began missionary work among the Mohawk Indians. Other churches were founded in Patroon territory, on both sides of the Hudson. Of great importance in the history of the Dutch church is Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen who took the lead in the great revival in the middle of the 18th century, and was the friend of Whitefield and the Tennents. From him are descended four United States senators. John Henry Livingston was the outstanding Dutch Reformed leader at the end of the 18th and the

beginning of the 19th century. He was the founder of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary (1810), the first institution of its kind in the United States. The Dutch church has been an active missionary church and has produced many notable preachers. In New York City the original Dutch church still endures with "its five church congregations and its five chapel congregations."—*W. W. Sweet*.

1305. HABIG, MARIAN. The first American foreign missionaries. *Illinois Cath. Hist. Rev.* 11 (3) Jan. 1929: 239-250; (4) Apr. 1929: 364-369.—The author states that he is trying to discover who were the first American Catholic foreign missionaries. He gives accounts of the careers of some such, both men and women.—*F. A. Mullin*.

1306. PRESTON, COCHRANE. A sketch of the history of Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, Maury County, Tenn. *J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 13 (5) Mar., 1929: 212-216.—This is one of the early Presbyterian churches in central Tennessee, and the sketch is based on the records which date as early as 1823. The church was probably founded in 1804 or 1805, though the early records have been lost.—*W. W. Sweet*.

1307. ROTHENSTEINER, JOHN. Archbishop Peter Richard Kenrick and the Vatican Council. *Illinois Catholic Hist. Rev.* 11 (1) Jul. 1928: 3-26.—Archbishop Kenrick opposed the definition of the infallibility of the pope at the Vatican Council in 1870, although he did not deny that doctrine. His views on that Council, together with his activities therein, are reviewed in this article.—*F. A. Mullin*.

1308. THIBAUDET, ALBERT. Autour de la métaphysique des saints. [Concerning the metaphysics of the saints.] *Rev. de Paris*. 36 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 72-98.—The first part of this article is a protest against the acceptance of Sainte-Beuve's account of the Jansenist movement in his *Port-Royal* as the last word upon that subject; he had read only a *resumé* of the *Augustinus* and had only skimmed other voluminous sources. Comprehensive works, like those of Michelet and Taine, may be valuable as syntheses, setting forth great subjects and attracting public attention to them, but there is always place for a later study of details and of special areas. The bulk of the article reviews the Abbé Bremond's two volumes on *Métaphysique des saints*, comprising vols. VII, and VIII, of his *Histoire littéraire du sentiment religieux en France depuis la fin des guerres de religion*. It analyzes the theological and philosophical implications of the Jansenist movement and of its contemporary forms of mysticism. The crux of the problem is found in the institution of prayer. Thibaudet points out the conflict between the Jansenist group's emphasis upon personality and the impersonalism of the mystical school; he applies to the idea of impersonalism the thought of Bergson concerning immaterialism. Personality may be likened to a language which God speaks; it may divert our attention from the sense to the sound and prevent us from following the divine word.—*William H. Allison*.

1309. WHITE, W. P. History and reminiscences of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Philadelphia. *J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 13 (5) Mar. 1929: 193-211.—This article contains a sketch of the history of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association from 1830 to the end of the 19th century. It is largely devoted to biographical sketches of the leading Presbyterian ministers in Philadelphia during that period.—*W. W. Sweet*.



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 1290, 1301, 1338, 1341, 1346, 1375, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1382, 1386, 1425, 1430, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1436)

1310. BEYENS, BARON. Deux années à Berlin (1912-1914)—La guerre Turco-Balkanique et la vie de cour. [The Turco-Balkan war and the life of the court.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes*. 99 Apr. 1, 1929: 526-554.—This is detailed account of the activities and impressions of the Belgian representative at Berlin during the month of January 1913. The Empress seemed a good housewife, incapable of understanding politics, interested in the church, and having her hands full with the problem of keeping peace in the imperial family. Jagow was chosen to succeed Kiderlen at the Foreign Office despite the fact that he was blamed for not having penetrated the secrets of Italian policy when he was ambassador at Rome at the time of the outbreak of the Tripolitan war, and despite the rival candidacies of Bernstorff and Wangenheim. Jagow had no independent policy, but was content to follow Bethmann's lead, as Bethmann himself followed the Kaiser's. Beyens' first conversation with Jagow related to the army bill in the Belgian Parliament. The debates had referred to the danger to Belgian neutrality from the side of Germany, but had not referred to danger from the side of France. Jagow protested against this. In this month the diplomatic pressure of the powers failed to bring the Turks to end the Balkan War, for the revolution broke out in Constantinople immediately after the final démarche of the powers. The German Foreign Office was unwilling to put further pressure on the Turks. Poincaré's election to the presidency of France was well received at Berlin. These rambling recollections cover many other points. There is an interesting description of the "winter season" at the Berlin court, which begins in January. William II was the least Prussian—i.e. the least simple, of monarchs. At the end of the month Beyens went to Stuttgart to confer the Order of Leopold upon King Wilhelm II of Württemberg. He found the king simple in manner and very popular. The president of the Landtag, a Socialist, declared that to him the king was "just a good president of a republic."—Robert C. Binkley.

1311. BRANDT, OTTO. Das Problem der "Ruhe

des Nordens" im 18. Jahrhundert. [The problem of the "Peace of the North" in the 18th century.] *Hist. Zeitschr.* 140 (3) 1929: 550-564.—The problem was that of maintaining the balance of power between the Baltic states—Denmark (and Norway), Sweden, Prussia, Poland, and Russia. The problem took on three acute phases in the 18th century. Denmark's interpretation of the problem prevailed from 1721 to 1762; Russia's from 1762 to 1773; and Sweden's from 1773 to the close of the century.—P. S. Fritz.

1312. HAUSER, HENRI. Les origines du problème des matières premières et du problème des débouchés. [The origin of the problems of raw materials and of markets.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 16 (4) 1928: 796-811.—Hauser reviews the part played by various raw materials in international rivalry. Spices are best known. Salt was of still greater importance at an early date. France in the 17th century could still go to war in part over the salt mines of Franche Comté. Recent discoveries of rich salt deposits and modern preserving and transportation methods have eliminated international interest in this product. Wars over raw materials are not new; it is only the raw materials that are new: salt and spices yesterday, oil and rubber today. The strife for markets also is old, even though production in general used to be for a limited market of a known demand. The woolen industry, even from the 13th century, was subject to crises of overproduction; later this was also true of the silk, the printing, and the paper industries. Hence there was a struggle to build up outside markets. Portuguese triumph in the spice trade was a blow not alone to the import trade of Venice but to her markets; Spain and Portugal and later the other European powers fought both to obtain the spices and to control the newly opened markets of the world. The Levant Company was the English challenge to French domination in the markets of Syria and Constantinople. One cause of the war of 1672 was Colbert's desire to supplant the Dutch on the Scandinavian market. The author cites various other examples of early trade rivalry.—Paul D. Evans.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

## GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 1059, 1061, 1271, 1292, 1295, 1298, 1302, 1323, 1325, 1330, 1331, 1334, 1336, 1382, 1397, 1405, 1425, 1726, 1861)

1313. BÉMONT, CH. Histoire de Grande-Bretagne. *Rev. Historique* 160 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 359-374.—The history of eighteenth century English journalism is enriched by the "piquant and erudite" study of J. T. Hillhouse, *The Grubstreet Journal*. William A. Shaw, in the *Times Literary Supplement*, discovers the source of John Macky's fraudulent *Memoirs* (1735) in Gilbert Burnet's *History of My Own Time* (1723, 1734). Admiral John Byng, executed for the loss of Minorca in 1756, is exonerated in Brian Tunstall's careful work, *Admiral Byng and the Loss of Minorca*. The neglected Newcastle Papers in the British Museum have supplied materials for *The Structure of Politics at the Accession of George III* (2 vols.), by L. B. Namier. Religious disabilities of the same period are pictured in the *Ninth Lord Petre*, by M. D. Petre, with other phases of English life illustrated by *Eighteenth Century Documents Relating to the Royal Forests, the Sheriffs, and Smuggling*, selected from the Shelbourne MSS in the William L. Clement's Library

by A. L. Cross. E. R. Turner's useful, if over-detailed, *The Privy Council of England in the XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries*, 1603-1784, vol. II, contains a valuable series of studies of the same general nature covering the period from 1386. This is further and well supplemented by Sir Almeric Fitzroy's *The History of the Privy Council*. Recent biographies of note include John Drinkwater's *Charles James Fox*, a work relying chiefly on its literary merit, Miss A. W. Ramsay's *Sir Robert Peel*, a more scholarly production, and volume II of the late Sidney Lee's carefully constructed *King Edward VII*. Works on the evolution and structure of the British Commonwealth of Nations include Manfred Nathan's analytical *Empire Government* and Walter Phelps Hall's remarkable interpretation of the transition from *Empire to Commonwealth*. A. M. Carr-Saunders and D. Caradoc Jones, *A Survey of the Social Structures of England and Wales, as Illustrated by Statistics* is noteworthy. M. V. Hay's *A Chain of Error in Scottish History* is an overzealous attempt at historical revision of the Scotch Reformation. New light on the subsequent period is contained in *Negotiations between King James VI and I and Ferdinand I, Grand Duke of Tuscany*, by J. D. Mackie. John Buchan's *Montrose* is a particularly excellent biography,



while Donald Carswell's *Brother Scots* is an interesting gallery of six characteristic portraits. Recent Irish history gains much by two careful and impartial works, Denis Gwyn, *The Irish Free State, 1922-1927*, and Raoul de Warren, *L'Irlande et ses Institutions Politiques*, both inclined to foresee a reunion of the two Irish states.—*H. L. Hoskins.*

**1314. FORSHAW, W. H.** *The Shire horse, 1878-1928.* *J. Royal Agric. Soc. of England.* 89 1928: 98-109.—The Shire Horse Society was formed on March 4, 1878, for the establishment of a stud for Shire-bred horses. The society has done much by means of its annual shows, by various cart horse parades, through organized provisions for detecting and eliminating hereditary disease or unsoundness, and for developing endurance. The society aims today at breeding horses which will approach its standard (see p. 104) and the author maintains that the enterprise of breeding these horses is profitable and that their use is increasing in spite of the introduction of mechanically propelled machines.—*Helen Muhlfeld.*

**1315. HEARNshaw, F. J. C.** *King's College, London.* *Nineteenth Century.* 106(629) Jul. 1929: 95-106.—During the disturbed period following 1815 two cures were proposed for the social unrest: (1) more religious instruction, (2) more education for the masses. The Methodists were outstanding in supporting the first; the Intellectual Radicals supported the second. In 1826-8 University College, then called London University, was established in Gower Street, London, through the efforts of a group, among them James Mill, representative of the Philosophical Radicals, Edward Irving, a Presbyterian, Dr. F. A. Cox, a Baptist, and Isaac Goldsmid, a Jew. Not being able to agree upon any kind of religious instruction suitable for an institution which should impose no religious tests, the group delegated authority in the matter to the faculty of the new college. The innovation roused dissatisfaction and great alarm among the Anglicans; the Reverend Hugh James Rose delivered a sermon at Cambridge, 1826, emphasizing the "ominous increase of secularism" and the "insufficiency of science for the soul." The *British Critic*, a quarterly theological review, then carried forward the attack, condemning the omission of religion from the projected institution; and the orthodox press joined in the general chorus of disapproval. The upshot of the matter was a notable gathering in 1828, which was, according to a contemporary opinion, most distinguished "for rank and respectability." Both archbishops attended and a dozen prelates, the Duke of Wellington presiding. There the decision was reached to establish a second college in London, which should devote itself to literature and science and to the inculcation of religious ideas according to the Established Church. Anyone might enter, but prizes and scholarships were to be enjoyed by Anglicans only. The faculty, except in the fields of Oriental and modern European languages, was to be open only to members of the Established Church. Thus was born King's College a hundred years ago. Since then the college has given way on all religious tests. In 1895 religious tests were removed from students; in 1903 from the faculty; and by 1908 the final step was taken by the incorporation of the college with the University of London.—*G. A. Hedger.*

**1316. LLOYD, E. WALFORD.** *John Ellman of Glynde: his life, work, and correspondence.* *J. Royal Agric. Soc. of England.* 89 1928: 32-50.—The man who first attempted the improvement of the Southdown sheep was born in Hartfield, Sussex, in 1753. This study of his life is based upon farm and account books, private letters, and original documents belonging to his descendants. The Southdown sheep were formerly of small size and far from possessing a good shape, but there was a good foundation to work upon. John

Ellman set out to improve not only the carcass but the wool of the Southdowns and mated with the utmost care to secure improvement in these respects. Ellman's relationships with others interested in this field are indicated and there are several letters to Arthur Young, including one which accompanied a gift of a haunch of mutton. This letter gives the measure and weighings of the sheep from which the haunch came.—*Helen Muhlfeld.*

**1317. PENDRILL, CHARLES.** *History in the London streets.* *Contemp. Rev.* 136(763) Jul. 1929: 83-90.—Modern changes have wiped out many historical landmarks in London; still, history abounds in her streets. Lanes and alleys bear the names of old inns: Lily Pot Lane, Hen and Chickens Court. Streets commemorate the earlier locations of the town houses of notable persons: Suffolk Lane in Cannon Street, Ducksfoot (Duke's foot) Lane, Northumberland Alley, Cavendish Court, Philpot Lane. Street names recall old aspects and obsolete customs of London life: Fleet Street; Old Jewry and Jewry Street, marking the district of the Jewish settlement before the expulsion about 1290; Boss Court, reminiscent of the old springs that supplied London with water. Street names mark the former residences of medieval handicrafts: Idol Lane was the street of the image makers; Foster Lane was the home of the Fusters or makers of wooden saddle bows. Streets mark the former sites of ancient markets: Cornhill; Cheapside, with its numerous markets specified by such names as Bread Street, Milk Street, Honey Lane. Streets commemorate the former presence of medieval religious houses: Blackfriars, Friar Street, etc. Certain streets west of St. Paul's are particularly interesting. It was along Paternoster Row that the priests habitually took their way as they recited the Lord's prayer or Pater-noster; they "reached the amen at Amen Corner, chanted the Hail Mary in Ave Maria Lane and the credo while crossing Ludgate Hill by the end of Creed Lane."—*G. A. Hedger.*

**1318. PRICE, E. J.** *The Yorkshire academies and the United College.* *Congregational Hist. Soc. Trans.* 10(5) Apr. 1929: 195-211.—When the Act of Uniformity closed the universities to the sons of dissenters it became necessary for them to establish schools of their own. This gave rise to numerous academies, most of them at first conducted in the homes of ministers, where three or four students received an all-round education. These academies became the nurseries of ministers, though they were by no means limited to ministerial training. One of the most notable of these academies was that of Richard Frankland in Yorkshire, where from 1686-1698 no less than 303 pupils received an education. Other schools were carried on by Frankland's pupils until 1751 when the last academy of this kind went out of existence. A second era in the educational history of the dissenters of Yorkshire began in 1756 with the formation of the *Northern Education Society* whose purpose was to form a theological institution in the north. There came finally to be two institutions in Yorkshire, which in 1886 combined to form the United College.—*W. W. Sweet.*

**1319. ROBINSON, HENRY G.** *The Cumberland and Westmoreland Shorthorn.* *J. Royal Agric. Soc. of England.* 89 1928: 109-125.—This breed was not originally associated with these counties and 17th and 18th century reports indicate that Westmoreland breeders were in the possession of the better cattle. The displacement of these Longhorns by the improved Shorthorn started at the beginning of the 19th century and the dual purpose ideal was recognized in Westmoreland at the end of the 18th century. The history of the development of certain types is indicated and a list of the families of Shorthorns "which have contributed to the reputation of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Shorthorn" is included.—*Helen Muhlfeld.*



**1320. SIEBERT, THEODOR.** Wahrheit und Wahrfahrtigkeit bei Milton. [Truth and truthfulness in Milton.] *Englische Studien*. 64(1) 1929: 53-64.—Milton's writings contain a few flat lies and deceits, and he seems to have felt the problem of veracity, for he deals with it in his little known *Doctrina Christiana*. His definitions allow some scope to a man whose inner ideal forces him to pass the bounds of literal truth.—*H. D. Jordan*.

**1321. WATSON, J. A. S.** Bakewell's legacy. *J. Royal Agric. Soc. of England*. 89 1928: 22-32.—Despite several unpleasant personal traits which gained him many enemies among his contemporaries, Robert Bakewell takes a high place among the improvers of British agriculture. He discovered a new aim in breeding, i.e. that the demand for meat should lead to breeding and rearing animals suited for this purpose. The large, long-limbed animals bred for draft animals, milking, or wool as the case might be, took a long time to mature and fatten. Therefore he favored a different type, a smaller and blockier animal, short of leg, fine of bone and broad of back. He also discovered a new system of breeding. He showed that sires do not always possess an equal power of stamping their qualities upon their offspring and subjected his male animals to a breeding test. He proved also that inbreeding, when judiciously used, was a weapon of great value to the breeder. With this aim and applying these principles he produced two notable breeds of stock, the Improved Longhorn Cattle and the New Leicester Sheep. Since the Longhorn has dropped to the position of a minor British breed this article traces the origin and influence of the New Leicester Sheep which is as popular as it ever was. Since Bakewell's time much has been done to improve the grain and flavor of the mutton from these Dishley sheep and also to recover prolificacy.—*Helen Muhlfeld*.

## CANADA

(See also Entries 104, 105, 1420, 1527, 1530, 1532, 1863)

**1322. BERTRAND, CAMILLE.** Concession des terres du Bas-Canada, 1796 à 1840. [Land-grants in Lower Canada, 1796-1840.] *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Report*. 1928: 73-77.—A total of 3,135,749 acres was granted; of which 430,400 went to bona fide small settlers, 51,073 to the British American Land Co., 787,479 to 643 individuals who received an average of 1,225 acres each, and 1,866,797 to groups consisting of a leader and a number of associates. This last method of land granting was for the purpose of concealing the fact that the land really went to the leader in each case. Thus 80% of the Crown lands went to speculators. Of the total grants 628,200 acres went to French Canadians and 2,507,549 to "old subjects."—*F. H. Underhill*.

**1323. CLARK, JANE.** The command of the Canadian army for the campaign of 1777. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 10(2) Jun. 1929: 129-135.—This is an explanation of how General John Burgoyne superseded both Sir Guy Carleton and Sir Henry Clinton who were senior to him, and was placed in command of the expedition from Canada against the revolting colonies in 1777. Lord George Germain, secretary of state for the colonies, had little liking for Carleton, and Carleton's decision in November, 1776, to retire into Canada without attacking Ticonderoga gave apparent justification for refusing him command of the active army. Burgoyne and Clinton were both in England during the winter of 1776-7, but, unlike Clinton, Burgoyne, even if he cannot be charged with scheming to supersede his superior officers, kept his claims actively before the government and his persistence was finally rewarded. The article

is based largely on manuscript material in the *Germain and Clinton papers*.—*George W. Brown*.

**1324. DOUGHTY, A. G.** The awakening of Canadian interest in the Northwest. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Report*. 1928: 5-11.—This is an account of the discussions concerning the Hudson's Bay Territory, which took place in Canada during the late 1850's and early 1860's, and of the projects for bringing the Northwest into closer touch with Canada.—*F. H. Underhill*.

**1325. FLEMING, R. HARVEY.** McTavish, Frobisher and Company of Montreal. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 10(2) Jun. 1929: 136-152.—The North West Company which played such an important part in the history of the Canadian West was in its early years a system of loose business alliances. The details of these alliances are gradually being made clear and much light is being thrown on the methods employed in the western fur trade. McTavish, Frobisher & Co. occupied a position of first importance in the North West Company from 1787 to 1806. There are here printed the letter of Simon McTavish proposing to Joseph Frobisher the formation of the company, and the articles of agreement and indenture by which the company was established. Incidentally schedules are printed which push back our knowledge of the distribution of the shares of the North West Company to as early as 1784. In an introductory article the history of McTavish, Frobisher & Co. is traced. The story is one of increasing cooperation and centralization of business control among the traders operating from Montreal, who were forced by the necessity of meeting the competition of the Hudson's Bay Company. In this process McTavish, Frobisher & Co. played the leading role.—*George W. Brown*.

**1326. HAMILTON, C. F.** The Canadian militia: (V) The Fenian raids; (VI) The Maritime Provinces; (VII) The dead period. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 6(3) Apr. 1929: 344-353; (4) Jul. 1929: 474-483; 7(1) Oct. 1929: 78-89.—These articles are further sections of an amplification printed by this journal of the chapter entitled "Defence, 1812-1912" which appeared in *Canada and Its Provinces*, Adam Shortt and A. G. Doughty, eds.—*George W. Brown*.

**1327. HOWE, JOSEPH E.** Quit-rents in New Brunswick. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Report*. 1928: 55-62.—The quit-rent system was established at the beginning of the new colony in 1784 and revised in 1802, 1807, 1827. But collection was not enforced and the attempt to enforce it in the 1830's produced an acute situation. Finally in 1835 the provincial legislature offered a sum of £1,200 per annum as commutation and this was accepted by the imperial authorities.—*F. H. Underhill*.

**1328. KEENLEYSIDE, HUGH L.** British Columbia—annexation or confederation. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Report*. 1928: 34-40.—This is a survey of the discussions which took place in British Columbia during the crucial years 1866-70 as to the future destiny of the colony. The population was almost equally divided between British and Americans; Vancouver Island tended to favor annexation, but the mainland was strong in favor of union with Canada; the Legislative Council was controlled by the annexationists and the governor was weak. The arrival of a new governor gave strength to the confederation movement and in 1870 the opposition in the council was borne down.—*F. H. Underhill*.

**1329. LANCTOT, GUSTAVE.** Les premiers budgets de la Nouvelle France. [The first budgets of New France.] *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Report*. 1928: 27-34.—The papers of the different companies who controlled Canada before it was taken over by the royal authority have not come down to us, and sources for



the early financial history are therefore largely lacking. In 1614 the administrative expenses amounted to about 4,000 livres. By the end of the regime of the companies the budget, with a population of 2,500 persons in 1663, was between 45,000 and 50,000 livres (i.e. about \$10,000, or the equivalent of \$50,000 in our time). Of this sum the royal treasury contributed nothing.—*F. H. Underhill.*

1330. LOWER, A. R. M. The forest in New France; a sketch of lumbering in Canada before the English conquest. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Report.* 1928: 78-90.—Although "the drama of French Canada was acted in a forest setting," lumbering never developed as did the fur trade. The reason was lack of markets, the only two available being France and the French West Indies. But most of the typical technical features of the later lumbering industry can be found. Geographically the industry spread along the St. Lawrence to above the rapids and along the Richelieu to Lake Champlain. Shipments to France were conducted by the government, but there was considerable private trade to the West Indies. Shipbuilding also began. These developments, of which many details are cited, were cut short by the final war with Britain.—*F. H. Underhill.*

1331. MARTIN, CHESTER. Sir Edmund Head's first project of federation, 1851. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Report.* 1928: 14-26.—This is the text of a memorandum written privately by Head for the Colonial Secretary, Earl Grey, in 1851. The text is taken from Head's original draft in the Canadian Archives, and Martin supplies a brief introduction. Head suggests a federal union of the British American colonies, the mother country to keep control of war and peace, treaties, and the general principles of commercial legislation. The functions of the federal government should be strictly limited and all residual powers should be left to the separate provinces. A High Court should be established to sit at Quebec for determining conflicts of jurisdiction; the Privy Council, since it sits in England, is not suitable. The federal legislature should control customs, commerce, post office, currency, railroads, and canals. Since the new constitution would be passed by an act of the imperial parliament and would acknowledge the sovereignty of the queen, the theoretical difficulties of the American federation would not exist. Thus "would not the end be accomplished of raising up on this side of the Atlantic a balance to the United States—a power so united as never to be absorbed piecemeal and so important in itself as to take an independent position if at any time hereafter the remaining ties with Great Britain should be severed?"—*F. H. Underhill.*

1332. RIFE, CLARENCE W. Edward Winslow, Junior: loyalist pioneer in the Maritime Provinces. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Report.* 1928: 101-112.—An account, based chiefly upon the Winslow Papers, of the career of a Massachusetts loyalist who became a prominent figure in the early history of New Brunswick.—*F. H. Underhill.*

1333. SAGE, WALTER N. Some aspects of the frontier in Canadian history. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Report.* 1928: 62-72.—The story of the Canadian frontier is closely interwoven with that of the westward movement in the United States, and the interlacing of the American and Canadian frontiers has not yet been sufficiently studied. After 1783 until the War of 1812 the American frontier moved northward into Upper Canada. In the middle period of the century, until Canada acquired her own Northwest, the Canadian frontier was in the western United States. In the latter part of the 19th and the earlier 20th century, when the American West was filled up, American settlers helped to develop the new frontier of the Canadian prairie.—*F. H. Underhill.*

1334. SMITH, WILLIAM. The reception of the Durham Report in Canada. *Canad. Hist. Assn. Ann. Report.* 1928: 41-54.—This is a detailed analysis of the criticisms of the Report made privately by Chief Justice Robinson and Sir George Arthur and publicly by committees of the two Houses in Upper Canada, and in Lower Canada by John Neilson of the *Quebec Gazette*. It also gives a general account of public opinion in the two provinces.—*F. H. Underhill.*

1335. STAPLES, LILA. The Honourable Alexander Morris: the man, his work. *Canad. Hist. Assn. Ann. Report.* 1928: 91-100.—This is an outline of the career of one of the public men of Canada who had a good deal to do with the Confederation movement and who afterwards played a prominent part in the Northwest.—*F. H. Underhill.*

1336. UNDERHILL, F. H. Canada's relation with the empire as seen by the *Toronto Globe*, 1857-1867. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 9(2) Jun. 1929: 106-129.—The *Toronto Globe*, as the organ of George Brown and the Grit party, was probably the most powerful force in moulding opinion in Canada West (Ontario) in the crucial years before Confederation. As the mouthpiece of the reform party the *Globe* always showed a sturdy independence of spirit and a determination to keep Canadian interests and opinions in the foreground, although the space and attention given to European and especially English affairs and opinions demonstrates that the colonial point of view prevailed in the Canada of that day. It never ceased to thunder against Englishmen, governors, or lesser folk, who presumed to indicate what Canada should or should not do and think; with suspicions typical of the frontier point of view it denounced the malign influence in Canadian affairs of English big business as represented by the Barings and Glyn's and the Hudson's Bay Company; it denounced English jingoes who would have had Canada assume military and naval burdens; and while sympathetic to English Liberalism it condemned the anti-imperial views of the Manchester School. To the *Globe* nationalism did not mean separatism. Rather it saw in the proposed federation of the British North American colonies a step towards the achievement of its two dearest aims, the encouragement of a national spirit and the strengthening of the tie with the mother land.—*George W. Brown.*

## FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 1057, 1308, 1310, 1329, 1360, 1361, 1375, 1377, 1386, 1420, 1424, 1425, 1431, 1435, 1438, 1847, 1850, 1885, 1942, 1983)

1337. ARTZ, FREDERICK B. The electoral system in France during the Bourbon restoration, 1815-1830. *J. Modern Hist.* 1(2) Jun. 1929: 205-218.—This article portrays especially the vigorous manipulation of the limited suffrage of the Restoration period by the government. It concludes that "the chamber of deputies failed to represent anything more than a very

small segment of the people." Evidently neither Louis XVIII nor Charles X had any real conception of free and representative government.—*F. L. Nussbaum.*

1338. BOISSONNADE, P., and CHARLIAT, P. Colbert et la Compagnie de Commerce du Nord. [Colbert and the Northern Trading Company.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 16(4) 1928: 689-719.—The Dutch mo-



nopoly on trade in northern waters in the first half of the 17th century—despite the efforts of England, Sweden, and France—is sketched historically and the reasons for that monopoly are subjected to a critical analysis. Up to the time of Colbert, French efforts to break the monopoly could be summarized by nothing more tangible than the establishment of a tradition that the way to Russian and Asiatic trade lay through the White Sea and the Black Sea. Colbert's realization of the need of the Northern trade to ensure French national prosperity took the form of establishing a state-subsidized company to compete with the Dutch. His early difficulties and the measures of tact, pressure, and coercion that he took to circumvent them are given in some detail.—*Leo Gershey.*

1339. BORDEAUX, P.-E. Le passage de Bonaparte en Crète en 1798. [Did Bonaparte stop over in Crete in 1798?] *Rev. des Études Napoléoniennes*. 18 (86) May 1929: 257-268.—The author brings documentary proof to support an oral tradition of long standing in Crete that Bonaparte stopped in Crete on his way from Malta to Alexandria in 1798.—*Leo Gershey.*

1340. BOURNE, HENRY E. A decade of studies in the French Revolution. *J. Modern Hist.* 1 (2) Jun. 1929: 256-279.—This survey of what has been done since the Great War in the study of the French Revolution and of the conditions under the Old Regime summarizes the work of French, American, and English scholars, in general works and in monographs, but not in articles. From the nature of the material, the most emphasis is given to the works on economic aspects, local and general, to the history of revolutionary thought and the societies, including the Masons, and to the religious history of the Revolution.—*F. L. Nussbaum.*

1341. BROGLIE, DUC de. Mémoires—III. Ambassade à Londres (1871-1872). [As ambassador to London.] IV. Difficultés avec M. Thiers. [Difficulties with M. Thiers.] *Rev. des Deux Mondes*. 50 Mar. 1, 1929: 147-166; Mar. 15, 1929: 368-393.—The previous installments of Broglie's memoirs (*Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Jan. 15, and Feb. 1, 1929) closed with his departure for London in March, 1871, as ambassador extraordinary of the new Third French Republic. The instructions showered upon him by Jules Favre, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, displeased him, and he used the insurrection of the Paris Commune as an excuse to revisit France. Deciding that Thiers' government was the best for the moment, he returned to London in July, 1871, but increasing friction with his superiors, and Thiers' trend towards republicanism, drove him to resign in April, 1872. His account is a personal narrative, unaccompanied by documents.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

1342. BRUSH, ELIZABETH PARNHAM. Guizot in the early years of the Orleanist monarchy. *Univ. Illinois Studies in the Soc. Sci.* 15 (2) Jun. 1927: (publ. 1929) pp. 225.—This is a study of the early career of the French statesman, Guizot, based on the Parliamentary archives and the correspondence and memoirs of the period. An opportunity has also been offered to the author to utilize the archives of Val Richer, the chateau in Normandy where Guizot spent the last quarter-century of his life. The author concludes, from her investigations, that Guizot deserves a much greater place in the political and intellectual history of his time than he usually receives. Guizot is popularly regarded as a statesman who was completely out of touch with the democratic tendencies which were leavening the life of the country, and it is generally believed that he was happily shelved before this stubbornness could work too much mischief. Miss Brush sketches him as a genuine liberal, profound enough to understand that universal suffrage is a menace to ordered progress.—*A. L. Sachar.*

1343. DURAND, RENÉ. Le commerce en Bourgogne sous le Premier Empire. [Commerce in Burgundy under the First Empire.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 17 (1) 1929: 36-57.—This article presents extracts from a rare commercial directory of 1808, which gives details about population, industries, and business men for the four departments of Burgundy.—*C. Brinton.*

1344. GIRAUD, VICTOR. L'influence du "Port-Royal" de Sainte-Beuve. [The influence of Saint-Beuve's "Port Royal."] *Rev. Pol. et Lit. Rev. Bleue*. 67 (7) Apr. 6, 1929: 196-202.—Sainte-Beuve's *Port Royal* exercised a rich and profound influence over many people. The first volume appeared in 1840. It met with varying criticisms. Chateaubriand, Mme. Recamier, and Balzac criticized it. Balzac was especially bitter against it. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue Suisse*, the *Revue Parisienne* and elsewhere critical reviews appeared. The work was completed in 1859 and various judgments were passed against it. Mme. d'Arbouville, in 1847, criticized Sainte-Beuve for writing the history of Port Royal without having the insight of faith. Ernest Havet, in the *Introduction* to his great edition of the *Pensées* of Pascal, praised the insight of Sainte-Beuve into Pascal's life. In articles in the *Journal des Débats* Renan praised *Port Royal* in the highest terms. Sainte-Beuve exercised a tremendous influence over Renan. In fact, Taine and innumerable others have been deeply influenced by *Port Royal*, a psychological interpretation of religious history.—*H. C. Mitchell.*

1345. GOXOTTE, PIERRE. Fustel de Coulanges. *Criterion*. 8 (31) Dec. 1928: 258-269.—The animosity aroused by the historical work of Fustel de Coulanges came chiefly as a result of his opposition to the main currents of French thought since the 18th century. In contrast to the disparaging attitude towards religion so wide-spread since the 18th century, Fustel de Coulanges maintained that religion had been a tremendous factor in the shaping of civilization. It had formed the Greek and Roman family, established the institution of marriage and paternal authority, fixed the rights of the parent, sanctified the law of property and inheritance, and presided at the birth of cities, at the foundation of laws, and at the growth and preservation of states. In opposition to the studies of Montesquieu, Guizot, and Augustin Thierry, he established the thesis that the Teutons had come into Gaul not as conquerors but as colonists and that they had been absorbed into the native Gallic masses. Feudalism was just as potent in the system of Gallo-Roman property as in that of the Franks. He thus taught the essential unity of the French people. Patriotism, for him, was respect for the generations that had gone before. Unlike the writers of the school of 1815 who were primarily polemicists, politicians, and pamphleteers, and introduced all their revolutionary passions into their historical work, Fustel de Coulanges's work contained no stimulant to class struggle. In his investigations he recognized no authority but the scrupulous analysis of the documents and the patient accumulation of details.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

1346. GROSSBART, JULIEN. La politique polonaise de la Révolution française jusqu'aux traités de Bâle. [The Polish policy of the French Revolution up to the Treaties of Basel.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française*. 31 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 34-55.—Official relations between France and Poland were broken in 1764 on the election of Poniatowski to the Polish throne, but the French foreign office kept up steady relations with the chiefs of the pro-French party in Poland. Jean Bonneau in 1786 was named consul of France, but on the instigation of Catherine of Russia, he was not recognized, though he secretly remained the French agent. Vergennes, wishing to bring about a rapprochement with Russia, fell in with Russia's Polish policy. A



Polish Diet, in 1788, undertook to reform the Polish constitution. Frederick William of Prussia was willing to support Poland against Russian interference. On Mar. 29, 1790, he signed a defensive treaty, which made the Polish government somewhat independent of Russia. As early as the end of 1788, Poland had named a minister plenipotentiary to France, but the minister had not gone there because of the sympathy that existed in French official circles with the Russian attitude. In September, 1790, Oraczewski was named Polish ambassador to France, and Louis XVI appointed the Marquis Descroches de Sainte Croix his minister to Poland, Bonneau continuing as secret agent. Descroches was instructed to keep out of Polish affairs and not to spread French revolutionary ideas. Meanwhile, the patriot party in the Polish Diet drew up the liberal constitution of 1791. In France, the liberal aristocracy welcomed it; the radicals and reactionaries attacked it. Montmorin, Vergennes' successor, instructed Descroches to work for its stability. Descroches wanted to bring about an alliance to induce Russia to respect Poland's independence, but Montmorin was not sympathetic. Delessart and Dumouriez, who followed Montmorin in 1791 and 1792, were equally indifferent to Descroches' project. In April, 1792, Russia invaded Poland and was joined by the Confederation of Targowica, Polish nobles discontented with the constitution of 1791. Frederick William, disappointed in his desire for a territorial grant in return for his support, deserted the Poles, and the Polish army was beaten. Poniatowski now acceded to the Confederation of Targowica, and recalled Oraczewski from France. Descroches asked his government for leave in June and received it in September. At almost the same time, he was expelled by the Polish government on the grounds that the king who had appointed him was (since the insurrection of Aug. 10) no longer king. Descroches protested and left Warsaw on Oct. 11, Bonneau remaining behind as secret agent.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

1347. HUNTER, ALFRED C. Le "Conte de la femme de Bath" en français au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. ["The Wife of Bath's Tale" in 18th century France.] *Rev. Littérature Comparée*. 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 117-140.—Five French versions of Chaucer's tale—by Voltaire, Fréron, Favart, Contant d'Orville, and an unknown author respectively—appeared in the latter half of the 18th century. This might seem to indicate a surprising interest in a medieval author in the century of Reason. But the French versions are really all based on a modern English version by Dryden, and can be explained by the powerful influence of Voltaire. Chaucer, save to a few scholars, was unknown in 18th century France.—*C. Brinton.*

1348. MARION. Le 10<sup>e</sup> de ligne en 1815. [The Tenth Army of the line in 1815.] *Acad. des Sci. Morales et Pol. Séances et Travaux*. 89 May-Jun. 1929: 415-429.—*Leo Gershoy.*

1349. OLPHE-GAILLARD. Les parfums sous l'Ancien Régime. [Perfumes in the Old Regime.] *Parfumerie Moderne*. 22 (5) May 1929: 325-341.—*Leo Gershoy.*

1350. PAUCK, WILHELM. An unpublished letter of Auguste Comte. *J. Modern Hist.* 1 (2) Jun. 1929: 245-252.—This is a first printing of a letter of Comte dated Aug. 7, 1852, to John McClintock, editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, evoked by the sympathetic review in that journal of the *Cours de Philosophie Positive* by one Holmes, possibly George F. Holmes (1820-1897), professor of history and literature at the University of Virginia, 1857-1897. The importance of the letter is due to the fact that it contains Comte's own account of his derivation as a philosopher. He denied his alleged derivation from Saint-Simon "qui ne fut, en aucune manière, mon maître, ni mon précurseur" and claimed Condorcet as his principal direct predecessor,

and Hume and Kant in a less direct connection. "Scientifiquement, j'émanai de Bichat et de Gall [the founder of phrenology] . . . Mais l'école complète et organique, celle de Diderot, Hume et Condorcet, revit en moi." The only 19th century philosopher whom he admired, "although retrograde," was Joseph de Maistre.—*F. L. Nussbaum.*

1351. REISSNER, HANNES. La politique juive de Mirabeau. [Mirabeau's Jewish policy.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 16 (4) 1928: 812-819.—Mirabeau was first interested in the Jewish question by his personal sympathy with the Jews in France. He approached the problem from the point of view of the typical 18th century humanitarian and progressive. His first acquaintance with Jews and their contemporary accomplishments came on his trip to Prussia, which led him to write in their behalf. But the weakness of his general defence of the Jews lay in the absence of a concrete political program for their emancipation. It was not until the question actually came up for political consideration in the Constituent Assembly that he approached it pragmatically.—*Leo Gershoy.*

1352. ROLAND-MARCEL, P. R. The Bibliothèque Nationale de France. *Romanic Rev.* 20 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 111-121.—This article gives a brief history of the *Bibliothèque Nationale* and concludes with certain plans for its future. It was founded by Louis XI only a few years before the voyage of Columbus. Henry II did more for the institution than he perhaps realized when he decreed that printers should give to the Royal Library a bound copy of every book that they published. The collection, which numbered no more than 4,000 items when Louis XIV came to the throne, had grown to 70,000 manuscripts and books by the time of his death. Notable acquisitions were made during the Revolution due to confiscations from religious establishments and from the *émigrés* and the conquests of the French armies. Other important donations and additions were made continually. During the World War the most precious collections were sent to Toulouse in order to keep them safe from the bombardment. The present list of the library is as follows: "4,280,000 books and pamphlets, 40,403 collections of reviews, papers and serials, 203,018 charts, maps and plans, 123,000 manuscripts, 240,000 medals and coins, 4,500 engraved stones, more than 7,500 works of art of all kinds, lastly, 3,065,000 prints, etchings, engravings, etc., not including post cards and photographs."—*G. G. Andrews.*

1353. SÉE, HENRI. Molière, peintre des conditions sociales. [Molière, painter of social conditions.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 17 (2) 1929: 205-212.—Few writers have such a clear and penetrating vision as Molière, such freedom from prejudice, and such sound and courageous judgment. Though he never intended to write *comédies de mœurs*, he gives such interesting glimpses of the social conditions of his time that the historian must not overlook him.—*Paul D. Evans.*

1354. SÉE, HENRI. Quelques lettres, Terreur Blanche et révolution. [Some letters, White Terror and revolution.] *Révolution de 1848*. 25 Jun.-Jul.-Aug. 1928: 77-85.—*Sherman Kent.*

1355. UNSIGNED. La mort de l'historien Bodin (1829). [The death of the historian Bodin.] *Anjou Historique*. 29 Jan. 1929: 59-64.—While in the last stages of his final illness Bodin sought the solace of the church and retracted his anti-Christian utterances. He had his retainers called to his bedside and in the presence of many witnesses is reported to have made a final avowal of his position: "My friends, I have called you to my side so that you may be witnesses to the denial which I have just made and which I shall again state publicly in your presence; that is of all my writings and of all that I have said contrary to Christian teachings. I repent sincerely the errors which I have



committed. I ask the Lord to pardon me. You yourselves, forget them, I beg you. . . ."—*G. C. Boyce.*

1356. UNSIGNED. *Les Tuilleries en Février 1848.* [The Tuilleries in February 1848.] *Révolution de 1848.* 25 Sep.—Oct.—Nov. 1928: 165-167.—This article deals with the services rendered the occupiers of the Tuilleries after the February Revolution by the Revolutionary students. These services were the guarding of the place and the caring for the commissary arrangements.—*Sherman Kent.*

1357. VAUTHIER, G. *Au delà et en deçà de nos frontières de l'est en 1866.* [From both sides of our eastern frontiers in 1866.] *Révolution de 1848.* 25 Jun.—Jul.—Aug. 1928: 112-123.—After the battle of Sadowa the Garde des Sceaux of France asked of the Procurers-General in the eastern provinces of France, how these

provinces and the neighboring German ones accepted the Prussian victory. Detailed reports from the officials at Colman, Metz, and Nancy show that the populations felt sad astonishment at the success of a despised Prussia and regarded the event as a blow to their national *amour propre*.—*Sherman Kent.*

1358. VAUTHIER, GABRIEL. *La rupture entre Auguste Comte et Littré.* [Auguste Comte's break with Littré, 1852.] *Révolution de 1848.* Jun.—Jul.—Aug. 1928: 65-77.—The break between these two friends came about through a divergence in political belief as well as through domestic troubles. Comte had supported Bonaparte's coup d'état of 1852 to the disgust of Littré—and Littré had supported Comte's estranged wife in her demand for a larger monetary settlement. The quarrel was eventually made up.—*Sherman Kent.*

## ITALY

(See Entries 1298, 1437, 1851, 1907, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1987)

## CENTRAL EUROPE

### GERMANY

(See also Entries 1041, 1059, 1265, 1297, 1299, 1300, 1310, 1351, 1357, 1375, 1399, 1431, 1434, 1436, 1438)

1359. BIUNDO, GEORG. *Die pfälzischen Kirchschaffneiarhive.* [The archives of the local administration of ecclesiastical property.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72(4) Apr. 1929: 23-33.—A *Kirchschaffnei* is a department organized for the purpose of the combined administration of monastic and church property in a given district. The administrator is called a *Kirchschaffner*. Martin Bucer, the Strassburg reformer, was the first to suggest this form of administration. He was anxious that the income of ecclesiastical property be used for the development of schools and churches. A detailed account of the condition of the archives of the *Kirchschaffnei* of Zweibrücken follows.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

1360. BRAUBACH, MAX. *Die katholischen Universitäten Deutschlands und die Französische Revolution.* [The Catholic universities of Germany and the French Revolution.] *Hist. Jahrbuch.* 49(2) 263-303.—The quarter century preceding the French Revolution was the period of "enlightenment" in the German Catholic universities. With the approval of ecclesiastical princes, foremost among them the archbishops of Cologne and Mainz, men were promoted to the chairs of theology and philosophy, who disregarded the guidance of the church. Auricular confession, clerical celibacy, veneration of the saints, and of course the primacy of the pope were freely classed as untimely ideas. The old "monkish ways" with their good and some less desirable features were replaced by new methods of teaching. The French Revolution, which was ascribed to radical teachings, was, despite its religious effects, openly defended by several "enlightened" professors, several of whom, among them the notorious Eulogius Schneider, fled into France. This was later followed by a vigorous though not wholly prudent reaction. It was short-lived, because the universities of the Rhineland were wiped out by the advancing French armies, and Bavaria soon returned to educational radicalism. All Catholic institutions of learning, high and low, were practically swept away by the secularization of the ecclesiastical principalities, inaugurated by the French revolutionary forces, and part of them were to rise under secular auspices in a very much altered form.—*F. S. Betten.*

1361. FLEURY, VICTOR. *Les précurseurs de la*

*République Allemande.* [The forerunners of the German Republic.] *Révolution de 1848.* 25 Jul.—Aug. 1928: 95-112; Sep.—Oct.—Nov. 1928: 135-154; Dec. 1928: Jan.—Feb. 1929: 193-220.—In this series of articles Fleury considers first Forster the philosopher, Goerres the journalist, and Follen the teacher. As with the others he tries to show how these propagandists, each working along the line of his profession, added to the construction of republican sentiment in their autocratic state. Forster's *Paris Letters* relative to the French Revolution of which he was a witness, Follen's fiery articles in his own press, and Goerres' incendiary teaching in German colleges as well as his *Great Chant*, all re-echo the desire for the death of privilege and oppression, and the equality of man. In the second article Börne is viewed as a direct contributor to republican thought, and as a strong influence on other liberal writers, poets, and philosophers. This great figure is seen as the father of the work of Suzkow, Venedy, Manwerk, Beck, Gallet, Glassbrenner, and Freiligrath in addition to a host of lesser lights of German, Austrian, and Hungarian extraction. The love of liberty and worship of individualism characteristic of the master grew in these men. The third article treats of the more radical contributors, Bauer, Stirner, Marr, Weitlung, and Marx, men who were of a socialistic or communistic bent. Bauer's attacks on private property and his advocacy of the abolition of the state, Weitlung's utopian plans of the new government, and Marx's scientific investigations are severally dealt with.—*Sherman Kent.*

1362. GEBAUER, CURT. *Studien zur Geschichte der bürgerlichen Sittenreform des 18. Jahrhunderts. Die Reform der häuslichen Erziehung.* [Studies in the history of reforms in civic manners and customs during the 18th century. The reform of home education.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20(1) 1929: 36-51.—During the first half of the 18th century reform in education expressed itself chiefly in the criticism (found in the *Moralische Wochenschriften* and the satirical literature of the time) directed against undue harshness and dull pedantry on the one hand and against exaggerated softness and tenderness coupled with a superficial imitation of French manners on the other. The work of the philanthropists and of such writers as Kant, Wieland, Moser, and Basedow in the second half of the century was instrumental in fostering the education of girls, the greater personal interest of parents in their children's education, in lessening the prevalence of



corporal punishment, in encouraging moral instruction for the young, and, finally, in showing the need for greater care in the upbringing of the young princes who were destined to become the future rulers of their people.

—Koppel S. Pinson.

1363. GLASSCHRODER, FRANZ X. Über die Schicksale rheinpfälzischer Archive. [The fate of the archives of the Rhenish Palatinate.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72(4) Apr. 1929: 1-22.—The archives of the Palatinate Wittelsbach family, referred to as early as 1410, were kept intact in the castle of Heidelberg until the outbreak of the Thirty Years War. After the battle of the White Mountain, the Winter King took some of the family papers to The Hague. Before Tilly took Heidelberg in 1622, other papers were taken to Schorndorf in Württemberg. Tilly had the remainder removed to Munich. Assembled again in Heidelberg in 1648, the archives were taken to Strassburg in the reign of Louis XIV of France. From there some documents were sent to the Palais Royal in Paris. By 1749 the archives were re-assembled in Mannheim. After the first Treaty of Paris, the documents were divided between Prussia, which sent its section to Koblenz, and Hesse-Darmstadt, which collected them in Darmstadt. Others were sent to Speyer, while the remainder were taken to Karlsruhe. The monastic archives suffered a fate similar to that of the electoral archives. The former are now scattered between Speyer, Darmstadt, Koblenz, and Luzern. The von Sickingen papers were taken to Kassel after the capture of the Ebernburg. Eventually (1888), James Peinter, owner of slaughterhouses in Ohio, purchased part of them. The remainder appear to be kept in a castle in Efferding in Upper Austria.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

1364. KASPERS, W. Die Ortsnamenliteratur der Rheinprovinz. [The place name literature of the Rhineland.] *Z. f. Ortsnamen-Forschung.* 5(2) 1929: 166-176.—The old investigation of place names of the Rhineland interested itself chiefly in etymological investigations of single names. Cramer made the first collection of pre-German place names in a work which must be considered as fundamental, although now superseded in part. The investigator of pre-Roman and pre-German names of places, rivers, and mountains must consider the results of modern archaeology, a better source than literary tradition. It is useless, for example, to seek for Celtic topographical names in the region north of the Siebengebirge, since archaeology shows that the Celts never went there. (There are listed here examples of archaeological works related to the investigation of place names.) The investigation of the early German place names is under the influence of Arnold's *Settling and Wanderings of German tribes* (1875). He seeks to connect specific tribes with certain names. Although Witte, about 1890, demonstrated the untenability of this theory, it has continued in use. This theory was followed by Huger (1900), who goes so far as to see in the *-stadt* names the residences of the manorial lords, and in the *-hausen*, *-hofen*, *-stein* names places of manorial settlements. There have been many

studies on the names of the Rhineland: the Saar and Mosel region, the Luxembourg region, and so on. Of great value is the series of studies by the *Institut für Landeskunde* at the university of Bonn. There are also some more specific studies such as the historical background of the street-names in Cologne, or studies of names connected with the changing course of the Rhine. The *Rheinische Wörterbuch* (Vol. I, Bonn, 1928) is an indispensable help for the study of place names as well as topographical names.—Max Saville.

1365. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Ein 100 jähriges Kartell: Der Neckarsalinenverein. [A 100 year old cartel: The Neckar Salt-Works Association.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 21(4) 1929: 414-437.—This is the oldest German cartel. It has no apparent historical connection with the cartel movement of the second half of the 19th century. It was organized, Sep. 12, 1828, by four salt-works situated geographically close together near Wimpfen in Baden, Württemberg, and Hesse. After some further expansion of the agreement, the cartel changed the basis of its organization in 1869 to the form which, with some slight modifications, exists to-day. At times it entered into agreements with other German salt-works and even with a syndicate of French salt producers at Nancy. The author quotes the agreements of 1828 and 1830 in full and gives more or less extensive summaries of the others.—E. N. Anderson.

## AUSTRIA HUNGARY

(See Entries 1058, 1247, 1265, 1357, 1380, 1386, 1434, 1436, 1886)

## SWITZERLAND

(See also Entries 86, 382, 1387, 1880)

1366. TRAZ, ROBERT de. L'esprit de Genève. [The spirit of Geneva.] *Bibliothèque Universelle et Rev. de Genève.* May 1929: 529-555.—Founded in the old Roman days, a fortified hill commanding a bridge, Geneva, in the tumultuous history of Europe, was to become the "city of refuge" to the oppressed from all countries, and the heart of world-wide movements for liberty and reform. Here Calvin battled for religious reformation; Protestantism from John Knox to the Mayflower pilgrims rested on the "Bible of Geneva." Two centuries later, Rousseau issued his exhortation "back to nature." Again in Geneva, Henri Dunant founded the Red Cross, symbol of sublime humanitarianism, with its mercifulness toward the wounded and prisoners of war from all countries. Statesmen and writers, Napoleon and Garibaldi, Milton and Adam Smith, Voltaire and Byron, and scores of others visited and were inspired by Geneva, which Talleyrand called "a continent by itself." And today, Geneva harbors the League of Nations, the hope of mankind, founded on that same faith in a better future, the belief that "we can make the world over, if we but will"—such is the spirit of Geneva.—John R. Mez.

## SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 1296, 1311, 1403)

1367. JACOBSON, GUSTAF. Louis De Geers politiska personlighet i belysning av hans nytvignade brev. [Louis De Geer's political personality in the light of his recently published letters.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 19(6) 1929: 442-447.—The article comments upon the newly published letters of Louis De Geer, the father of the Swedish representation reform of 1866.—Walter Sandelius.

1368. NYGAARD, GEORG. C. F. Tietgen. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17(7) Jul. 1929: 397-405.—C. F.

Tietgen was perhaps the greatest Danish "captain of industry"—the Danish prototype of the Vanderbilts and Vails of 19th century America. A director and guiding genius in the great *Privatbanken* of Copenhagen, he organized the United Steamship Company in 1866, a combination of several smaller concerns, and established the world-famous ship-building firm of Burmeister & Wain to cooperate with it. Tietgen's greatest achievement, however, was the creation of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, in 1869, con-



necting Europe with the Far East, China, and Japan. Tietgen was not insensible to the possibilities of government aid in his great business enterprises. He was a deeply religious man and devoted his immense fortune to the completion of the magnificent Marble Church in Copenhagen. He died in 1901 at the age of 72.—*H. S. Commager.*

1369. WÄHLIN, HANS. Polheimers Stenkols-

fyrar och Falsterbo Fyr. [Polheimer's anthracite lights and the Falsterbo lighthouse.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst. och Indus.* 5 (6) 1929: 441-450.—This is an account of the earliest lighthouses along the Swedish coast and their improvement by Polheimer's introduction of coal-fire beacons with artificial draught, used till the beginning of the 19th century. (Three illustrations.)—*L. M. Hollander.*

## NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entry 1890)

### RUSSIA

(See also Entries 1029, 1031, 1066, 1228, 1311, 1376, 1378, 1386, 1433, 1434)

1370. CARR, E. H. Turgenev and Dostoyevsky. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 8 (22) Jun. 1929: 156-163.—New material has recently been made public concerning the relations of Turgenev and Dostoyevsky by Zilberstein who has collected and published their whole extant correspondence. The two met at the beginning of their success as authors, and they took a great liking to each other. Some ten years later when Dostoyevsky returned from Siberia, Turgenev held a recognized place in literature. This together with his wealth and greater remuneration gave Dostoyevsky some cause for jealousy. Their correspondence at this time, in which Dostoyevsky as editor is soliciting contributions from Turgenev, contains many expressions of good feeling, though Turgenev becomes more and more condescending. A crisis came when Dostoyevsky, humiliated by serious gambling losses and by his unpaid debt to Turgenev incurred at the time of the failure of the *Epoch*, went to see Turgenev who, greedy of popularity, was smarting at the outcry against his *Smoke*. Contemporary accounts are written from Dostoyevsky's standpoint and indicate an outburst from Turgenev against Russia, the Russians, and God, the very cornerstones of Dostoyevsky's faith. The latter took his revenge in *The Devils*. There were other unpleasant episodes, then a reconciliation six months before Dostoyevsky's death which but for that could hardly have been lasting in view of the character of the two men.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

1371. ONATSKY, E. Russia e Ucraina. [Russia and Ukraina.] *Europa Orientale.* 9 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 170-202.—This is a reply to Wolkonsky's article. In quoting rich historical material, the author aims to prove the following: (1) The Ukrainian and the old Russian people of the state of Kiev are identical. (2) The Russian population of today began relatively late to be designated as "Russian," this name belonging to another group of the Slavonic tribe, of the old state of Kiev. (3) It is very far along that the name "Russian" was applied to designate the northern population composed of Slavonic and Finnish tribes whose territory was called first the Kingdom of Moscow, later the Russian Empire, and finally the Soviet Republic. (4) The word "ukraina," originally signifying border territory, received in the course of time a political and ethnic meaning. The Ukrainians descended from a Slavonic tribe which established the state of Kiev, that of Galicia-Volhynia and the republic of the Cosacks. At present the country is the Democratic Republic of Ukraina. (5) Bearing in mind the evolution of the names "Russian" and "Ukrainian" in their political and ethnic significance, it is preferable to apply the name "Ukrainian" to the Russian population of the old state of Kiev. [See Entry 1-8415.]

1372. POKROVSKIĬ, M. Покровский, М. Общественные науки за 10 лет в С.С.С.Р. [Ten years of social sciences in Soviet Russia.] *Вестник Комму-*

нистической Академии. 26 (2) 1928: 3-30.—Starting from the conception that scientific life reflects the social structure and the class struggle, the author proceeds to discuss the evolution of social ideas in Russia at the end of the 19th century. In the 90's there existed a solid front of industrial capitalism against feudalism. The revolution of 1905 cut away from the anti-feudal front a bloc comprising Mensheviks, Social Revolutionists, and some Bolsheviks. This bloc crystallized in the years 1908-1910 when the true proletarian ideology was born. Lenin wrote *The Agricultural Program of Social Democracy*, published a series of articles on the strike of 1905-7, and his *Materialism and Empiric criticism*, considered henceforth the standard work in the field of Marxian ideology. In the first year of the Revolution, Lenin published his *State and Revolution* in which for the first time he represented the state as a weapon in the class struggle and gave a general theory of law. Two other outstanding works of the same period are Bukharin's *Economy of the Transition Period* and Kritzman's *The Heroic Period of our Revolution*. Bukharin's and Kritzman's thesis that the Revolution of 1917 is the beginning of the social revolution of the world gave rise to interesting discussions. The bourgeois also had representatives of their social ideas after the revolution: Makarov, Litoshenko, and Oganowsky, while history was represented by Platonov, Wipper, Tarle, and Petroushevsky. Very important and numerous are Marxian historical works. They refer very frequently to the class struggles in recent times and to the French Revolution. The most remarkable are Loukin's work on the Commune in Paris, 1871; Volguin's history of Socialism; Tshoumenev's and Preobrajensky's histories of the ancient world; Kosminsky's history of the Middle Ages. The most important and original works have been written on Russian history, such as those of Meerson and Netshkina. Very promising is the *Collection of Russian Historical Literature in the Light of the Class Struggle*. The Institute of World Economy and World Politics will publish a series of diplomatic documents from the 19th century down to 1917. In conclusion two different currents are to be noted in the domain of social science: the Marxian—progressive and scientific; and the reactionary, which is anti-Marxian.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

1373. WOLKONSKY, A. PR. Come la storia della Russia premongolica può divenire una questione di attualità. [How the history of pre-Mongol Russia becomes a present-day question.] *Europa Orientale.* 9 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 93-117.—The purpose of this article is to refute some assertions made by Onatsky in his article on the Ukrainian problem, published in the same review (8 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 227-249.) [See Entry 1: 8415]. Contesting the statement that "Ukrainia," situated in the basin of the river Dnieper, is mentioned in the documents of the 10th century and of subsequent periods, the author quotes different sources of Arabic, Byzantine, papal, and Polish origin in which during four centuries, up to the invasion of Russia by the Tartars in 1240, no trace is



to be found of Ukraina. On the contrary, the documents use the name "Russ" and its derivatives to designate the people and the country of Russia. This name is especially applied to the principality of Kiev, the original Russian country. The tribe which inhabited this country is called Rhos or Pōs. In documents of the time of pre-Mongol Russia, one meets the word "ukraina" three times, yet with a quite different signification. In the early Slavonic language there exists the preposition "u" (near, by) and the work "krai" (limit, border) of which a compound noun is created "ukrajna," signifying a land situated on the borders of the country. This word is commonly used in the 12th century and later and is also met in the Polish language with the same meaning. The word "ukraina" indicates frontier territories: three times it refers to the north-western frontier of Pskow, five times to the Southwest, etc. At the time of the *Chronicles* the name of Ukraina is unknown and, in fact, could not designate the country situated on the Dnieper because it would involve the principality of Kiev, which was the capital of the whole of Russia, and did not form the border territory of the state. Many Ukrainians are not satisfied with this philological explanation of the word "ukraina," and derive it from "u" (in) and "krai" (country). "Ukraina" would then mean "in the country." This interpretation, however, can not stand the philological test. They declare also that Ukrainians are not Russian, but rather descend from a Slavonic tribe "Ukri" of Asiatic origin. History has no knowledge whatever of that fact. The attempt to consider the oriental part of Galicia (Little Poland) as Western Ukraina has also failed.—O. Eisenberg.

1374. WOLKONSKY, A. PR. "Russ" del Sud e "Russ" del Nord. [The southern and northern "Russ."] *Europa Orientale* 9(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 203-213.—The author maintains his views expressed in his first article and supports them with new arguments against Onatsky. The name Ukraina was devised in some political office and was quite unknown to the peasant, now called Ukrainian, before 1917. Large masses of "Little Russians" learned this appellation for the first time in Austria and Germany during their captivity. [See Entry 1: 8415].—O. Eisenberg.

## POLAND

(See also Entries 1311, 1346  
1807, 1983, 1987)

1375. FINON, LOUIS-JEAN. Un homme, un poète, un prophète, Adam Mickiewicz. [A man, a poet, a prophet, Adam Mickiewicz.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 190(9) May 1, 1929: 47-51.—With the faith of a martyr and the assurance of a prophet Adam Mickiewicz gave to the world his *Book of Polish Pilgrims* in 1833, a work which proclaimed the hope and despair of Poland and which made the poet one of the greatest ornaments of his country. If Poland is near to France by reason of the earnest idealism that animates her, Adam Mickiewicz also belongs to France not merely by reason of his exile there but on account of his profound humanity and his zeal in singing of independence and liberty. His *Odyssey* is one that is most sad. Born in poverty in a conquered country on Dec. 24, 1798, he lived the life of an exile and died in exile like Slowacki and Norwid. When 18 years of age he revealed his powers as a poet while a student at the University of Vilna. There he took part in organizing two societies, the *Philaretēs* (lovers of truth) and the *Philomates* (lovers of the fatherland). The Russian police suppressed these societies and Mickiewicz withdrew to Odessa whence by order of the government he journeyed to Moscow where he wrote *Konrad Wallenrod*, a patriotic work which caused such a stir among his compatriots that

the author was in imminent danger of arrest and found it necessary to flee to western Europe. In passing through Germany he met Goethe at Weimar who greeted him as an equal while David d'Angers begged permission to make a bust of him. In Posen he wrote *Dziady* (Ancestors), a work which made him truly famous. In 1838 he lectured on Latin literature at Lausanne but soon returned to Paris to accept a chair of Slavonic history and literature at the Collège de France. On the downfall of Louis Philippe we find him mustering a Polish legion in Italy without success on account of the vigilance of the government. Returning to Paris, Mickiewicz founded the *Tribune des peuples*, a newspaper in which all the oppressed nationalities of Europe expressed their hopes and fears. In 1852 the French government at his request sent him on a mission to Constantinople where he died of the cholera in 1855. While in France, his second fatherland, Mickiewicz prepared the way for Franco-Polish friendship and gained many admirers among whom were Quinet, Michelet, Montalembert, Ampère, Raspail, George Sand. Through Chopin he made the acquaintance of George Sand who in 1837 published a study on drama in which she linked Mickiewicz with Goethe and Byron.—Frank Novak.

1376. LEDNICKI, W. Poland and the Slavophil idea. I, II. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 7(19) Jun. 1928: 128-140; (21) Mar. 1929: 649-662.—Though a Polish policy towards the other Slavic nations had existed for centuries, the real Slavophil idea in Poland came into being only in the 19th century. Its sources included the Masonic tenet of universal brotherhood, the philosophies of German and Czech thinkers, and certain political conditions. It developed along various lines involving many contradictions. Polish Slavophiles clashed with Russian. Some Polish writers were ready to sacrifice national character in order to realize what was thought to be the "Slavonic mission to mankind" and sought compromise with Russia. Among these were Staszic and Jaroszewicz. Later the outstanding figures were Gurowski, Jablonowski, and Hoene-Wronski. The first two were pessimistic as to Poland's future unless it was absorbed by Russia. The third, one of the most prominent Pan Slavists, believed that it was the mission of the Slav world headed by Russia to unite church and state and to make possible the beginning of the kingdom of God on earth. Poland was to be more or less the victim of self-immolation. The Russian Slavophiles were not ready to sacrifice national egoism for the betterment of mankind. Poland as the defender of Europe against the barbaric East had come to look at her problems from the point of view of European needs, and thus had developed a sense of mission, but the majority of her people would not carry it so far as to sacrifice the national self nor would they accept the theory that salvation should come from oriental Russia. In the 1830's appeared a new Slavophil conception—that the Slav world was divided into two groups with Russia and Poland as their respective heads. According to Mickiewicz the division took place in the pagan period of their history when they were struggling for possession of the northern lands. Religious differences only deepened the cleavage and made a convenient instrument for political influence. The structure of the states was such that in Russia the orthodox clergy's dependence on secular power nullified much of their spiritual influence in the community, while Roman Catholicism in the Western Slav states made for political liberty. Mickiewicz held also that to the Mongol influence on Russian mentality was due that despotism which was fundamentally opposed to the Polish idea of patriotism and civic liberty. He foresaw one possible solution: the coming of a universal religious rebirth in which Russia would share and which would bring together



the divided Slavs. Krasinski went further and declared that Poland was to be a sort of Messiah among nations and that her particular Slavonic task was to save the Slavic peoples from the evil embodied in a domineering Russia that, "poisoned by Byzantine and Mongol elements, shows a diminution in the Christian ideal." The Russian Slavophiles regarded a "Latin and Catholic" Poland as an historical contradiction of the Slav world and believed that her salvation lay in union with Russia. The Polish problem was the most important obstacle in the advancement of Slavophil ideas.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

1377. VERNON, PIERRE. Mickiewicz et son oeuvre. [Mickiewicz and his work.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 180(9) May 1, 1928: 52-66.—Adam Mickiewicz reflects the soul of Poland in his works. In *L'arche d'alliance* where the people express their deepest thoughts, he has chosen simple legends and the finest of heroic deeds to stir their memories by example. Without submitting to rule or ever analysing himself, he abandons himself entirely to intuition. He lived over the misfortunes of his compatriots in his writings. His poems are full of terror and pity like those of the Greek tragedians; but in his case severe realism was his inspiration. His soul was completely absorbed by that of his fatherland. The fusion of individual genius with national conscience was so complete that in telling the story of his life one illustrates to an astonishing degree the history of Poland. As a boy in 1812 he witnessed the march of the Grand Army of Napoleon through Lithuania. On the eve of the battle of Waterloo he entered the University of Vilna where he pursued his studies for six years and organized student societies which helped prepare the way for the revolutionary spirit of 1830. In 1829 he escaped from Russia and began his long exile in western Europe. In

their lectures at the Collège de France Mickiewicz, Quinet, and Michelet served the cause of liberty. They possessed the earnestness of apostles and the manner of seers in appealing to the younger generations of Europe. Mickiewicz lectured on Slavic literature and related the misfortunes of Poland. When he met Towianski, the mystic, his course of lectures became almost entirely philosophical in character. Mickiewicz now ceased to be a professor and became a prophet of liberty. The government of Louis Philippe disapproved of the teaching of the three great lecturers and suspended their lectures at the Collège de France. But revolution had already broken out in Italy and was soon to spread to France in 1848. Under Napoleon III Mickiewicz continued to agitate for liberty although the government did not allow him to lecture at the university. In 1855 he transferred the scene of his activity to Constantinople where he succumbed to cholera.—*Frank Nowak.*

## BALTIC REPUBLICS

1378. LIEVEN, ANATOL. Aus meinen Erinnerungen an Frühjahr und Sommer 1919. [Reminiscences of the spring and summer of 1919.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 60(6) 1929: 336-352.—Reminiscences of the struggle of the Baltic people, the Russian Whites, and the Germans against the Bolsheviks in 1919. Lieven, who led a division against the Bolsheviks, feels that the greatest contribution of the Baltic people was to check the westward spread of Bolshevism—at least so far as its spreading by force of arms was concerned. He further believes that the Baltic states will continue to be bulwarks of European Christianity against the future onslaughts of the Communist Third International.—*Walter C. Langsam.*

## NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 1051, 1066, 1248, 1310, 1339, 1436, 1481)

1379. DJUVARA, T. G. Souvenirs diplomatiques: Ma mission à Constantinople (1896-1900). [Diplomatic memoirs: My mission to Constantinople, 1896-1900.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 52(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 205-229; (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 419-442.—While minister of Rumania at Constantinople, 1896-1900, Djuvara's principal task was to end the long cultural conflict between orthodox Greeks and Rumanians in Macedonia by establishing a Rumanian church independent of the Oecumenical Patriarch. He attempted to win the Sultan's support in this project by arguing that Rumania's interests were linked with those of Turkey since her nationals in Macedonia had no desire to be submersed by Bulgarians, Greeks, and Serbs and yet could not hope for annexation to their native country. They would therefore be loyal to the Ottoman Empire if given consideration, and would in addition assist the Turks to resist Russian influence exerted through a united orthodox church. The Sultan's concessions to Bulgaria lent further weight to these arguments. In December, 1896, Djuvara arranged to have Bishop Antim of Crusova elected "First Metropolitan of the Rumanians of the Ottoman Empire" by four Rumanian delegates, and say mass in a chapel at Pera. This was erroneously hailed in Rumania as a triumph, for while the Porte refused to arrest Antim, it constantly put off formal recognition of him. In the summer and autumn of 1897, the Sultan made it plain that a defensive alliance between Turkey and Rumania, the terms of which he briefly set forth, was the price of recognition. Rumania failed to meet his terms. Further difficulties appeared in the course of the next two years. The patriarch wanted compensation for loss of revenue.

Russia, whose representations seemed to have much weight with the Sultan, constantly opposed Rumanian aspirations and Austria-Hungary refused to support them for reasons of self interest and because she was working with Russia. The greatest obstacle to Djuvara's success, however, was the intrigue of Apostol Margarit, inspector general of Rumanian schools in Macedonia, who was supported by Demètre Sturdza, Premier and Foreign Minister. Margarit opposed the establishment of a Rumanian bishop for reasons of personal ambition, but especially because he was closely connected with Roman Catholic propaganda aiming to bring the Macedonians into the Uniate church. This explained Sturdza's support, for he himself even contemplated an attempt to make all Rumania Catholic in order to insure her future progress. Steadily supported at Constantinople, Margarit had greater influence than the shifting ministers and consuls. Nothing was done about a Rumanian church after the departure of Djuvara whose recall was demanded by Sturdza before his own fall in April, 1899. But today the Rumanians of Macedonia are in three orthodox countries and are not Catholic. (Instructions, reports, and letters cited in extenso.)—*Dwight E. Lee.*

1380. HAUMANT, E. Le roi Pierre et le redressement de la Serbie (1903-1912). [King Peter and the rehabilitation of Serbia.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conférences* 30(8) Mar. 30, 1929: 713-722.—Following the double murder of Alexander and Draga on May 29, 1903, the position of the new king, Peter Karadjordjevitch, was most uncertain. Elected and supported by the regicide conspirators, he could not hope to secure a speedy general recognition by the Powers. By a minimum of



interference in state affairs and by a conscious endeavor to secure the good-will of his peasants, he regained respect as the supreme leader together with a feeling of national strength and unity. The rather liberal constitution of 1888 was adopted. A much needed army reform brought a new spirit and morale. Meanwhile Austria, seeing Serbia's isolated position, sought by prompt recognition of the new government to induce a return of the earlier Austrophil policy. Serbia was economically dependent upon her. Russia was in difficulty. Austrian friendship would perhaps raise Serbia's hopes in Macedonia. But Austria overlooked that important group who, regarding their neighbor as "Serbia's greatest enemy," were negotiating a custom agreement with Bulgaria. Count Goluchowski in June, 1906 used this prematurely disclosed project to close the Austrian frontier to Serbian live stock. This "Pig War" touched every Serb peasant and ended almost all remaining Austrophil sentiments. Forced to seek new markets, Serbia found them in Egypt and Italy; a French company with abattoirs at Belgrade began shipping Serbian meat to France and Germany. After two years Austrian workers forced Aehrenthal to restore the Serbian relations of 1905. This victory strengthened Serbia. She knew that Austrian resistance did not necessarily mean defeat. Further, the many secret organizations, ever-present in the Balkans—the *Narodna Odbrana* (National Defense), *Crna Ruka* (Black Hand), *Ujedinjenje ili smert* (Union or Death),—through such organs as *le Piémont* and the *Pregled*, through courses and conferences, even through their growing influence in the government and the army, were now working for the dismemberment of their powerful imperial neighbor in behalf of a great Yugoslavia, united and free. That their propaganda was successful is shown when Milovanovich, Minister of Foreign Affairs, placed on the defensive by the leader of the *Crna Ruka*, said, "You will soon see what I am doing for the Serbian cause"—and to this end, in effect, the Balkan alliance was already being formed.—*George G. Horr.*

1381. KARPATIOS, EMMANUEL I. Συμβολή εις την ιστορίαν της Πελοποννήσου. [Contribution to the history of the Peloponnesus.] Δελτίον της 'Ιστορικής καὶ 'Εθνολογικής 'Εταιρείας n.s. 7(3): 1929: 91-128.—This article contains 46 unpublished letters to and from Captain Panagiotes Papatanasopoulos of Georgitsion near Sparta, who (as a memoir prefixed to the letters and an autobiographical letter inform us) served under the British against Napoleon in Sicily and the Ionian Islands, was initiated into the "Friendly Society" in Russia, and fought in many battles of the War of Greek Independence. The letters range from 1821 to 1848, but are mostly not later than 1832, and include 7 from Kolokotrones.—*William Miller.*

1382. MILLER, WILLIAM. Βρετανοὶ καὶ 'Αμερικανοὶ πρεσβεῦνται ἐν Ἑλλάδι. [British and American ministers in Greece.] Δελτίον της 'Ιστορικής καὶ 'Εθνολογικής 'Εταιρείας της Ἑλλάδος n.s. 1(3): 1929: 47-52.—A list of the 16 British and 20 American ministers to Greece since 1828 and 1868 respectively and of the British consuls in Athens and the Piraeus since 1838, with historical notes on the British legation.—*William Miller.*

1383. MYSTAKIDES, B. A. Ἠπειρωτικά Ἀνάλεκτα. [Epirote miscellanea.] Ἠπειρωτικά Χρονικά. 4: 1929: 87-101.—The author publishes from the manuscripts of Crusius, at Tübingen, allusions to two Greeks, Dondes of Canea and Papadatos of Arta, who visited the famous Hellenist, the latter of whom, a former janissary, was there baptised a Christian. The article also contains a note on the removal of the French

consulate (of which the famous Pouqueville was then the occupant) from Joannina to Patras in 1814, while his brother was vice-consul at Arta.—*William Miller.*

1384. NIKAROUSES, A. 'Ο Ρήγας, ἡ σχολὴ καὶ ἡ βιβλιοθήκη της Ζαγοράς. [Rhegas, the school and the library of Zagora.] Δελτίον της 'Ιστορικής καὶ 'Εθνολογικής 'Εταιρείας. n.s. 7(3): 1929: 53-89.—The author proves that the Greek patriot, Rhegas of Velesino, was educated at Zagora on Pelion, but that the existing school there was not then built, it having been erected in 1777. Rhegas used the library, presented to the old school by Prinkos, a merchant living in Amsterdam but a native of Zagora, which after the building containing it was pulled down in 1886, is still preserved in a room at Zagora, where the author catalogued it in 1924.—*William Miller.*

1385. SIGALAS, A. Ἐπιστολαὶ τῶν ἐν Κων πόλει Κακουχεγαγιάδων της Σύρου ἐπὶ Τουρκοκρατίας. [Letters of the representatives of Syra in Constantinople during the Turkish domination.] Ἑλληνικά. 2(1): 1929: 11-96.—This article contains 31 letters, ranging between 1754 and 1810, from the representatives of the Greeks of Syra in Constantinople to the heads of the insular community. The letters deal mainly with questions of taxation and administration, and possess linguistic interest as examples of the local idiom. The author prefixes biographical notes of the writers.—*William Miller.*

1386. UNSIGNED. Francis de Pressensé et l'insurrection Macedonienne en 1903. [Francis de Pressensé and the Macedonian revolt of 1903.] *Rev. Bulgare.* 1(3-4) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 43-56.—This article is based on the report of Francis de Pressensé in the French Chamber of July 4, 1903, entitled *Affaires d'Orient*. It explains and justifies the great Macedonian insurrection. Turkey had begun to retreat and weaken. But, due to the diametrically opposed interest of the powers, the principle of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman empire was introduced in European diplomacy as incorporated in the Treaty of Paris. The powers had also assumed the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Ottoman empire ostensibly to safeguard the rights of Ottoman minorities. The Macedonian insurrection of 1903 once more brought this principle to test. The discordant notes in the European concert were Austria and Russia. Six years previously these two countries had entered into an agreement to cooperate in this region. They did not, however, exercise the priority of action, but that of inaction. The events of the Macedonian insurrection confirmed this view. Austria and Russia sought to advance their own interests primarily, and not those of humanity and peace. In fact, the Oct. 23 note of the Vienna and St. Petersburg cabinets to the Porte was a violation of their obligations to the Berlin treaty. The initiative taken by France to invite the cooperation of England and Italy had finally brought the European concert into harmony and made possible the adoption of reforms in Macedonia.—*Charilaos Lagoudakis.*

1387. UNSIGNED. Τὰ ἀπομνημονεύματα τοῦ ἀντιστρατηγοῦ Χάν. [The memoirs of Lieut. General Hahn.] Δελτίον της 'Ιστορικής καὶ 'Εθνολογικής 'Εταιρείας. n. s. 7(3): 1929: 27-46.—This is a continuation of the memoirs of the Swiss Philhellene, Hahn, in the form of a letter to his mother, describing the military operations in Greece in 1826, in which he participated. They included Fabvier's abortive expedition to Karystos and vain attempt to relieve the Akropolis which was defeated at the battle of Chaidari.—*William Miller.*



## FAR EAST

(See also Entries 1:9552, 1:10368; 65, 111, 143, 341, 999, 1289, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994)

## CHINA

(See also Entries 1:10698; 928, 2021)

1388. CLENNEL, W. J. Historical analogies of the present situation in China-II. *Asiat. Rev.* 25 (82) Apr. 1929: 230-237.—There are striking differences in the evolution of civilization in China and in western nations. Civilization spread inward from the coasts of Europe while in China it spread in divers directions from a point far inland. The unity of the medieval empire and church in Europe was a theory rather than a fact and passed away owing largely to the rise of the national state. Although there is similarity in traditions in Europe, and comparative ease of transportation and communication, there is no unity of control, nor even a desire for such unity. In China, however, unity of sovereignty has always been accepted in theory whatever the fact at a given time. The source of modern western civilization is multiple; that of China essentially single—Buddhism being the one outstanding exception. A parallel between Wang An-shih and Sun Yat-sen is suggested. China and Japan differ with reference to the right of revolution and change of dynasty. Confusion in China owing to weakening of Manchu rule was worse confounded by the admixture

of problems of a foreign nature. A possible solution of the China problem through the agency of the League of Nations is hinted at.—*Harley Farnsworth MacNair*.

1389. FRANCKE, A. H. Islam among the Tibetans. *Moslem World.* 9 (2) Apr. 1929: 134-140.—*E. Cole*.

1390. LEUNG, GEORGE KIN. Hsin Ch'iao [The new tide.] New trends in the traditional Chinese drama. *Pacific Affairs.* (4) Apr. 1929: 175-183.—The author describes the drama of the old Peking School and contrasts with it the modern-style plays now making their appearance in Shanghai. Some of the innovations mentioned are: actresses instead of boy actors in the roles of female characters; nitrogen lights and gaudy properties instead of a bare stage with a simply embroidered back-curtain; the elimination of the supernatural from the plot; more speaking and less singing; and occasional departures from the conventional mode of acting.—*Eliot G. Mears*.

1391. RUSSELL, WILMOT P. M. The Great Wall of China. *Natl. Rev.* (556) Jun. 1929: 547-558.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

## JAPAN

(See Entries 816, 952, 2051)

## INDIA

(See also Entries 338, 666)

1392. MORELAND, W. H. The Indian peasant in history. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 77 (3988) Apr. 26, 1929: 604-613.—Explanations based on either climate or diet are inadequate to account for the Indian peasant's apathy toward attempts to improve his agricultural methods and hence his economic condition. The proper explanation is to be found in the regime to which he has been subjected during the historical period. In the Dharma there is little about the peasant's rights, but much about his two-fold duty to cultivate the land and to yield a portion of his product to the king. Prior to the Moslem conquest, the king's share sometimes accounted for half of the total product. Under Moslem rule conditions were even worse, for Moslem religious law lent tacit sanction to the practice of rackrenting. Under such a system, whereby districts

were regularly squeezed dry of everything they would yield above an absolute subsistence level, no improvement in agricultural methods was possible, since the fruits of any improvement went to revenue assignees and revenue farmers. The Indian administration should now seek to change the peasant's mental outlook and to persuade him that he will benefit personally from any improvement in his methods of farming.—*R. T. Pollard*.

1393. SARKAR, JADUNATH. A lesson of Indian history. *Modern Rev.* 45 (6) Jun. 1929: 653-657.—This is a review of Nadir Shah's invasion of 1739 in the light of national defence together with the election and coronation of Ahmad Shah Durrani by Shah Sabir, the darvesh.—*F. W. Buckler*.

## UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 1290, 1294, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1323, 1328, 1332, 1333, 1382, 1429, 1432, 1705, 1774, 1866, 1868, 1882, 1883, 1893, 1909)

1394. ALTFATHER, ALTON B. Early Presbyterianism in Virginia. *J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 13 (6) Jun. 1929: 267-281.—Presbyterianism arose in Virginia with the coming of the Scotch-Irish settlers. They became numerous first in the Great Valley of Virginia, where within the space of ten years from the time they began to enter the valley, twelve congregations were formed. The Presbyterians were always the advocates of learning, and the first frontier schools were those taught by the Presbyterian ministers. The important part played by the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in the War for Independence, and their influence in the making of the Constitution is briefly discussed.—*W. W. Sweet*.

1395. AUCHAMPAUGH, PHILIP. James Buchanan, the Court and the Dred Scott case. *Tennessee Hist. Mag.* 9 (4) Jan. 1926 (issued Oct. 1928): 231-240.—A group of formerly unpublished letters (several of

which are included in their entirety) from two members of the Supreme Court, Catron and Greer, to President Buchanan show that he used his influence vigorously to induce that body to deliver the decision in the Dred Scott case prior to March 4, so that he could put his inaugural in accord with it. Purely accidental causes, particularly the illness of the Chief Justice, were responsible for the delay. Buchanan was also very anxious to have the decision take up the troublesome questions involving slavery, but the major influence which resulted in the so-called *obiter dictum* was the insistence on the part of the dissenting judges, McLean and Curtis. But for this the decision would no doubt have been handed down without any mention of the Missouri Compromise. There was no conspiracy, and the attitude of the President throughout shows no inconsistency with his known states rights views, but instead a sincere hope that the threatened



disruption of the Democratic party might be prevented by an authoritative statement from the Supreme Court regarding slavery.—*S. J. Folmsbee.*

1396. CLIFFORD, J. D. Geological and mineral-ogical observations made during a journey from Lexington, Kentucky to the City of Washington, via Tennessee and Virginia, in 1818. *Tennessee Hist. Mag.* 9(4) Jan. 1926 (issued Oct. 1928): 275-278.—*S. J. Folmsbee.*

1397. CRISPIN, M. JACKSON. Captain William Crispin. *Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist. & Biog.* 53(211) Jul. 1929: 193-202.—In this number is concluded the article begun in the April issue. Captain William Crispin, the ancestor of the American family by that name was born in County York, England, in 1627. He rose to distinction as Captain and Rear-Admiral in the British navy and took part in numerous naval engagements. In 1652 he married Rebecca Bradshaw, daughter of Ralph Bradshaw by his wife Rachel Penn, who was a sister of Admiral Sir William Penn. Appointed by William Penn in 1681 as head of the commissioners to assist Markham in "settling the colony of Pennsylvania," he sailed in that year on the *John and Sarah* for Pennsylvania, but died on the voyage. He was survived by a large family, to whom Penn made grants of land in Pennsylvania and who perpetuated on American soil not only the name, but also the fine traditions of the family in England.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

1398. EWING, ROBERT. Gen. Robert E. Lee's inspiration to the industrial rehabilitation of the South, exemplified in the development of Southern iron interests. *Tennessee Hist. Mag.* 9(4) Jan. 1926 (issued Oct. 1928): 215-230.—In 1865, General Lee repeatedly advised both his retiring soldiers and his students at Washington and Lee University, of which he was made President, "that when they returned to their devastated home, they should do everything possible to rehabilitate that particular section of what had again become their common country; that they should study faithfully to fit themselves for the development, in the most intelligent way, of much of the undeveloped natural wealth with which that section had been greatly favored by nature." One example of the way in which this advice was carried out was the discovery at Chattanooga, Tennessee, by experiments of the Southern Iron Company, of a new process of smelting iron ore by which enough of the impurities could be removed to make southern iron, as well as many other supposedly inferior ores, for the first time usable in the manufacture of the best steel. This discovery not only made possible the industrialization of the South, but also led indirectly to a wholesale reorganization of methods of manufacture by the United States Steel Corporation, including the adoption of this new "open hearth" process, and the concentration of the new type furnaces on the Great Lakes, at Gary, Indiana.—*S. J. Folmsbee.*

1399. FISH, CARL RUSSELL. Carl Schurz, the American. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 12(4) Jun. 1929: 345-358.—Carl Schurz, the great liberal, is one of the four most significant "foreigners" in American history. He came to America in 1855 with a seeking intellect and died a fighting intellectual in 1906. He was a progressive, an idealist who opposed slavery and believed in national unity. His political views underwent a revolution after he reached America where he soon hoped "to do something worth while." He went to a western state in the hope that he might be sent to Washington, D. C., as a high public official, not because the frontier fascinated him. He held many public offices of trust, and his influence was definite, although he met with many failures. Those who accuse him of being a drifter from party to party should remember that he was a man who followed principles hither and yon, and felt no inclination to remain loyal to a party

for its own sake. Western Germans were frontiersmen, and with few exceptions, refused to vote as he advised. His career in America may be divided into three parts. First, he was an influential organizer of the Republican party. Secondly, he gave the bulk of his time to convincing the foreigners that he was sincere. In this period of his life he supported Lincoln, and during the last years of Reconstruction he conceived and organized the "intellectual bloc"—Liberals—to be used in an attempted control of the older parties. The third period of his life was one of "voice and pen"; he became an adviser to presidents, an ardent advocate of civil service, and an opponent of militarism and imperialism.—*W. E. Smith.*

1400. FLICK, ALEXANDER C. Captain Gerlach Paul Flick, Pennsylvania pioneer. *Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist. & Biog.* 53(211) Jul. 1929: 230-268.—Captain Flick, the founder of the American family of this name, emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania in 1751. He accumulated a handsome competency in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was survived by eleven children. During the Revolution he served as captain of the Northampton County Militia in 1777, and as captain of Rangers on the frontier from 1778 to 1783.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

1401. FOIK, PAUL J. The martyrs of the Southwest. *Illinois Catholic Hist. Rev.* 11(1) Jul. 1928: 27-55.—This is an account of the work of several Franciscan missionaries who labored for the cause of Christianity in what is now the southwestern part of the United States, particularly in New Mexico and Texas, in the 16th, 17th, and early 18th centuries.—*F. A. Mullin.*

1402. GARRAGHAN, GILBERT J. New light on old Cahokia. *Illinois Catholic Hist. Rev.* 11(2) Oct. 1928: 99-139.—This article deals with a rather spirited controversy between the Jesuits and the secular priests of the seminary at Quebec over their respective claims to jurisdiction over the Cahokia settlement. This difficulty was settled late in the 17th century. The article also contains an account of the missionary activities at Cahokia until the mission was abandoned in 1764. (Bibliography).—*F. A. Mullin.*

1403. GEISER, SAMUEL WOOD. Naturalists of the frontier. 3. Gustaf Wilhelm Belfrage. *Southwest. Rev.* 14(4) Summer, 1929: 381-398.—The author reconstructs, as well as the scanty material permits, the life of Gustaf Wilhelm Belfrage (1834-1882). Belfrage was the second son of a noble Swedish family and came to the United States during the last years of the Civil War. He made his home in Bosque County in central Texas where he divided his time between excessive drinking and the gathering of insect fauna. Collections of his are to be found in Salem, Cambridge, Washington, Brussels, Leningrad, Stockholm; and many a zoologist, especially Ezra Cresson, owed much to Belfrage's skill. Belfrage died in poverty leaving, besides some 37,000 well preserved insects, personal property valued at less than fifty dollars.—*W. Palmer.*

1404. GILLINGHAM, HARROLDE E. Old business cards of Philadelphia. *Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist. & Biog.* 53(211) Jul. 1929: 203-229.—In the colonial era considerable attention was given by craftsmen and merchants to advertising cards and bill-heads with a view to artistic design. Many of these cards were executed by engravers of note and give evidence of a skilled hand beyond that customarily seen in similar advertising media of the present day. Though governed by the traditions of their craft, the engravers displayed an independence of design free from Old World influences. The article is illustrated with some fine specimens of the engraver's art.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

1405. GORSSLINE, R. M. Medical notes on Burgoyne's campaigns, 1776-7. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 6(3) Apr. 1929: 356-363.—A brief description of some



precautions taken to preserve the health of the troops and the means of caring for the wounded.—*George W. Brown.*

1406. HAUGEN, NILS P. Pioneer and political reminiscences. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 12 (4) Jun. 1929: 379-402.—La Follette ran for President in 1912 against the judgment of his best friends. The National Republican Convention of that year was the cause of a split between him and Governor McGovern, one of the ablest of Wisconsin's governors, and thereby weakened La Follette's position. It happened thus: Wisconsin's delegation to Chicago in 1912 was headed by McGovern who was a candidate for temporary chairman of the convention. The Taft delegates were for Root. The Roosevelt and La Follette men united to defeat those who were supporting Taft, the only method by which there was a possible chance of defeating Taft. La Follette resented McGovern's action, and accused him of being a traitor to his cause. McGovern resented La Follette's charges, and after a brief armistice, and the nomination of Roosevelt by the "Progressives," he announced his intention of supporting Roosevelt. New and old charges were then let loose on both sides. McGovern was re-elected. Friends of La Follette attempted to trump up charges of campaign corruption as soon as the state legislature met in January, 1912, but Haugen stopped it by promising to tell the whole truth about campaign contributions. When La Follette became a "fighting pacifist" during the World War, Haugen refused to read *La Follette's Magazine*—the unforgivable sin in La Follette's judgment. Followers of La Follette should have supported Roosevelt in 1912.—*W. E. Smith.*

1407. HILL, J. D. Mining district decay in the Southwest. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10 (1) Jun. 1929: 95-102.—The "mining district" of the old West was a powerful quasi municipal organization that provided the machinery of government for maintaining social control within the early mining town. Even after Congress had provided for the needs of miners by establishing territorial governments and, in 1866 and 1872, by general mining legislation, mining districts continued to be formed in the Southwest; but, as documents prove, the district as a governmental unit had degenerated into a preliminary mass meeting for picking a recorder, christening the landscape, and staging, at the same time, a frontier real estate publicity stunt.—*R. G. Caldwell.*

1408. JOHNSTON, JAMES HUGO. The participation of Negroes in the government of Virginia from 1877 to 1888. *J. Negro Hist.* 14 (3) Jul. 1929: 251-271.—In 1879 the accumulation of state indebtedness divided Virginia into two hostile factions—debt payers or Funders and debt repudiators or Readjusters. The Readjuster party grew out of this conflict, and was a combination of poor white and Negro voters. While this party was in time destroyed by an appeal to race prejudice, it attained its ends and demonstrated that Southern whites and Negroes could cooperate politically, and that Negroes could be led by intelligent leadership to vote for the common good of the state.—*Horace M. Bond.*

1409. KIMBALL, CHARLES DEAN. Report on the charges against Jonathan Arnold. *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 22 (3) Jul. 1929: 69-72.—This is a refutation of Sidney S. Rider's allegation of treason against the Rhode Island delegate to the Continental Congress, 1782-1783.—*V. W. Crane.*

1410. LEADER, HERMAN. A voyage from the Columbia to California in 1840 from the journal of Sir James Douglas. *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 8 (2) Jun. 1929: 99-116.—This article contains brief but interesting information on the social, industrial, and political life in California around 1840.—*Cardinal Goodwin.*

1411. MILLER, WILLIAM DAVIS. Thomas Mount and the flash language. *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 22 (3) Jul. 1929: 65-69.—Evidence is presented that the "flash language," or "cant," of thieves and vagabonds existed in 18th century America. Its origins are discussed, and examples cited from Mount's *Confession*.—*V. W. Crane.*

1412. RANSOM, JOHN CROWE. The South defends its heritage. *Harpers Mag.* 159 (949) Jun. 1929: 108-118.—Though most people choose to look forward rather than backward, there are happily a few left in the South who still do the latter. They have a heritage of conservatism fixed on the idea of a locality and a definite establishment. They believe that there is an art in living, that life is not made up of a restless scramble toward something new, which must always be just ahead. They received this heritage largely from England where it still flourishes. Before the Civil War they exerted an influence that did much to stay the mad march of the pioneering progressives, whose goal was eternal change. Since the Civil War they have been for most of the time mute and sullen. But recently industrialism, which believes in nothing certain unless in larger production and a constant turnover, has made inroads into the South, and this region is now in great danger of losing its heritage. There are two possible remedies. First, though somewhat dangerous, the cry might be raised that there is an invasion of the South by alien influences—a new set of carpetbaggers is on its way. A more honest though less practicable method would be for the political elements representing the South, the West, and perhaps some parts of New England, to combine and support the cause of the farmer against the industrialist. If the Democratic party could be put at the head of the movement, the South would be sure to join.—*E. M. Coulter.*

1413. RHODES, MILTON. Captives in Dixie. *Palimpsest.* 10 Jul. 1929: 243-266.—Milton Rhodes recounts the story of his capture by the Confederates in the battle of Shiloh, his imprisonment at Macon, Georgia, and his escape down the Ocmulgee River with three comrades.—*John E. Briggs.*

1414. ROE, CHARLES H. The building of Fort Delaware. *Military Engineer.* 21 (118) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 350-354.—The fort is of the old masonry type erected on pilings in the middle of the Delaware River. It was started in 1813, but, after many vicissitudes, was not completed till after the Civil War. By that time it was obsolete. Its chief significance is as a monument to its builder who was seemingly a capable engineer without much vision.—*Fred A. Shannon.*

1415. SHELDON, THOMAS HANFORD. Narrative of a pioneer of Wisconsin and Pike's Peak. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 12 (4) Jun. 1929: 403-423.—Published in documentary form.—*W. E. Smith.*

1416. SPALDING, HENRY S. Colonial Maryland. *Illinois Catholic Hist. Rev.* 11 (3) Jan. 1929: 195-214; (4) Apr. 1929: 299-322.—This is a short sketch of the history of Maryland, stressing the point that the colony was the cradle of religious freedom in the colonies.—*F. A. Mullin.*

1417. SPRING, JAMES W. The Coffin House in Newbury, Massachusetts, and those who have made it their home. *Old-Time New England.* 20 (1) Jul. 1929: 3-29.—*A. B. Forbes.*

1418. SWANTER, EVA. Military railroads during the Civil War. *Military Engineer.* 21 (118) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 310-316.—A report of Congress in 1836 shows the first serious consideration of the use of railroads and telegraphs in time of war. A land-grant act of 1850 also provided for free transportation of government troops and property. In the Civil War the North had a great advantage over the South in the better equipment and management of railroads. Also, the



North preceded the South by three years in the assumption of control over private lines. The Union used its power over northern railroads chiefly in an advisory capacity and in supervision. But in conquered territory the lines of strategic value were operated outright by the government. Closest estimates show 50 southern roads thus run by the Federal government, employing over 430 engines and 6,600 cars over more than 2,600 miles of track. The cost of operation amounted to above \$45,000. Details are given of operation of the different roads. Because of the expense of operation, the roads, in August, 1865, were returned to the owners in every case where a loyal board of directors was appointed. (Four photographs and a map.)—*Fred A. Shannon.*

1419. UNSIGNED. Part of the log of Sloop Ranger of Rhode Island, 1744. *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 22(2) Apr. 1929: 46-53; (3) Jul. 1929: 74-80.—Entries from a log of a voyage from the West Indies to Rhode Island, with sundry accounts.—*V. W. Crane.*

1420. VILLIERS, MARC de. La Louisiane, histoire de son nom et des frontières successives (1691-1819). [Louisiana, history of its name and successive frontiers.] *J. Soc. des Américanistes de Paris.* 21(1) 1929: 1-70.—La Salle first gave the name "Louysiane" to the Mississippi Valley in a letter to the Abbé Bernou written Aug. 8, 1681. It is first found in print in Father Hennepin's *Description de la Louisiane*, published in 1683. Originally the name Louisiana was applied only to a large part of the area later known as the Old Northwest but by La Salle's claim of 1682 comprised all the Mississippi basin, the gulf coast west to the Rivière des Palmes or San Fernando and east to the Pearl River. Four years later the western limit of Louisiana was set at Matagord Bay, although by 1735 the line of the Red River was recognized as the actual western limit of Louisiana. No exact frontier between Louisiana and Canada was ever decided, nor were the limits to the northwest ever known. While the Blue Ridge theoretically divided Louisiana from the English colonies, this line actually was never held and was given up in 1783. (Valuable maps accompany the text.)—*E. Francis Brown.*

1421. WARREN, LOUIS A. The Lincoln and La Follette families in pioneer drama. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 12(4) Jun. 1929: 359-378.—The La Follettes are descendants of the French Huguenot, John La Follette, who migrated to this country before 1764. His son, Joseph, left New Jersey for Kentucky soon after 1771, and settled near the Hankses in a region now known as Nelson County. The Lees, Hankses, and La Follettes "traded and trafficked" and intermarried with each other. Jesse La Follette, grandfather of Robert M., and Thos. Lincoln, father of Abraham, were contemporaries, and had social contacts on Knob Creek. Both left Kentucky because of their troubles with faulty land titles, and went to Indiana and Illinois where government surveys and transfers were fairer to pioneer purchasers. They were both opposed to slavery; they were attendants at the same church to which religious opponents of slavery belonged.—*W. E. Smith.*

1422. WATKINS, WALTER KENDALL. Tarring and feathering in Boston in 1770. *Old-Time New*

*England.* 20(1) Jul. 1929: 30-43.—The Molasses Act of 1764 and the attempt to enforce the Navigation Acts, particularly through the establishment of the Board of Customs at Boston, stirred up a feeling of intense opposition in the maritime towns, and finally led to outbursts of violence by lawless mobs. Tarring and feathering was with them a favorite instrument. Of this the vicissitudes of John Malcolm offer an interesting example.—*A. B. Forbes.*

1423. WEAVER, SAMUEL P. The Penn cases. *Washington Law Rev.* 4(2) May 1929: 49-60.—In 1670 William Penn and other Quakers, contrary to the injunction imposed by the Conventicle Act (1664), addressed an assembly of some 400 people in Grace Church, London. Out of this three cases arose: The *Trial of Wm. Penn and Thos. Mead*, the *Case of Edward Bushnell*, and *Hammond v. Howell*. These cases are considered in some detail in order to stress the fact that our English forebears were struggling in the 17th century against the royally controlled judges for the rights and liberties of *Magna Carta*. The author further points out that William Penn not only served this country as the founder of Pennsylvania, and a framer of an early plan of union, but also as a champion of the principles of liberty that were in the minds of Jefferson and the others who drafted the first ten amendments to the constitution.—*W. Palmer.*

1424. WILLYS, RUFUS KAY. French imperialists in California. *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 8(2) Jun. 1929: 116-129.—After giving brief attention to minor activities of the French in California, the author devotes the major part of his narrative to the probable motives of De Mofras, concluding that he was interested in encouraging the French to establish themselves in the country around the Golden Gate.—*Cardinal Goodwin.*

1425. VOSSLER, OTTO. Die amerikanischen Revolutionsideale in ihrem Verhältnis zu den europäischen. [The ideals of the American Revolution and Europe.] *Hist. Zeitschr.* Supplement #17 1929: pp. 197.—The spirit of the American Revolution is analyzed with reference to contemporary thought on the other side of the Atlantic. The American colonists rested many of their arguments on a natural rights' basis, and their reasoning indicated the conservative character of the revolution. They pointed out that English liberties, cherished in the newer homes over sea, were being denied in the land that had given them birth. Thomas Paine, Richard Price, and the French reformers, notably Brissot, were some of the individuals who invested this revolutionary thought with vitality and gave it a practical direction. Franklin was the stimulant to the growth of French revolutionary fervor. Jefferson, like Franklin, was an effective agent in the conjunction of America and French revolutionary thought. In the later years of the 18th century the relations between America and France were the reverse of what they had been a little earlier. Then American revolutionary activity stirred expectant French minds; now the French revolution profoundly affected American politics and forced the political philosophers in the new world to re-examine first principles. By his belief in American democracy and his trust in the soundness of its mission, Jefferson revealed those qualities that entitle him to the honor of being the first to clearly articulate the American ideal.—*M. Kraus.*



## LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entry 1984)

1426. CRESPO TORAL, REMIGIO. Bolívar, génie de l'Amérique. [Bolívar, genius of America.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine*. 18 (91) Jul. 1, 1929: 3-24.—A panegyric on Bolívar's principal characteristics and achievements.—*R. F. Nichols*.

1427. FIGUEIREDO, FIDELINO de. La vie scientifique au Brésil pendant la période coloniale. [Scientific interest in Brazil during the colonial period.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine*. 17 (87) Mar. 1929: 210-221; (88) Apr. 1929: 308-321.—Colonial Brazil was an example not only of Portuguese economic and colonizing activity but also of scientific enterprise. By no means all of the Portuguese colonists were undesirable citizens deported for various crimes and felonies; a number of the better classes migrated and their cultural achievements were noteworthy. Carolos França and Sousa Viterbo have made extensive studies in this field. The former has pointed out the considerable advance made in the study of disease and public health by various individuals in colonial Brazil. The latter has prepared biographical notices of 164 individuals in the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries who as engineers, architects, cartographers, naturalists, and in other scientific lines made contributions to the fields of their interests. Brazil was a great area which provided ample ground for all sorts of experiment and discovery and the Portuguese utilized it extensively for these purposes. Many of their records are pre-

served in the National Library at Rio and in the Archivo de Marinha at Lisbon. The author describes the six academies or scientific societies established in the colony at Bahia and Rio. These manifestations illustrate the extent and importance of the cultural and scientific advance in Portugal during these centuries.—*R. F. Nichols*.

1428. HOUSSAY, BERNARDO A. El porvenir de las ciencias en la Argentina. [The future of the sciences in Argentina.] *Rev. Univ. Buenos Aires*. 27-6 (5<sup>a</sup>) Jul. 1929: 321-334.—The advance of study and interest in science in Argentina has not been satisfactory. There has been a lack of scientific tradition. The Argentine temperament is more attracted by imaginative enterprise than exact experiment, it has no love for precision and exactitude. The tendency is to be lazy and impatient for quick results. Scientific advance has lacked the stimulus of developing industry or serious hygienic problems. When scientific enthusiasm has been aroused it soon cools if immediate and spectacular results are not forthcoming. However, no nation and no culture can go far without a real scientific interest and it should be the Argentinians' patriotic duty to cultivate such a technique.—*R. F. Nichols*.

1429. UNSIGNED. Captain Floyd and Cuba libre. *Crisis*. 36 (7) Jul. 1929: 230-231, 247.—A Negro sea captain who played a part in the Spanish War.—*W.I. Brandt*

## THE WORLD WAR

1430. BINKLEY, ROBERT C. "The 'guilt' clause in the Versailles treaty." *Current Hist.* 30 May 1929: 294-300.—The famous "guilt" clause, Article 231, was never intended by the men who framed it to declare a moral responsibility for having begun the war, but only to constitute an admission by Germany of her legal obligation to pay the sums demanded by the Allies on the reparations account. This is proved by a study of the negotiations in which the article was developed. In the Lansing Note of Nov. 5, 1918, in which the Allies demanded that Germany should compensate for damages done, the language "is clearly legalistic, not ethical." In the debates in the Peace Conference Commission on Reparations, the French and British delegations introduced the question of moral guilt in order to create a basis on which to collect from Germany as large sums as possible. The American delegation opposed the moral argument. Finally, however, both the British and French delegations lost interest in the question of moral guilt, and turned instead to the problem of fixing the sum to be demanded of Germany; "they were perfectly willing to have the sum called 'reparations.'" "The minutes of this conference [House, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George, on March 10] indicate an almost cynical indifference to the question of principle that had aroused the commission in the preceding month, and a perfectly frank recognition that it would be distressing to disillusion the French and British people as to the real amount of the prospective reparations revenue." As the language of the article gradually evolved, it is clear that the terms "responsibility" and "aggression," on which the war guilt theory has been built up, were intended to affirm "legal, formal, financial, not moral" responsibility. The Mixed Arbitral Tribunal of Paris has, furthermore, interpreted the article in only a strictly legal sense.—*Brynjolf J. Houde*.

1431. DIRR, PIUS. Die belgischen Staatsarchive während des Weltkrieges. [The Belgian state archives

during the World War.] *Archivalische Zeitschr.* 72 (4) Apr. 1929: 289-291.—This is a brief answer to J. Cuvelier's charge that the Germans, during the occupation of Belgium, destroyed many valuable Belgian state documents. Dirr states that the opposite is true. He maintains that von Bissing ordered steps to be taken to preserve the archives in question.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

1432. FREAR, MARY RENO. Did President Wilson contradict himself on the secret treaties? *Current Hist.* 30 Jun. 1929: 435-443.—The contention that President Wilson and the State Department were ignorant of the existence (and general terms) of the secret treaties between the Allies until the peace conference began is now manifestly untenable. From various sources, especially the third and fourth volumes of the *Intimate Papers of Colonel House*, it is now possible to show that, in spite of the assertion to the contrary which he made to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on Aug. 19, 1919, Wilson did have such knowledge, even before the United States entered the war, and that the provisions of the secret treaties, especially that of London in favor of Italy, were the subject of several diplomatic conversations. This does not, however, apply to the agreement with Japan on Shantung, which seems to have come to the President's knowledge for the very first time when he arrived in Paris. In November, 1917, the Bolsheviks published the secret treaties, except the bargain with Japan, and Lansing admitted to the Senate Committee on Aug. 6 and 11, 1919, that this information reached the State Department. Actually, Wilson was told by Page, on May 8, 1915, and by House soon afterwards, something of the Treaty of London. Balfour has stated, and now House has confirmed in greater detail, that on Apr. 28, 1917, he and House, and later he and House and the President, in Washington, spoke at some length about the treaties and their terms. Several times after the Balfour visit, too, the secret treaties came to



Wilson's attention. Why, then, did he make his famous denial? It is not at all likely that he deliberately lied, or that he was trying to save the new treaty from the implication of "secret diplomacy." It is much more probable that in the crowded days of his war years, he forgot how and when he first heard of the treaties.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

1433. GOLOVINE, N. N. *Le plan de guerre de la Russie.* [The war plan of Russia.] *Monde Slave.* Mar. 1929: 6(3) Mar. 1929: 321-353.—After the Obruchev-Boisdeffre Convention of 1892 arranged the parts French and Russian armies were each to play in case of a defensive war, there were two slight modifications in 1899 and 1912. The chief purpose was to prevent sudden overwhelming defeat of France and Russia. The actual line against Germany in 1914 had to be five days' march from the Prussian boundary and that against Austria slightly less distant from the frontier. General Sukhomlinov, as Minister of War, acted with levity and incompetence. Meanwhile Russia, forced by its obligations, began an offensive when only a third of the forces necessary had been made ready. The French General Staff did not realize the importance of the German Landwehr, nor how much more powerful the fire of the German divisions was than that of the Russian, nor that the Austro-Hungarian army was really to be reckoned with as a fighting force. The Russian armies were not really ready even after they had been mobilized on the front line. But one Russian group wanted the offensive at any cost. The French believed in it and the Russians lightheartedly consented. The move toward the north-west put pressure on Germany, but was dangerous on account of the railway entanglements. The advance on the south-west awed Rumania and Turkey, (the latter was decisively impressed by the Austrian defeat in Galicia) and struck at the politically weak dominion of the Hapsburgs. German troops were drawn from the Western front. Yet the Russian Minister of War and General Staff were at fault in promising too much and in trying two offensives at once. The disasters of 1914 were the result of this bad strategy.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

1434. KOSSOW, KARL. *Vorgeschichte und politische Geschichte des Weltkrieges. Eine besprechende Literaturübersicht für Volksbüchereien.* [Back ground and political history of the World War. A review of the literature for public libraries.] *Bücherei u. Bildungspflege.* Supplement #5. 1929: 1-27.—This brochure is designed as a guide for librarians of public libraries in Schleswig-Holstein on the question of War literature. The discussion is based on post-War histories of pre-War events, on official German documents, on war-guilt literature, on German, French, English, and Russian memoirs, and on the political histories of the War. The post-War histories are analyzed on the basis of whether they discuss the 30 days preceeding the War or the isolation of Germany under William II. According to the former the guilt is distributed as follows: Russia's hasty mobilization is the chief cause, Austria's stern ultimatum created an impasse, Germany's failure to check her ally gave her encouragement, France's immediate support of Russia was premature, and England's neglect to check Russia gave the latter the complete support of the Entente. All of these nations were restless because of their desire for power and expansion and because of their unsolved national problems. Mutual suspicion and crises developed the feeling that war was inevitable. The war broke out because each nation believed that the other wanted it. The histories that stress isolation point to the fact that Germany preferred to abide by her Austrian alliance and to show herself indulgent toward the anti-nationalistic aspirations and policies of the Hapsburg dynasty rather than to come to an understanding with England on the question of comparative

naval strength. Perhaps Artur Rosenberg is correct when he claims that Germany had no government from 1890-1916, and that the affairs of state were carried on haphazardly. The war-guilt literature is negative. It seeks to prove a point but fails to consider the human side of a series of events. The memoirs are partisan accounts. However, they afford an opportunity of studying the personality of the writer. Perhaps the most biased of the memoirs are those of William II. Emil Ludwig's *William II*, although not strictly scientific in method, dissipated the illusions of the middle class concerning the Kaiser. This was essential for the subsequent smooth working of republican institutions. Sazonov possessed the power to persuade himself to anything, Poincaré must be read in the light of his post-War political problems, Grey is rather trustworthy, perhaps because he is by disposition more interested in birds than in the affairs of state, and Paléologue is a poet among diplomatists. A brief bibliography follows a short discussion of the political histories of the War.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

1435. MARICOURT, A. de. La "philosophie" du Maréchal Foch. [The "philosophy" of Marshal Foch.] *Correspondant.* 101(1598) Apr. 25, 1929: 196-210.—Foch's own definition of his "philosophy of confidence" is analyzed by one who knew him well, and took down in notes the great general's pithy comments on morale, on his German opponents, on the peace-makers, on Napoleon, and on his own biographers.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

1436. SETON-WATSON, R. W. (ed). *Austro-German plans for the future of Serbia.* *Slavonic Rev.* 7(21) Mar. 1929: 705-724.—These hitherto unpublished documents were taken from the Austrian archives immediately following the War. They show that pressure exerted by the Entente powers upon Serbia in the summer of 1915 led to the suggestion of a separate peace and that the Rumanian statesman Marghiloman attempted to mediate along those lines. From the beginning the Austro-Hungarian statesmen were sceptical and held back while Herr von Jagow seemed anxious to detach Serbia from the Entente. As the campaign of 1915 got under way and Serbia was overrun the Austro-Hungarian government adopted a harsher tone. The German diplomats opposed the complete obliteration of Serbia fearing the aggrandizement of Bulgaria. Most interesting of all are the two memoranda of Count Tisza who feared the addition of too many Slavs to Hungary, and therefore advised his emperor to allow Bulgaria to annex Macedonia and all Serbia, east of the Morava, to annex Belgrade and the south banks of the Save and the Danube to Hungary, and to colonize the frontier districts with Magyars and Germans. Montenegro is let off mildly—but her princes are shown by these documents to have been in the pay of Vienna. The documents themselves are signed by Burian, Tarnowski, Czernin, Gottfried Hohenlohe, Szilassy, Pallavicini, Tisza, and Mittag. Incidentally the extremes to which Bulgaria was anxious to go in regard to Serbia are ample cause for Ferdinand's later abdication.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

1437. SILVIUS. *La passione adriatica nei ricordi di un irredento.* [Love for the Adriatic in the memoirs of an irredentist.] *Vita Italiana.* 17(195) Apr. 1929: 199-201.—This is an account of the memoirs of the Italian Senator Giorgio Pitacco which constitute a contribution to the Adriatic question during the war and at the Paris Peace Conference.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1438. WENDEL, HERMANN. *Tamines, Place Saint-Martin.* [Place St. Martin, Tamines.] *Tagebuch.* 10(24) Jun. 15, 1929: 978-983.—Tamines is a name which means nothing to the average German, but which makes the blood of every Belgian boil. For when the German armies moved into Belgium in



August, 1914, no less than 2,812 civilians lost their lives. The Belgian towns which suffered most were Louvain, Dinant, and Tamines. The Germans have justified their action against civilians by alleging that the civil population carried on a guerilla warfare through *franc tireurs*. The Belgians deny this vigorously, insisting that the Germans suffered from a *franc tireurs* complex and considered every shot fired from a house the work of civilians, though it was the stubborn resistance of the Belgian army fighting every inch in its retreat. The case of Tamines is illuminating. There was much bitter fighting around this town in the August offensive. When a German company entered the town it was received by a lively fire from houses and gardens which had been manned by French and

Belgian troops. Several of the Germans engaged declared this was the work of *franc tireurs*. In the action of the following day the Germans herded the civilian population into the church of Notre Dame des Alloux, apparently for its own protection. In the evening all men were ordered out of the church to the Place St. Martin where troops began to fire into the terror-stricken mass. When the firing ceased there were 257 dead, including old men of 84 and boys of 13. The Germans, officially and unofficially, insist on the widespread action of *franc tireurs*, but to the Belgians Tamines remains a brutal massacre and the cause for continued hatred of the Germans. The author suggests a thoroughgoing mutual inquiry to establish the truth and to remove Belgian animosity in this matter.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

## ECONOMICS

### ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 1267, 1372, 1659, 1696, 1727, 1844, 1855, 1971, 1975, 2005)

1439. BECKERATH, ERWIN von. Einige Bemerkungen zu Schumpeters Theorie der wirtschaftliche Entwicklung. [Remarks on Schumpeter's theory of economic development.] *Schmollers Jahrbuch*. 53 (4) Aug. 1929: 1-19.—Schumpeter's static state, in excluding creative entrepreneurship excludes all logical behavior. The result is a description of some more primitive form of economy, such as the *oikos* of antiquity or the demesne farm of the Middle Ages rather than a simplified version of competitive economic society idealized in a way to be fruitful for scientific analysis. It is essentially an "ideal type" of economy. The Walras-Pareto conception of static equilibrium contrasts favorably with Schumpeter's picture in this regard. The difference is brought into view if one considers the process which would be set in motion by an increase in the demand for goods consequent upon an increase in population. The static assumptions should hold good through such a dynamic change, but Schumpeter's system breaks down under the test. One of the most famous and most controverted points in Schumpeter's theory is the contention that under static conditions not only the phenomenon of profit would be absent but also that of interest (in relation to the production-distribution process). Scrutiny of the same hypothetical situation suggested above, namely, the actual process of readjustment to any change in conditions, demonstrates that this view is untenable. There would in fact be both occasion and necessity for setting a value on present wealth for use in connection with the expansion of production. On this subject Böhm-Bawerk must be allowed the last word.—F. H. Knight.

1440. BOUSQUET, G.-H. Note sur un paradoxe de l'histoire économique. *Rev. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 17 (2) 1929: 240-242.—The industrial revolution enormously augmented the economic productivity of Western Europe; nevertheless, from the beginning of this revolution to 1850-1860, the situation of the working classes was miserable, worse, we are told, than during the preceding century. This paradox does not seem greatly to have troubled the liberal economists; but socialist writers, like Sismondi, noticed the paradoxical element in the phenomenon. Why did the workers not profit by the augmented production? The solution, Bousquet thinks, was given by Marx. Surplus-value was taken from the worker by the employer. The part of the surplus-value which is consumed by the capitalist is of no theoretical interest, and is not even very large; the rest is used in the accumulation of capital. This

Marxian solution assists in refuting the theory of Marx himself concerning the increasing misery of the workers. Throughout that period there was an intensive accumulation of capital (one example: the building of a network of railroads), but in proportion as, thanks to the exploitation of the workers, the surplus-value was saved instead of being consumed, the offering of capital on the market ought to show an increase. At the same time the production ought, as a consequence, sooner or later, to have caused the lowering of the remuneration of capital and the raising of that of labor. This is sufficiently established, and that exactly from the time when Marx wrote his *Capital*. From that time the real wages of workers have risen. That which Marx supposed to be a permanent phenomenon was temporary; and, in part, the sufferings of the workers at the beginning of the industrial revolution permitted their descendants a greater prosperity. Bousquet finds in the following an indirect verification of his thesis. In a recent work, *Schets eener econom. Geschiedenis v. Nederl. Indië*, (Haarlem, 1928), Gongryp observes that after 1870 the Dutch East Indies experienced a considerable economic advance; but the economic situation of the natives did not improve until after 1900. One of the ways of explaining this paradox is, according to this author, the following: during the earlier period, the Indies prepared their economic tools (public works etc.) which later bore fruit. But during that period the outlays on public works were paid for not by bond issues but by taxes collected from the natives. Here there is then a sufficiently clear case of the accumulation of surplus-value which profited later generations. This is roughly the same thing which happened with us. The terms describing the elements of the two phenomena differ (here they are called wages, interest and savings, taxes) but at bottom the two processes are much alike. In that matter the terminology and the theoretical analysis of Marx are superior to those of classical economists.—Rexford G. Tugwell.

1441. BOUSQUET, G.-H. L'oeuvre scientifique de quelques économistes étrangers. [The scientific work of some foreign economists: 1. Joseph Schumpeter.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 1017-1049.—The contributions to economic and sociological theory made by Joseph Schumpeter, the most outstanding representative of the "real tradition of economic theory," are summarized. In his criticism of Schumpeter's dynamic theory as presented in *Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung*, Bousquet finds the unity less striking in reality than in appearance. Hence one can reject Schumpeter's theory "that interest on capital attaches to a sum of money and not to concrete goods" without destroying the unity of his theoretical system. Schumpeter's notion of credit inflation compels him to attach interest to money and not to goods. That in-



terest would not exist in a static system, as Schumpeter reasons, is unacceptable. Most vulnerable is Schumpeter's theory of credit. He accepts the doctrine that a bank or group of banks can lend more than they receive from the public and that "financing through inflation of credit appears, in sum, as the normal and almost only possible process." He overemphasizes the power of banks to create credit and neglects the increasingly important method of financing through the reinvestment of profits as exemplified by Krupp, Ford, etc.—*J. J. Spengler*.

**1442. DIEHL, KARL.** *Die rechtlichen Grundlagen des Kapitalismus.* [The legal foundations of capitalism.] *Kieler Vorträge*, 29 1929: pp. 63.—Capitalism as a social economic system is fundamentally a matter of law and is of legal origin. Confining the term to the "capitalistic" mode of production, its essence is found in the freedom of action of the entrepreneur in promoting economic ends. In this sense capitalism came into being in Western Europe in the years around the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth. The revolutionary legislation in France beginning with August 4, 1789, abolished feudalism and guild restrictions. Similar action was taken in Prussia in the reforms of 1810 and 1811, and in England the Statute of Apprentices was repealed in 1814 and related laws in the following years. Not until these old restrictions were removed could the technical inventions and discoveries of the eighteenth century be effectively exploited. Marx's conception of capitalism is partly in agreement with that of the writer, but differs in that Marx places legal considerations in a secondary, though important role, and finds the origin of capitalism in the growth of shop production with subjection of labor to capital. This occurred around the middle of the sixteenth century. Sombart gives to law a relatively insignificant place in his treatment of capitalism, making legal norms the third of seven points under the head of the origin of the capitalistic mentality. His theory is not in harmony with the historical facts. A sounder view is that of the social-juridical school, beginning in the 1850's with L. von Stein and now represented by the institutional economists in America, notably by Dr. J. R. Commons. Objections raised to the social-juridical position by Alf. Weber, Max Weber and other do not stand up under examination. Sombart from a social-historical point of view and E. Schmalenbach from that of business management have argued that the period of domination of capitalism has passed or is passing, that the industrialized world is now in a transitional stage moving toward a new dominant form. Sombart bases his reasoning on the passing of freedom through the growth of internal regulatory systems in business itself (trusts, cartels etc.) and the growth of external control by the state. Schmalenbach points out that the increasing predominance of fixed costs nullifies the automatic process by which supply is adjusted to demand and necessitates formal control. Both arguments exaggerate the facts which they use as premises and confuse changes in detail with changes in the fundamental character of capitalism as an economic order. Like the similar prophecy of Marx, these predictions of the imminent fall of capitalism are likely to fall wide of the mark.—*F. H. Knight*.

**1443. DIEHL, KARL.** *Ricardos "Notes on Malthus."* *Z. f. d. gesamte Staatswissenschaft*, 87 (1) Jul. 1929: 52-68.—This is a summary of the theoretical differences between Ricardo and Malthus which appear in the recently published work "*Ricardo's Notes on Malthus*" edited by J. H. Hollander and F. E. Gregory (Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1928). The conclusion is that no new or changed conceptions appear, but Ricardo's known theories are sharpened in the controversy with Malthus.—*Edith Ayres*.

**1444. FOSSATI, ERALDO.** *Le fonds du salaire:*

*formation et vicissitudes d'une théorie classique.* [The wages fund: formation and vicissitudes of a classical theory. *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 1 (3) Jul. 15, 1929: 352-364.—From the tentative beginnings of the wages fund doctrine, the question of the source of wages has been vexing. The first steps were made by Turgot, whose analysis was followed by that of Smith. Malthus and Ricardo adopted their pessimistic interpretation in direct descent. M'Culloch intensified the mathematical rigor of the Ricardian analysis, whereas Senior, while following the growing tradition of the doctrine, anticipated somewhat the productivity theory. The classical doctrine reached its apogee with John Stuart Mill, who held that productive labor is paid from a predetermined portion of circulating capital, which is distributed among laborers by competition, and which limits the aggregate payment to workers. He did not, however, relate this fund and savings. Cairnes attempted to correct Mill's oversight, but subordinated heterodox implications. The refutation of the theory by practical economic events threw it into disrepute. While Walker was explaining wages in terms of productivity, Mill was capitulating to Longe and Thornton. Yet Jevons admitted a limited validity for it, and Pantaleoni recognized its application to the static state. Taussig claims to have closed the discussion, but he retains the concept of the determination of wages from past labor. Supino merges opposing views by asserting that wages are, through the laborer, incorporated in the new product and reconstituted at the moment of consumption. He concluded that, considering consumable goods as conferring productive energy on the worker, they may be regarded as a part of abstract capital (a concept to be developed later). The energy of the worker is incorporated in the product. Socially it cannot be lost. But because of the inherent risk that the product will not be sold, the payment of wages does not represent an anticipation, but is an expense of production.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

**1445. JOME, HIRAM L.** *Effect of inventions on industry.* *Current Hist.* 30 (4) Jul. 1929: 585-592.—In a discussion of the effect of inventions upon industry, the principle seems to be that if the old agency is unable to handle the actual or potential demand for its services and at the same time is essentially inferior to the new, then the new will supersede the old. Thus the old system of typesetting by hand was supplanted by the linotype machine, the natural dyes by the science of the chemist, the buggy by the automobile, the stage coach by the automobile and the railroad, not only because of their essential inferiority but because of the fact that they could not begin to satisfy the demand for their services. Basing his argument upon the theory of the insatiability of human wants, the author shows how the rayon and the older textiles—the telegraph, telephone, cable, and point-to-point radio—gas and electricity—the phonograph, sheet music, and the telephonic radio—the private automobile, the bus and truck, the airplane, and the railroad—the movie and the legitimate theatre—are not competitive but are essentially supplementary. The introduction of the new has expanded the demand so that there is a place for both. In the field of industrial production, the increase of the output per worker during the past 28 years by about 50% has resulted in a great amount of unemployment, which will ultimately be adjusted through the lowering of the long-time interest rate thus encouraging people to spend instead of save, the increased adoption of the five-day week, the employment of a portion of the investment surplus in public enterprises, reduced costs of merchandising, the stimulation of exports, and the development of new industries and demands.—*H. L. Jome*.

**1446. KUZNETS, SIMON.** *Retardation of industrial growth.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 1 (4) Aug.



1929: 534-560.—Statistical tests show a decline in the percentage rate of increase of various national branches of production. Such retardation of industrial growth is attributed mainly to the slackening of the economic effects of technical progress. This slowing down is due either to retardation of technical progress itself or to the pressure of exhaustion of resources, or to both. Added to that is the check exercised upon the growth of an industry by the complementary groups of production whose industrial arts do not improve as rapidly and as significantly, and by the competitive groups of production whose technique improves more rapidly and more significantly than that of the industry in question. Finally, if the country is the first to benefit from the introduction of some new inventions, the development of the other country may eventually help to retard the industrial growth of the older country. The hypothesis is supported by various statistical data and by citations from histories of industries. It is presented as tentative. —*Simon Kuznets.*

1447. MEZEY, LUDWIG. Böhm-Bawerk értékelésének bírálata. [Criticism of Böhm-Bawerk's theory of interest.] *Közgazdasági Szemle*. 74(1) Jan. 1929: 1-18.—Böhm-Bawerk's theory of interest is briefly reviewed and Siver's book *Die Zinstheorie Eugen v. Böhm-Bawerks im Lichte der deutschen Kritik* (*The Interest Theory of Eugene Böhm-Bawerk in the Light of German Criticism*) is discussed in detail. The author then presents his own objections to the explanation made by Böhm-Bawerk of the greater value of present goods as compared with future goods. It is incorrect that roundabout methods of production should produce interest for there is a close relationship between the value of the means of production and the product. The increase in value obtained by a method of production working with capital is already included in the value of the capital good and in consequence a still further increase in value after production seems unnatural. Böhm-Bawerk's illustration of the fisherman shows that interest (*Agio*) is not the result of the productivity of capital but is the result of the inadequacy of possessions (*unzureichende Vermögens-Verhältnisse*). The psychological explanation given by Böhm-Bawerk is also false. His interest theory contradicts the law of the satisfaction of wants. There is, it is true, a preference for present goods which serve to satisfy temporarily our most important needs. But there is also a preference for future goods in all other cases. It is not permissible to generalize. The third principal cause adduced by Böhm-Bawerk, relative scarcity, is the only one by which interest can be explained. This explanation has nothing essential in common with the interest theory. There are cases in which not the difference in value between present and future goods, but the possibility of profit obtained with the aid of capital is the cause of interest.—*A. Navrátil.*

1448. MICHELS, ROBERTO. Il coefficiente psicologico dell'economia politica. [Psychological factors in economic activity.] *Riforma Soc.* 39(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 403-428.—The valuation of the sacrifices and pleasures derived from labor and obtained with its proceeds is to a great extent, a psychological act; consumption depends also upon psychological factors; credit is often determined by the psychological elements of confidence, hope, etc. Moreover, in all their acts men are subject to passions which may have a strong influence on their economic activities. According to Werner Sombart sexual love combined with the love for luxuries has played an important role in the development of capitalism. Fear is a predominant factor in the variations of credit, and love for city, for family, and for country has often moved men to act in ways entirely different from their economic interest. Other examples of the importance of the psychological factors are given. Economics cannot afford to ignore psy-

chology by limiting its field to the purely economic aspects of human activity.—*Augusto Pini.*

1449. MORETTI, VINCENZO. Sopra alcuni problemi di dinamica economica. [Comments on certain problems of economic dynamics.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44(7) Jul. 1929: 449-489.—This article is a defense of traditional doctrine against new theories advanced by American economists which are founded on statistical observations. The static theory of equilibrium has been attacked by H. L. Moore and C. F. Roos who have tried to pass from the presentation of a hypothetic static equilibrium to a realistic treatment of an actual moving general equilibrium. Statistical laws are empirical but to use them in economic forecasting we must assume that they are absolute and we must take them *sub specie eternitatis*. But to assume that the conditions prevailing at certain times will also prevail in a distant future is an arbitrary assumption and comes back to the statistical method. By this the author does not object to statistical forecasting, but it must be kept within limits. In the second part of the article the author discusses the problem of demand and of the equilibrium of prices between demand and supply. The solution given by the American school headed by Moore is explained and criticized. The acceptance of the new methods introduced by Moore and Mitchell would mean a complete annihilation of the static theory of demand and of all the traditional theories connected with it. Edgeworth, Marshall and Pareto have doubted the possibility of building demand curves by statistics. It is shown that such curves cannot be constructed. The author denies the existence of a problem of statistical verification of the law of demand. He recognizes the existence of a series of statistical curves of demand for a certain quantity of goods but he is sceptical as to their meaning and content and as to the possibility of applying them to the forecasting of future trends.—*Augusto Pini.*

1450. SOMBART, WERNER. Die Gesetze in der Nationalökonomie. [Economic laws.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53(4) 1929: 21-44.—The idea of law came into philosophy and then into science from jurisprudence and religion, with appropriate change of meaning. In economics it has many interpretations corresponding to different views of the science as a whole. From the standpoint of the critically judging economics it is a mysterious inner law or natural order (*Marx, Physio-crats*). Systematizing economics may use law in the simple, natural-science sense (Pareto), or may emphasize restrictions and qualifications, or may hold that economic phenomena are too complex to admit the formulation of laws of this sort at all. Explanatory economics (of which the author is a representative) begins by recognizing certain *a priori* logical relations (*Leibnitz' verités de raison*). Of these there are three forms: (1) mathematical laws, derived from the part-whole relation (to which truistic form an amazingly large number of the famous laws of economics are reducible); (2) structural laws, derived from the member-organism relation; and (3) fictional laws, derived from the means-end relation. Secondly, explanatory economics deals with factual uniformities or tendencies. These arise in two ways. (A) There are uniformities of motivation, of three sorts: (1) The foundations of motivation present uniformities, the common traits of the human will and spirit, and the basic needs of man. (2) Motivation is molded by conditions more or less common to large numbers, both in the heteronomous sense illustrated by formal organizations like corporations, labor unions, etc., and in the more autonomous sense of molding of motives through general social institutions and traditions. (3) Motives are influenced by more or less uniform conditions determining modes of want-satisfaction; the most important of these is the economic system as a whole—capitalism in the modern



European world. (B) Activity itself, in contrast with its motives, is thrown into uniformities of type through the objective circumstances conditioning the procedures for carrying decisions into effect. These again are of three sorts, (1) logical, (2) social, and (3) natural. In construing economic laws one must avoid such notions as that of immanent necessity. The correct conception is that of tendency, meaning merely the greater or less possibility of projecting the course of events into the future. The highest degree of definiteness to be thought of in economic law is represented by a mathematical probability ratio expressing the likelihood of fulfilment of a prediction.—*F. H. Knight.*

1451. SOMBART, WERNER. *Nationalökonomie*. [Political economy.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30(1) Jul. 1929: 1-18.—The term Political Economy is not comprehensive enough to cover the whole field of economics. The latter can be divided into three groups: the philosophy of economics, the art of economics, the science of economics. The science of economics is political economy. Political economy is a science of experience, or positive science. Its task is to reveal the state of economic reality which is provable. Political economy is a science of culture, or spiritual science, because economics is spirit objectified. Political science is a social science. According to the point of view, political science can be divided into empiric political science, which is the same as economic history, and theoretic political science. Theory must create a complete system whereby political economy as a science becomes possible. Another division is into general and special political economy. General political economy deals with need, production, productivity, costs, revenue, income, etc. Special political economy deals with enterprise, capital, interest, ground rent, wages, etc.—*Walter R. Zahler.*

1452. WILBRANDT, ROBERT. *Zur Grundlegung einer Physiologie der Wirtschaft*. [Laying a foundation for an economic physiology.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30(1) Jul. 1929: 19-48.—The failure of the historical-ethical school points to the necessity for laying a foundation for practical economics, a science which may give counsel. There are limitations affecting such a project. In view of the complexity and variability of actual conditions, concrete and specific guidance cannot fall within the province of the economic scientist but must be the task of the practical specialist or administrator; the science can only be the counsellor of the counsellor. The science must avoid both the error of assuming any particular objective as actually pursued by those advised and that of presuming to tell them what their objectives should be. Its advice must be valid for all objectives, and for all members of groups, however divergent their separate objectives. The situation is met by an "analytical ideal," restricted to the abstract or formal character of all actual purposes involving the use of means. Requisite for such a science and still wanting are three things: (1) a general science of cause and effect in successful want-satisfying or scarcity-reducing activity, analogous to the physiology of the healthy body; (2) a study of the possible forms or sociological expressions of economic activity; and (3) a political economy in a national and world sense, dealing with the problems of reconciling conflicts between special interests and between special and general interests. Turning to the most general and basic concepts of economic physiology, the notion of economy must be much more broadly conceived than the field of exchange, to which it is now commonly limited. It must include all exercise of control in connection with reduction of scarcity. The most general aspect of economic technique involves the two phases of setting in opposition the positive and negative considerations affecting any project and their quantitative evaluation, summation and striking a balance. A consideration always vital

where the occasion demands economy at all is the fact that economizing itself involves notable costs. True economy implies economizing not only the resources expended in achieving an object but equally the care and trouble used in deciding upon ends and means to be employed in their pursuit.—*F. H. Knight.*

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 1059, 1160, 1165, 1166, 1171, 1175, 1245, 1249, 1258, 1264, 1274, 1275, 1312, 1329, 1365, 1368, 1442, 1463, 1726)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 1048, 1064, 1071, 1072, 1482, 1486, 1535, 1536, 1886, 1888, 1889, 2079)

1453. BALDACCI, A. *Situation économique de la Bulgarie*. [The economic situation in Bulgaria.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3(2) Aug. 1929: 205-266.—*R. M. Weidenhammer.*

1454. BAUDHUIN, FERNAND. *La Belgique redevient une grande puissance économique*. [Belgium again a great economic power.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (71) Jul. 1929: 305-310.—Belgium is absolutely and relatively in a stronger economic position than before the war. Exports, even when trans-traffic is subtracted, show a marked gain, as do railway passenger and freight totals, and the physical production of materials. Belgium's handicaps following the war were unfavorable seasons and lack of manpower. Her salvation has come from a combination of three factors: the building up of productive capacity; the utilization of natural resources not previously available; and the indomitable character of her population.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

1455. BUNGE, ALEJANDRO E. *Paralelo económico Argentino-Canadiense 1908-1926*. [An economic parallel, Argentina-Canada, 1908-26.] *Rev. Econ. Argentina*. 22(128) Feb. 1929: 113-120.—This is a comparison of the economic development of Canada and Argentina, in the period 1908-1926. Canada has forged far ahead of Argentina in economic development. The average area which Canada planted in cereals and flax in the period 1910-12 was 22,724,000 acres and this was increased to 41,990,000 acres by 1926—a gain of 85%. In Argentina, on the other hand, the area in cereals and flax in the earlier period was 32,110,000 acres and this had increased only to 41,179,000 acres by 1926, or merely 29%. Argentina's population increased much more rapidly in this period than that of Canada. What is true of agriculture is true of the other two fields of economic activity which are chosen for comparison—railways and foreign trade. In 1912 Canada had 26,987 miles of railways and in 1926 her mileage amounted to 53,125. In Argentina the increase was from 19,625 miles to 22,625 miles only. Despite the 425,000 miles of roads in Canada, as compared with only 18,500 in Argentina, the railways carried 120 million tons of goods in Canada as compared with only 46 million tons in Argentina during the year 1926. The foreign commerce of Canada increased 200% during this period as against an increase of 100% for Argentina.—*H. M. Sinclair.*

1456. DOBKVICIUS, J. *La situation actuelle et les perspectives économiques de la Lithuanie*. [The economic situation of Lithuania—present and prospective.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (71) Jul. 1929: 368-373.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*



1457. DROSSOPOULOS, JEAN A. La situation économique et financière de la Grèce en 1928. [The economic and financial situation of Greece in 1928.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (71) Jul. 1929: 343-350.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

1458. DUE, REIDAR. Aperçu général de la situation économique et financière de la Norvège en 1928. [A general view of the economic and financial situation in Norway in 1928.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (71) Jul. 1929: 374-382.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

1459. GOMEZ de la SERNA, JOSÉ. La renaissance économique de l'Espagne. [The economic rebirth of Spain.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (71) Jul. 1929: 324-327.—The economic revival in Spain is based on three factors: (1) the establishment of a firm political and social basis so that security and continuity of contract are assured; (2) the stabilization of public credit and the balancing of the budget; and (3) the establishment of an international commerce.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

1460. HARB, TALAAT. Le réveil économique de l'Égypte. [The economic awakening of Egypt.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (71) Jul. 1929: 319-323.—The present age is an epoch of economic progress for Egypt. Mohammed Ali introduced a satisfactory system of irrigation, so that the country's basic industry, agriculture, could be stable, and so that the amount of arable land could be increased. Improved methods of agriculture have been, and are being, forced into use by law. The growth of commerce—with a large export and a favorable balance of trade—required the substitution of a national Egyptian bank to replace the former branches of foreign banks as sole sources of credit. With more stable credit, the country is able to expand its industries, electrify them, and develop its natural—particularly mineral—resources. Concomitant has been a reform of the customs regime.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

1461. HARMJA, LEO. A finn gazdasági élet fejlődése és jelenlegi állása. [The development and present situation of Finnish economy.] *Közgazdasági Szemle*. 73(11) Nov. 1928: 765-777.—Finland, the most northerly situated of the civilized nations, is in many respects a step-child of nature. This is brought out clearly in a comparison of its economic status with that of other countries. With an area of 388,000 square kilometers it is approximately as large as Poland but has a population of only three and one-half million. On account of the archaic rock (*Urgestein*) and the severe climate scarcely 6% of the ground can be cultivated. The economic life is based, therefore, largely upon forestry products, which played a principal part in the recent industrial development. After the war great difficulties were encountered in the stabilization of the currency and the reorganization of foreign commerce, which was formerly based principally upon commerce with Russia. The stabilization of the Finnish mark was finally accomplished on the basis of one to 7.66. [1 finmark = 2.5185 cents.] The paper and pulp industry secured new markets in western Europe. The United States and South America are also good customers. Protective duties on agricultural products in conjunction with a thorough-going agrarian reform which created 100,000 new independent small land owners assure the future of agriculture. This, in addition to the rapid development of the lumber industry is the principal reason why unemployment is relatively small. The equilibrium of the public budget and the commercial balance of payments, which has been favorable several times in recent years in spite of the heavy foreign investments, are additional proofs that the industry, tenacity and high culture of this people are surmounting all difficulties and that they enjoy a comparatively high economic level.—Wilhelm Nöel.

1462. HORN, ÉMILE. La situation économique et financière en Hongrie. [The economic and financial

situation in Hungary.] *Économiste Français*. 57(28) Jul. 13, 1929: 35-57.—R. M. Woodbury.

1463. KNIGHT, MELVIN M. Water and the course of empire in North Africa. *Quart. J. Econ.* 42(1) Nov. 1928: 44-93.—The Atlas region comprising the northern coastal strip of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco is described as a territory of high "environmental resistance" which tends to break up into independent and hostile economic entities as soon as outside control relaxes. The theory that the Atlas region is backward today as compared with its status in Roman times is refuted. Those who believe that decadence is due to change in climate—less rainfall—and to soil erosion misinterpret certain evidences and fail to recognize the importance of economic and social changes. In a time when cotton seed oil can be brought from the United States such large olive groves do not have to be cultivated as was necessary in Roman days. The region is not backward. During the last fifty years population has doubled; cultivated area has doubled; there is now as much land under cultivation as there ever was; slavery has been abolished; civil strife has been suppressed. Above all by tying the Atlas region into world economy in general and to the French economic system in particular, the food supply has been stabilized to such an extent that population no longer must be held down to the sustaining power of the poorest crop year, but can be brought up to the average of all years, good and bad. To fight imperialism with empty phrases is easy; to understand the economics of imperialism is difficult.—E. W. Zimmerman.

1464. KREUZKAM. Wirtschaftsverhältnisse und Wirtschaftsbeziehungen Spaniens zu Deutschland. [Spain's economic condition and her economic relations with Germany.] *Nord u. Süd*. 52(7) Jul. 1929: 631-636.—R. M. Woodbury.

1465. LAUFENBURGER, HENRY. La vie économique en Allemagne, dépression et réparations. [Economic life in Germany, depression and reparations.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 1109-1139.—The prosperity which commenced in Germany late in 1926 and continued through 1927 was followed in the spring of 1928 by depression which still persists. No crisis marked this transition. The length of the present cycle is not yet apparent. The post-war cycles in Germany have been brief because (1) modern technique enables production to be adapted to a rapidly increasing demand, thus preventing too great a tension in prices; (2) the limited amount of capital and credit prevents the conversion of prosperity into marked inflation. The resolution of the reparations problem presupposes cycles of longer duration; these would increase the likelihood of a crisis which would ruin the Young Plan. All indexes indicate that Germany is achieving economic stability, but at the possible expense of substituting a stationary economy for a progressive one. (Tables and graphs.)—J. J. Spengler.

1466. LAUFENBURGER, HENRY. La vie économique en Allemagne. [Economic life in Germany.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 42(4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 1114-1154.—This is a study of the period of prosperity from the end of 1926 to the middle of 1928. It consists of an analysis of the economic aspects (prices of consumption goods, wages and purchasing power, prices of production goods, volume of production, costs of production, and technical rationalization) and the monetary and financial aspects (1) the movement of domestic capital (financial and money market and discount rate) and (2) foreign credits (their economic and monetary aspects and their relation to financing and to reparations). Exposition and discussion are supplemented by tables showing (1) monthly indices of prices, labor market, production, transportation, foreign trade, and money and financial markets and (2) international trade balance. The conclusion is that, on the whole, German



prosperity during this period presents the characteristic signs of the first phase of the economic cycle well-known before the World War, and is not an accident of monetary policy. It seems to tend strongly toward stability and avoidance of the critical denouement of former cycles, but it is questionable to what extent this results from the interventionist policy of the Bank. Its efforts to control the cycle have been more or less neutralized by the prevalence of self-financing in industry. Regularization of prices has been further complicated by the effect of changes in the discount rate upon the influx of foreign credits. Important as these may be to German economic prosperity, they exert a perverse influence upon a price-stabilization program.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

1467. PARATORE, GIUSEPPE. *L'economia, la finanza, il denaro d'Italia alla fine del 1928.* [The economic, financial, and monetary situation of Italy at the end of 1928.] *Nuova Antologia* 264(1367) Mar. 1, 1929: 74-87.—This is a history of Italian economic and monetary policy since the war. The Italian government was the first to initiate a policy of bilateral commercial treaties while protectionism was still triumphant all over Europe. This commercial policy and the deflation of the currency paved the way to monetary stabilization. The monetary reform has been criticized as having been the main cause of the economic depression that prevailed in Italy during recent years. But Belgium is confronted with the same economic difficulties although in that country the monetary reform was conducted in accordance with entirely different principles. The author is confident that the economic situation of Italy will be stabilized through the economic policy of the government just as the lira has been stabilized.—*Augusto Pini.*

1468. SEILLER, EDWARD J. *Kentucky: natural resources, industrial statistics, industrial directory, description by counties.* *Kentucky Bur. Agric. Bull.* #34. 1929: pp. 389.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1469. SONNE, CHR. *La production et l'échange commercial de l'agriculture danoise.* [Production and marketing of agricultural products in Denmark.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (71) Jul. 1929: 311-318.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

1470. UNSIGNED. *The economic reconstruction of Estonia. Ten Years' Jubilee, 1918-1928.* *Scheel's Rev.* 2(9) Jul. 1928: 1-4.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1471. VIALATE, ACHILLE. *La vie économique aux États-Unis.* [Economic life in the United States.] *L'Économiste Français.* 57(27) Jul. 6, 1929: 4-7.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1472. WEISS, PHILIPPE. *L'économie de la Hongrie en 1928.* [Economic organization of Hungary in 1928.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (71) Jul. 1929: 351-355.—Hungary, her territory and population disrupted by the treaty of Trianon, faced in 1928 the difficult task of unifying her economic organization and developing her national production. Both agriculture and industry have advanced, but agricultural products represent 80% of the national export. National savings are increasing, and credit has been made available. The country's strongest step will be to increase exports; to encourage this, the government has set up a foreign credit of \$5,000,000 to be used in facilitating foreign trade. Although the task is not yet completed, Hungary seems to be on the way toward an established national economy.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

## LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 1036, 1051, 1075, 1199, 1258, 1314, 1316, 1319, 1321, 1322, 1392, 1455, 1558, 1668, 1669, 1673, 1676, 1709, 1719, 1729, 1778, 1804-1806, 1808, 1810, 1820, 1987, 2012, 2013)

### GENERAL

1473. AUHAGEN, O. *Die neueste russische Agrargesetzgebung. Bauernwirtschaft oder Agrarsozialismus?* [The most recent Russian agricultural legislation. Peasant farming or agricultural socialism?] *Berichte über Landwirtsch.* 10(2) 1929: 193-256.—The main clauses of the Russian agricultural law of December 15, 1928, are discussed in their relation to previous agricultural legislation. This is the first uniform agricultural law applicable to all the republics that compose the Soviet Union. It establishes on a firmer basis the national ownership of the land. Its main aims are socialization of agriculture, protection of the small and intermediate farmer, and the weakening of the power of the so-called *kulak*. The means to be used to this end are improved technique, and the spread of cooperation and collective farming. The law of December 15, 1928, together with the law of February 20, 1929, has brought about a change in the economic status of the *kulak*. The recent legislation recognizes the right of peasant farmers to employ hired labor up to a certain limit shortly to be determined by law. The peasant who remains in the *kulak* class is deprived of political and economic rights, and is exempt from no form of taxation. At the same time he is tolerated as a hard-working and economically profitable member of the community. The duration of the lease is limited to six instead of twelve years. More power is given to those farming enterprises that act in an advisory capacity to other farmers in their neighborhood, providing them with seed and livestock and the use of machines when necessary. The power of the agricultural commune and the village council is also increased. They have the right to compel the farmer under their jurisdiction to improve his methods of cultivation. New settlements are encouraged, and provision is made to prevent too much subdivision of farms. The history of the agricultural tax is traced from its origin in the grain monopoly established during the war, through its progress from a tax paid in kind to a tax levied on farm income. The apportionment of the tax with regard to income derived from the cultivation of the land, from the possession of livestock and of tractors, and from non-agricultural sources, and its determination according to a progressive scale of rates are described. There are many reductions and exemptions except for the *kulak*. The author criticizes the policy which is aimed at the downfall of the *kulak*, and asserts that, while many collective farming enterprises have in recent years surpassed the average productivity of the small and medium-sized farms, they have not attained the average of the *kulak* enterprise. He attributes much of the delay in the development of agriculture in Russia to excessive desire for reformation and experimentation. He believes that the present system of taxation is unfair to the large majority of the farmers, that it does not encourage industry or thrift, and that a return to a uniform land tax would have a generally favorable effect on the development of agriculture in Russia.—*A. M. Hannay.*

1474. BEAN, L. H. *The farmers' response to price.* *J. Farm Econ.* 11(3) Jul. 1929: 368-385.—There appears to be a general type of production response to price common to each of the 12 cases analyzed. Price received for the production of the preceding season is the dominant factor in the change in production in any given year. The price received during the season two



years preceding is also important, particularly if the price has been low. The extent of the response differs by regions and by commodities. For each commodity there is a definite national average price which tends to maintain acreage unchanged. Very high prices bring forth no materially greater increase in acreage than do moderately high prices. Effect of high prices on production sometimes extends over two seasons; the effect of low prices in most cases extends over at least two seasons. The method used was graphic curvilinear correlation. (Six charts and four tables.)—*S. W. Mendum.*

**1475. BECKER, HEINZ.** Ein Beitrag zur Frage der Bewertung landwirtschaftlicher Liegenschaften. [The valuation of agricultural property.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb.* 70 (2) 1929: 201-254.—In order to determine to what extent the market prices of landed property afford a workable basis for land valuation, the author discusses methods of formulating prices and bases for price determination. Among the latter he includes, in addition to the value of the normal return, which is the most important, the special value attached to land which is transferred from one farm to another, the value which depends upon the personal point of view of the purchaser, the sales value, and the conditions attendant upon credit and taxation. He also mentions some non-economic causes of price determination, including blind speculation, the social and political advantages of land ownership and the desire for recreation. In Germany farm land brings prices that are in inverse ratio to the size of the farm, because the small farms can be cultivated without the use of hired labor, and the demand is greater in proportion to the supply than in the case of large farms. As a general rule, however, the author finds that the price does not exceed the value of the normal return to any great extent. While acknowledging that prices are a valuable help in land valuation, the author takes exception to Aereboe's use of value as an estimate of price. He discusses the complicated system of land valuation of von der Goltz, the method of the German government as established by the law of August 10, 1925, and the method introduced into Switzerland by Laur. Both the German and the Swiss methods are based upon the value of the profits of agriculture. In Germany the profitability of a farm is reckoned in proportion to its approach to or deviation from that of a selected property to which the value of 100 is given. All the natural and economic conditions which influence the management of a farm under normal circumstances are taken into account. The result is fitted into a special scale of values determined by the Minister of Finance and the valuation committee. In Switzerland a system based on the value of the return has also been established. This corresponds to the price which will insure to the farmer under normal conditions adequate compensation for his labor and his capital invested in the enterprise. It corresponds, in its general character, to the value of the normal return, but does not extend to leasing capital, as in Germany. The method of valuation is based on the bookkeeping system of the Swiss Peasant Union. The author concludes that the establishment of the value of the normal return is one of the most important tasks of the future, and he feels confident of its ultimate success in view of the increasing use in Germany of farm accountancy methods.—*A. M. Hannay.*

**1476. BENNETT, HUGH HAMMOND.** Our vanishing farm lands. *North Amer. Rev.* 228 (2) Aug. 1929: 167-177.—The soil is not an inexhaustible resource for much of it is susceptible not only to erosion but to absolute destruction. Erosion affects the physical character of the earth's surface more than all other agents combined. Undoubtedly land impoverishment was a major factor in the decline of Rome and Asia Minor as it has been in accounting for the poverty

of much of China. Many measurements show the enormous amount of soil removed, even on gentle slopes. Thus, in sub-humid Texas receiving 21" of rainfall it was found that on an unprotected acre, 40 tons of soil were washed off in a year. Of the scanty rainfall there, 1/4 was lost by run-off, and an additional 1/4 evaporated. More than half the cultivated land of the United States is subject to damaging rainwash and 75% of our western grazing lands are depreciating from the same cause, in large part following over-grazing. At least 170½ million acres of our land formerly cultivated have been permanently destroyed or so badly damaged that the farmers alone cannot restore their agricultural productivity. This area is larger than the total arable land of Japan. This is, however, insignificant compared with the area reduced to comparative infertility by washing. In the United States at least 126 million pounds of potential plant food valued at \$2,000,000,000 is annually washed away. In addition to losses to the farms eroded, the choking of navigable streams, the filling of irrigation ditches and reservoirs and the susceptibility to floods are largely due to unrestrained erosion. Much of our marginal land should be returned to the state of a productive forest—a product best suited for government action. The fertile productive terraces of the Rhine and Mediterranean, some of them 2,000 years old, are very suggestive of what may be done to hilly land.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

**1477. BLACK, JOHN D.** The present status of agriculture in the United States. *Sci. Agric.* 9 (5) Jan. 1929: 269-281.—This article describes the economic condition of agriculture in the United States (prices, volume of product and income comparison with urban industry, land values, rural wealth, population changes, and regional differences) and also gives a brief description of the political aspects of the problem.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

**1478. BISSING, W. M. Freiherr von.** Der Weltmarkt und die deutsche Ernte. [The world market and the German harvest.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissensch.* 87 (1) Jul. 1929: 69-104.—The question of whether orderly marketing is an effective means of increasing the profitability of German agriculture depends upon the condition of the world wheat market and its influence on German agriculture. An analysis of the world situation shows that Germany's purchasing power, artificially increased by foreign loans, has led to a certain steadiness of the world grain market. This, together with improved conditions of cultivation and reduced cost of production, has improved the profitability of agriculture in the overseas exporting countries. But in Germany conditions are essentially different. The farmer, harried by the change from inflation to stabilization, unable to obtain credit except at a high rate of interest, found himself forced in 1925 to put his grain prematurely on the market to satisfy the demands of his creditors. A tariff on grain raised the price level, but did not bring about any radical improvement. Orderly marketing, on the lines adopted by overseas countries, seemed possible. A plan for the organization of the grain supply was inaugurated by the so-called *Scheuerkonzern*, a grain trading concern with large interests in the milling industry. Business transactions can be carried on with the concern without disturbing the market, and a restraining influence can be exercised on the market supply of grain. The organization of the grain supply and the strong position of the organizing concern through its connection with the large mills make possible for it a sales policy which can influence price fluctuations during the crop year. It has, however, no weapons against surprises on the world market. An effective measure against such happenings would be the weekly issue of a statement of grain stocks available for trade.—*A. M. Hannay.*



1479. BUSSE. Das Getreidefeldzug und Weizenzeugung in Italien. [The grain campaign and wheat production in Italy.] *Berichte über Landwirtsch.* 10 (1) 1929: 27-44.—The author studies the effect of the so-called "battle of the grain" on wheat production in Italy. Tables giving the total production and the average yield per hectare show that, with a few lapses here and there, the average yield per hectare has improved since the institution in 1923 of the campaign for increasing the wheat yield in Italy. Among the difficulties to be overcome, the author cites the great diversity of soil and climatic conditions between the Alps in the north and the southern coast of Sicily; the prevalent fashion of planting trees in the fields which is more detrimental to grain in the hilly regions than in the plains; the lack of proportion between grain cultivation, fodder production, and cattle raising; and the general inertia of many farmers with regard to the adoption of modern methods of cultivation. An active campaign has been in progress for the last six years to encourage wheat production in Italy. Yearly prizes are given for the best results with the use of up-to-date methods. The results of the national wheat exhibition held in Rome in the autumn of 1927 have been far-reaching. Special institutes are studying the adaptation of different varieties of wheat to Italian conditions. The use of modern machinery and tools and of fertilizers is being urged upon the farmers by the *Cattedre Ambulanti di Agricoltura*. The recent laws regulating the tariff on wheat have averted a dangerous agricultural crisis, in the opinion of the author. While he recognizes that there is still a long up-hill fight ahead against natural difficulties and deep-rooted prejudices, he closes on a note of optimism with regard to the future of wheat production in Italy.—A. M. Hannay.

1480. C., G. The protection of coffee as explained in the message of the president of Brazil. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20 (6) Jun. 1929: 243-246.—Coffee makes up more than two-thirds of the value of the exports of Brazil. Formerly the crops were placed upon home markets and were sold without any order. Markets were glutted and prices reduced. Stocks accumulated and speculators were able to manipulate the markets. Many growers were forced to sell at harvest time at low prices. The war made transportation almost impossible and a frost in 1918 destroyed the coffee crop. These together reduced the surpluses and made a reorganization of the industry possible. Now, coffee is marketed systematically; growers are advanced reasonable amounts on their holdings; and investigation of problems is well started. The present problem is to reduce cost of production and improve quality of the product.—A. J. Dadisman.

1481. CARDE. Le rôle du Niger dans l'évolution économique de l'A.O.F. [The role of the Niger in the economic evolution of French West Africa.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 138 (412) Mar. 19, 1929: 494-498.—A commission established in 1919 has planned for the country an irrigation system in three divisions. The Sotuba Canal which is the first step in the construction of the system has just been completed. During the past five years agricultural experiments have resulted in the determination of the type of cotton best suited for Nigerian cultivation.—Helen M. Cory.

1482. CONWAY, H. M. The livestock review for 1928. *U.S. Dept. Agric. Miscellaneous Publ.* #54. Jul. 1929: pp. 36.—In general, 1928 may be characterized as one of the outstanding years in the history of the livestock industry. As measured by total income to producers, by apparent profits, and by the general level of prices of all meat animals, the year was the most favorable year of the postwar period. The situation in the sheep industry was one of the most profitable on record. The relatively unsatisfactory conditions in the hog industry were more than offset by the favorable conditions in the

cattle industry. Conditions in the hog industry were slightly below average, whereas conditions in the sheep and cattle industries were considerably above average. Tables, charts, discussions and prospects are included in this publication.—Caroline B. Sherman.

1483. DAVIS, I. G. Significance of soil type in farm economy. *J. Farm Econ.* 11 (3) Jul. 1929: 386-401.—Farm enterprises typically represent combinations of other major uses with the various agricultural uses of land. Pioneer studies in Connecticut lead to the belief that the relationships between soil type and farm economy are close enough for use in forecasting advisable changes in farm operations and in forecasting uses of land.—S. W. Mendum.

1484. EKE, PAUL A. The community as a factor in classifying land for agricultural and forestry utilization in the West Virginia Appalachians. *J. Farm Econ.* 11 (3) Jul. 1929: 412-421.—Wesbter and Nicholas counties, of West Virginia, were studied with respect to location and number of farms on soils of observed types, size and topography of farms, and the economic situation of the farmers thereon. Some areas were described as having no agricultural possibilities under present or prospective conditions. In other areas the soil type and the topography were favorable for farming but there was not enough good farm land to support communities of normal size. On the non-agricultural lands there was only one farm per square mile, whereas there were slightly more than five per square mile on the agricultural lands. Proportion of independent farm units on the agricultural soils was nearly twice as great as on the soils called nonagricultural. On the sparsely occupied lands the cost per farm of schools and roads was excessive, so high that it would be cheaper for county and state to buy the farms than to maintain roads and schools for them. Local conditions would be improved by the elimination of "poverty" communities.—S. W. Mendum.

1485. FOWLER, WILLIAM A. Overseas markets for Oregon and Washington dried prunes. *Univ. Oregon Business Admin. Ser.* 1 (1) Jun. 1929: pp. 67.—This study of the foreign phase of the prune market takes up in Part 1 the trend of prune production in the Pacific Northwest, California, Yugoslavia and France, production costs in these areas, sales methods, tariff barriers and other governmental regulations, and competition with other dried and fresh fruits. Part 2 is devoted to a study of Oregon and Washington dried prunes in foreign markets.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

1486. GÜNTHER, HERMANN ERNST. Das Zusammenwirken von Industrie und Landwirtschaft in der Schweiz. [Cooperation between industry and agriculture in Switzerland.] *Berichte über Landwirtsch.* 10 (2) 1929: 299-305.—This is a summary of a thesis prepared by the author. A study of the interrelation of agriculture and industry in Switzerland is preceded by a brief summary of their basic characteristics. Natural and climatic conditions in Switzerland have led to the development of cattle and hog raising, with crop production far in the background. The majority of the dairy and livestock products are exported, while other important foodstuffs, such as grain, flour, and butter are imported in large quantities. Swiss industry is almost entirely dependent upon imported raw materials, while the great majority of its products are in turn exported. The intimate connection between agriculture and industry, as it exists in Germany, between the potato and barley producer and the brewer, between the sugar beet grower and the sugar manufacturer, between the grain grower and the miller, or between the manufacturers of fertilizer and of agricultural machinery and the farmer is practically unknown in Switzerland. The connection that does exist between Swiss agriculture and industry is based, on the one hand, on the additional market-



able value imparted by industrial processes to the few exportable agricultural products, and, on the other hand, on the necessity of providing employment for as many as possible of those people who cannot live on the land. This explains the establishment in Switzerland in 1867 of the first European condensed milk factory, and the development of the milk chocolate industry. The secret of the success of the cheese, condensed milk, and chocolate production of Switzerland lies in the quality of the milk, which in turn depends upon the natural conditions under which the fodder is produced. A second close connection between agriculture and industry in Switzerland is found in the development of the cottage industries, for the most part in those districts where agricultural work cannot be carried on for long periods of the year. In this connection the author finds that agriculture and industry have influenced each other to an equal degree. In Switzerland there are no peculiarly agricultural credit institutions, such as exist in Germany. Agriculture and industry are supplied with credit from the same source. Moreover, the trade policy of the two countries has a different orientation. The export trade is of overwhelming importance for agriculture and industry in Switzerland. The tariff on foreign products is of much less importance than in Germany. On the other hand, foreign tariff duties on Swiss goods are of exceptional importance.—*A. M. Hannay.*

1487. HALL, I. F. An economic study of farm buildings in New York. *Cornell Univ. Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #478. May 1929. pp. 87.—Most of the barns of New York State were built when conditions were different. The demand for fluid milk is increasing, making it necessary for more and more farmers to remodel old dairy barns or build new ones to meet the requirements of city boards of health. Due to the high cost of labor it is very important that buildings be more conveniently arranged. By a survey of a representative number of farms, information was obtained as to the changes which farmers have made. The bulletin shows the cost of maintaining farm buildings, and presents the better exterior arrangements which have been adopted. It discusses light, ventilation and sanitation features, and reports the most common sizes, heights, shapes and interior arrangements of farm buildings throughout the State. Photographic illustrations are used to clarify the material presented.—*L. M. Vaughan.*

1488. HAMILTON, H. G. Cost of handling citrus fruit from the tree to the car in Florida. *Univ. Florida, Agric. Exper. Station. Bull.* #202. Apr. 1929: 319-428.—From one million boxes shipped in 1900 to seventeen million in 1925 indicates the trend of citrus fruit production in Florida. Furthermore, in 1925, only about 75% of the grapefruit trees and 55% of the orange trees were bearing. The per capita consumption of grapefruit, oranges and tangerines was one-tenth of a box in 1900, two-tenths in 1912, and three-tenths in 1925. Careful cost data from 99 packing houses for 1924-25, and 95 packing houses for 1925-26, showed the average total cost of handling citrus fruit from the tree to the car to be 95¢ per box for the first season and \$1.04 per box for the later. About 11% of this was picking costs, 11% hauling costs and 78% packing house costs. About half of the packing house costs was for materials. The average cost per box decreased as the volume handled per packing house increased. For the season 1924-25, packing houses handling volumes less than 24,000 boxes averaged \$1.10 cost per box. Those with volumes over 60,000 boxes averaged 91¢ per box. For the 1925-26 season the costs for these respective volumes were \$1.31 and 99¢ per box. A volume of at least 75,000 boxes is necessary for efficient operation. Where the fruit of individual growers is kept separate until packed, a volume of at least 400 boxes per grower

is necessary if costs are to be kept at a reasonable level.—*R. V. Gunn.*

1489. HEYER, F. Die Siedelung im Grossbritannien. ["Settlement" in England.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 62 (1) 1929: 129-138.—"Settlement" is a problem of secondary importance only, in Great Britain, rather than a first-rank problem as in Germany, because of the possibility of colonial development. Great Britain has, however, devoted a series of parliamentary statutes to the problem of internal land settlement, within recent decades. The problem and the tendencies differ in different parts of the realm. British settlers, at home, are for the most part renters, rather than purchasers of land.—*F. N. House.*

1490. HOPKINS, E. S.; GOSSELIN, A., and ARMSTRONG, J. M. Cost of producing farm crops in Eastern Canada. *Canada Dept. Agric. Bull.* #115. Jun. 1929: pp. 48.—The aim of cost of production studies is stated to be "to learn how to reduce the cost of production." The material presented is data taken from cost records kept on the larger fields of the Dominion Experimental Farms in Eastern Canada. This has been supplemented by survey and questionnaire data relating to machinery costs, tractor costs and labor requirements. The report concludes with a discussion of "how to reduce the cost of producing crops."—*J. I. Falconer.*

1491. HUTCHINS, WELLS A. Financial settlements of defaulting irrigation enterprises. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Circ.* #72. Jul. 1929: pp. 45.—This bulletin presents the results of a study of debt settlements of 37 irrigation projects which had defaulted in payment of obligations, in addition to a number of others on which plans of settlement for various reasons have not been put into effect. The organizations included both district and private companies. Some settlements have been completed; others are pending. It is these pending situations that have called for an analysis of methods by which defaults have actually been cured on other projects, and if found not curable, how the conditions responsible for them have been so corrected as to put the projects on paying bases with minimum losses of invested capital by both creditors and land owners. Only certain projects where the original financing was obviously faulty are included. Names of specific projects are eliminated and numbers are assigned. It is impracticable to publish much original data, as the records are too voluminous and many details are peculiar to individual projects. The bulletin is therefore presented in two parts: (1) A topical discussion, designed to set forth principles derived from the operation of 37 refinancing or settlement plans; (2) brief summaries of 13 typical settlements in which all details essential to an understanding of the situation are included. These statements set forth the conditions leading to the necessity of refinancing, measures taken to meet the varying problems encountered, and the degree of success attained in each case. The author presents conclusions and suggestions based on his study and analyses.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

1492. JACCARINO, AUGUSTO. Agricultural problems. *Atlantica.* 7 Jun.-Jul. 1929: 51-54.—Although Italy is the leading producer of rice in Europe, annual consumption per inhabitant is seven kilograms compared with one hundred-eighty of wheat. In 1928 about one-third of the rice crop was exported and the balance consumed at home. Large exports make import duties ineffective as a defense measure against the low prices. Prices in several of the principal rice growing countries have fallen below costs of production. Suggested remedial measures for the situation are improved methods of production, revision of land rentals, apparently under way, lower prices for cost factors, and increases in domestic consumption. It is suggested that the Government increase the use of rice in soldiers and sailors' rations and permit the addition of two to five



per cent of rice flour to the wheat flour used in bread manufacture. This substitution would permit reduction in imports of wheat as well as increase in domestic consumption of a home grown product.—*L. J. Norton.*

1493. JENNINGS, L. D., and CROSBY, M. A. An economic study of the livestock possibilities in the Southeastern Coastal Plain. *U. S. Dept. of Agric. Tech. Bull.* #127. 1929: pp. 96.—The total acreage of harvested crops in the Southeastern Coastal Plain doubled from 1879 to 1919, but in 1924 the acreage was about one-third less than in 1919. Swine numbers continued upward until 1919, but in 1924 were only a little more than half as numerous as in 1919 and the numbers of livestock did not show an increase in proportion to the increase in population. The number of dairy cows and their products were especially low. Lack of improved pastures in the South as a whole is striking. Some of the land not now being used to advantage can be converted into good pasture. The bulletin treats separately of the livestock possibilities in each section of the area and uses maps, charts, and tables. There is a list of the literature cited.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

1494. KALLBRUNNER, HERMANN. Landwirtschaft und Aussenhandel. [Agriculture and foreign commerce.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21(41) Jul. 13, 1929: 1109-1111.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1495. MCBRIDE, C. G., and WALLACE, B. A. Credit in the purchase of farm supplies in Ohio. *Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. Mimeographed Bull.* #12. 1928: pp. 51.—A study of the extent of credit purchases and the manner of extending credit in farmers' elevators and Farm Bureau Service Companies in Ohio. The credit business showed a pronounced seasonal variation. Fall and spring fertilizer and seed sales result in peak periods of charges, while collections corresponded with the seasonal variations in the flow of farmers' income. The credit policy followed differed widely among the various companies. Many service companies were not following strictly the credit policy adopted by their boards of directors. Farmers' elevators of long standing were generally following the more uniform credit policies. In the group studied, accounts receivable made up about 20% of the total assets. Over a three-year period the elevator accounts receivable showed a marked increase partly due to increase in total sales and partly to slower collections. The average loss in percentage of money outstanding for over 30 days was approximately one and two-thirds per cent.—*J. I. Falconer.*

1496. MUKERJEE, RADHA KAMAL. The reform of Indian land tenure. *Indian J. Econ.* 9(34) Jan. 1929: 466-498.—A new land system is imperatively needed. In Northern India recognition of right of occupancy is sought after the model of the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, whereby tenants 12 years on the land of a village have the right. Arbitrary rent increases are restricted but rent disputes are increasingly numerous and legal settlement expensive and dilatory. Disputants need a better way than through the Civil Courts. In one district, one year, over 17,500 rent disputes were filed. Much friction arises by rents determined by appraisement at harvest but share rents are everywhere condemned as favorable to oppression. Nearly half the village population of the Indo-Gangetic Plain are on holdings of under 3 acres. Unrestrained competition for such small holdings has resulted in rents so high that many are tenants one year and laborers, elsewhere, the next. Rents of small holdings need to be fixed at lower levels and the land consolidated into units of economic size. Bombay and Madras villages make some mutual transfers of holdings, but throughout India compulsory restripping is needed. Economic holdings are in need of legislation to prevent further breaking up. In some districts holdings now average one or

two acres. It will be necessary to restrict transfer, mortgage and lease of tenant right. Where freely transferable these pass to a non-cultivating class to which the farmers are tenants at will. Where premiums have been exacted by landlords for new leases of surrendered holdings the tenantry has been more stable but the power has enabled landlords largely to defeat the legislation controlling rentals.—*H. A. Turner.*

1497. MUMFORD, H. W.; STEWART, C. L.; CASE, H. M. A.; and JOHNSTON, P. E. Developmental study of a rural-urban trade area. *Illinois Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #326. 1929: 131-208.—The study deals, on the one hand, with the production and marketing of products grown on farms in the area and, on the other hand, with the consumption from month to month of farm products, whether grown within the area or shipped in from outside.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

1498. NÉMETH, JOSEPH. A balkáni államok mezőgazdasági birtoklási és termelési viszonyai. [Land tenure and agricultural production in the Balkan States. *Közgazdasági Szemle* 74(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 224-249.] Although the annexation of the best Hungarian soil by Yugoslavia and that of Transylvania and of all the eastern parts of Hungary by Rumania would have increased the average yield of agriculture in these countries, agricultural production even in the annexed territories is now much lower than it was before. The land reform in these countries was determined by political considerations rather than by economic principles. On the contrary the expropriation of landed property over 500 yoke (in Rumania 500 ha) without indemnification or with an indemnification of only a fraction of the real value and the great changes in agricultural population were followed by decreased production. An uncertainty of rights was augmented by contradictory edicts.—*Francis Komin.*

1499. PECK, MILLARD. Farm or forest in the West Virginia Appalachians? *Farm Econ.* 11(3) Jul. 1929: 422-435.—The relative productivity of typical soils and topographies in Webster and Nicholas counties was determined by means of farm business analyses of 174 farms, on the basis of which the soils of the counties were classed as agricultural or as non-agricultural. Of the acreage of the two counties 22% was of types clearly having no agricultural use; soils on the other 78% were potentially suitable for farming. A minimum farm income of \$1,200 was the basis of classification. For example, as only 1 of 69 farms less than 100 acres in size on Dekalb silt loam made the minimum farm income, that soil was classed as non-agricultural for farms smaller than 100 acres; 24 out of 25 farms larger than 100 acres having made more than the minimum income, Dekalb silt loam was deemed suitable for farming in units of more than 100 acres. Non-agricultural land should be abandoned for farming presumably in favor of forest.—*S. W. Mendum.*

1500. PECK, MILLARD. Reclamation projects and their relation to agricultural depression. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 177-185.—The Federal Government is financially involved in land reclamation and is in position to encourage or discourage expansion. The formulation of a sound reclamation policy should be based upon the effect of increased production on prices. The author demonstrates that although the value of farm crops raised on the Federal projects is only about 1% of the value of crops in the United States, their production does have an appreciable effect on agricultural prices. If production is increased, prices are depressed; if production is not increased, the nation receives no compensation for its expenditure. Because other land may become obsolete, if there is land that will support satisfactory standards of living and that can be reclaimed without a subsidy, it should be reclaimed.



The author then exposes the common fallacies in the argument for expansion of reclamation and indicates briefly the possibility of programs for differentiation of agricultural and non-agricultural land.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

1501. RAO, B. VENKATESA. A land mortgage bank for Mysore. *Mysore Econ. J.* 15(8) Aug. 1929: 345-348.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1502. RICHARZ, HUGO. Die Entwicklung der Landwirtschaft in Estland nach der Agrarreform. [The development of agriculture in Estonia after the agrarian reform.] *Berichte über Landwirtsch.* 10(2) 1929: 267-298.—The establishment of Estonia as an independent Republic in March, 1918, was followed in October, 1919, by the passing of an agrarian law upon which is based the new agricultural policy of the country. Conditions under Russian domination and the gradual granting of a few privileges to the peasant class are outlined in order to throw into relief the change brought about by the agrarian law, which decreed the expropriation of all landed estates belonging to the nobility and their cession to educational institutions or to individual farmers, the average farm being limited to the land that could be cultivated by one family and two horses, and the forests becoming the property of the State. The immediate result of the agrarian reform has been to retard considerably agricultural development on the expropriated land. It has been prejudicial to improvements on a large scale. It has entailed the loss of valuable buildings and machinery and the deterioration of the stock. On the other hand, those farming enterprises that were not disturbed, except that in many cases they became the property of the former lessee, have shown steady progress in spite of the loss of the Russian market and the difficulty of establishing an outlet for their products in the Western European market. The author sees a good omen for the future in the rapid development of agricultural instruction and of cooperation in Estonia, as well as in the establishment of the state export control of butter, meat, and eggs.—*A. M. Hannay.*

1503. STEWART, ROBERT. Master farmers succeed. *North Amer. Rev.* 227(5) May 1929: 542-546.—During the past several years of agricultural depression there have been "many concrete examples, in various states, of agricultural prosperity won through good business and scientific methods, while laggards were in the doldrums." Some of these outstanding successes in farming and rural citizenship are receiving the recognition due them through the "Master Farmer" idea. The plan, originating in Wisconsin, has since been adopted in a number of other universities and agricultural colleges. By 1927 over 300 Master Farmers in twenty-one states have been so designated. Competent judges rate farmers who have been nominated for the honor on the basis of methods of farming, appearance and upkeep of farms, home life and relationship to community affairs. Just how well do these farmers succeed financially? In 1927 the 18 Master Farmers selected from Oklahoma made a net income of 10.4% on an average capitalization of \$32,000 in addition to that portion of the family living received from the farm and after paying all operating expenses. The 15 Master Farmers from Kansas had an average worth of \$41,635 in 1928, while in 1918 their average was only \$22,098. The wealth of these Master Farmers in Kansas actually increased 88%, while during the same period the agricultural wealth of the entire country decreased 19%. Six of the Master Farmers chosen from Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas in 1927 had a net worth between \$50,000 and \$75,000. The inheritance of five of these men amounted to less than \$3,000, the rest of their net worth representing the rewards of their own efforts. The example of the Master Farmers in the United States indicates clearly that there is op-

portunity for genuine achievement in farming when men of ability, initiative, and business sense give their best efforts to its problems.—*R. V. Gunn.*

1504. TABA, MORIYOSHI. China and Japan's food problem. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25(1) Jan. 1929: 8-10.—According to the author, Japan's political situation, domestic and foreign, depends entirely "on the harmonious solution of the problem of population and food supplies." Although half of her cultivated land is devoted to the rice crop, she has an annual shortage of from eight to twelve million *koku*. A similar deficiency is found in her supply of wheat, soya beans, peas and *kaoling*. On account of religious as well as climatic reasons, the stock breeding industry has been neglected and poultry raising and the dairy industry have only recently been developed. Since 30% of the Japanese imports of foodstuffs come from China as well as most of her imports of beef, eggs and salt, the increasing tendency of China to import foodstuffs and raw materials becomes, therefore, a serious matter for Japan as well as China. (Statistics of consumption and import of foodstuffs are included for Japan.)—*E. B. Dietrich.*

1505. TAYLOR, H. C. The new farm economics. *J. Farm Econ.* 11(3) Jul. 1929: 357-367.—The problems of distribution of wealth which concern the farmer no longer center about the division of the proceeds of the farm among those who participate in farming by furnishing land, labor, equipment, or management. A fair share in the national income has become the issue to which the farm economist must give major attention. Our national agricultural policy is, and for sometime has been, against the best interests of the farmers—not as the result of deliberate planning to injure farmers, but of piecemeal and haphazard development. Bringing agriculture into balance with other industries is the center of the field of the new farm economics. Seven lines of work are laid down.—*S. W. Mendum.*

1506. TURNER, HOWARD A., and HOWELL, L. D. Condition of farmers in a white-farmer area of the cotton Piedmont, 1924-1926. *U. S. Dept. of Agric. Circ.* #78. 1929: 47 pp.—In a population six-sevenths white of native-born Anglo-Saxon stock living mainly on farms, almost two-thirds of the farmers in Gwinnett County near Atlanta, Georgia, are tenants on farms valued at less than \$2,000 each. Almost a fourth of these white farmers are croppers. The easy opportunity to obtain farm employment with cropper status permits farming for oneself early in life, but the accompaniment is early marriage and family responsibilities. The step from cropper to renter and back again is made much more readily than the step from renter to ownership. Few of these farmers made any financial progress in 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923. In a better year (1924) tenants added an average of less than \$100 to their capital. Surpluses were generally applied to reduce the indebtedness or were added to working equipment or to cash reserves. The season of 1925 was a disappointment; weather conditions in 1925 were favorable but crop prices were low and few farmers showed a profit. The years 1927 and 1928 were just fairly profitable for Gwinnett County farmers. Many of these farmers know how to add to their food and money by using more time in production and marketing, but they ignore these opportunities, continue to idle, and get along on little. Farmers located so near growing cities should find it profitable to cater to city markets.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

1507. UNSIGNED. Anvendelsen af Landbrugsarealet og Kreaturholdet 1928. Les terres cultivées et le bétail en 1928. [Area under cultivation, and live stock in 1928.] *Danmarks Statistik. Statistiske Meddelelser.* (4th Ser.) 82(2) 1929: pp. 40.—*R. M. Woodbury.*



1508. VAUGHAN, L. M. Abandoned farm land in New York. *J. Farm Econ.* 11 (3) Jul. 1929: 436-444.—S. W. Mendum.

1509. VOORHIES, EDWIN C., and KOUGHAN, A. B. Economic aspects of the beef cattle industry. *California Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #461. Nov. 1928: pp. 128.—“The primary object has been to analyze the chief statistical data relating to the beef cattle industry.” All cattle and calves declined in number 23.8% during the eight years Jan. 1, 1920 to Jan. 1, 1928, while in California the decline has been only 1%. Although California must depend on outside sources for cattle supplies, there are times, during the grass season, when local cattle are more than ample to supply the demand for slaughter. Local supplies lower the market during June, July and August. By extending the marketing period over a longer time, and by developing markets outside the state, the beef cattle marketing situation may be improved. A widening of the spread between market values for high and low grade cattle has created an increased interest in marketing stock in a well-finished condition. Feeder cattle shipped into California since 1922 have increased more rapidly than slaughter cattle. At present, there is a lessened supply of cattle throughout the world. The industry is probably at the low point of the present production cycle in the United States. At the present time, the nation is practically self-sufficient in its beef supply, and since the per capita consumption of meat is likely to decrease as the country grows older, there is no place for the novice to enter the business at present high prices, although the established cattleman may find it profitable to increase production slightly. Cattle prices are likely to remain on fairly high levels until 1930 or 1931, and if history repeats itself, prices will then go lower.—F. P. Lininger.

1510. WALKER, DILWORTH. The production and marketing of New York market peas. *New York Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #475. 1929: pp. 137.—R. M. Woodbury.

1511. WIECKING, E. H. Elements of a cooperative program for determining annual changes in the farm real estate situation. *J. Farm Econ.* 11 (3) Jul. 1929: 445-456.—More basic data indicative of the major trends in the changing farm real estate situation than are now available are needed. State governments, farm real estate dealers, appraisers, loan agents, country bankers, insurance companies, and others, have, or could assemble at relatively low costs, data which would be highly useful to all through improvements in the results of work now in progress in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, if suitable cooperative arrangements could be effected.—S. W. Mendum.

1512. WIXSON, ELDWIN ATWELL. An economic study of production, destination, and farm price of Maine potatoes. *Maine Bull.* 31 (14) Jan. 1929: *Univ. Maine Studies*, 2nd ser. #12. pp. 75.—In this statistical bulletin, containing data assembled from a number of sources, the author discusses (1) the production, yield per acre and trends of potato production in the United States and in Maine; (2) the destinations of Maine potato shipments and the extent of the competition of other late-crop states; (3) the factors which affect the farm price of Maine potatoes; and (4) a method or formula for forecasting the average farm price of Maine potatoes.—J. I. Falconer.

## FORESTRY

(See also Entries 1032, 1330, 1550, 1555, 1656)

1513. CONRAD, ALB. Gesamtdarstellung der Eulenfrasskatastrophe 1922 und 1923 und ihrer Folgewirkungen im Staatsforstgebiet des Regierungsbezirks Allenstein, Ostpr. [The pine owl-moth catastrophe of 1922-1923 in the State forests of Allenstein, East

Prussia.] *Z. f. Forst- u. Jagdwesen.* 61 (6) Jun. 1929: 321-348.—Following severe outbreaks in 1866-1868 and 1912-1914, the moth in 1922-1923 attacked 17 of the 35 State forests in the district, over an area of at least 19,500 ha. A large part of the forest was killed, so that 8,514 ha. had to be cut by 1927. Severe damage was done only to pure pine stands on dry sandy soil. The insect killed timber, amounting to 1,600,000 cu. m., which had to be cut and marketed promptly in order to salvage it. This was accomplished without seriously upsetting the timber market, through withholding timber that normally would have been cut on the other forests. The cut-over land was immediately reforested with pine, but it is planned to introduce other species so as to create mixed stands that will be less susceptible to insect attack in the future.—W. N. Sparhawk.

1514. COOK, H. O. A forest survey of Massachusetts. *J. Forestry.* 27 (5) May 1929: 518-522.—A forest survey of the state, by running strips generally a mile apart, cost about \$1,000 for a county and was completed in 14 years by a small 2 or 3 man crew working only in summer. About 7.5% of the state (380,000 acres) is classified as business and residential, 8% (428,262 acres) as abandoned fields coming up to trees, 28% (1,446,163 acres) as agricultural, and 54% (2,836,018 acres) as forest. Of the forest area 80% (2,273,000 acres) is covered with trees from 0" to 6" in diameter. The undesirable weed type of gray birch and red maple covers 20% of the forest area.—P. A. Herbert.

1515. HÖNLINGER, HANS. Bestimmung der Hiebseife. [Determination of age for cutting.] *Z. f. Forst- u. Jagdwesen.* 61 (3) Mar. 1929: 162-164.—In order to determine whether a stand of timber should be cut, the author proposes an indicator per cent formula:

$$w = 100 \left( \frac{R_{n+1} - R_n}{R_n} \right) \left( \frac{1.0p^n - 1}{1.0p^n} \right)$$

in which  $w$  is the rate of interest on an  $n$ -year old stand (including soil and working capital) represented by the difference in net realization ( $R$ ) at  $n$  and at  $n+1$  years, and  $p$  is the rate of return up to year  $n$ .—W. N. Sparhawk.

1516. MIRANOVIĆ, MILAN. Forests and the timber industry in the foreign trade of the S.H.S. kingdom. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 156-159.—The fact that the deficit of exports over imports for the period of 1920 to 1928 in Yugoslavia was not larger must be ascribed to the forest industry which has exported 12,604,075 tons of products during this period amounting to 20% of the value of the total exports. These exports are a permanent factor which can be relied upon in the trade balance and do not fluctuate widely as do agricultural products with unfavorable seasons. About 70% of the forest export is building material. Others listed in order of importance are fuel wood, railroad ties, tanning extract, wooden goods, and charcoal. Italy takes over half the export, followed by Hungary, Germany, Greece, Austria, France, England, Argentina, and the United States in the order named. The exports to the United States are softwoods and cellulose and amounted to 2% of the total forest exports in 1928.—P. A. Herbert.

1517. SHOW, S. B., and KOTOK, E. I. Cover type and fire control in the national forest of northern California. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull.* #1495. Jul. 1929: pp. 35.—R. M. Woodbury.

1518. SPARHAWK, W. N. Problems in determining the economic feasibility of forest use. *J. Farm Econ.* 11 (3) Jul. 1929: 402-411.—Very little of the forest in this country is in any way the result of human effort or even of interest. Even foresters, until recently, accepted the theory that forestry is a very low form of



land use, if not the lowest. For large areas, however, agriculture is a lower use than forestry. Foresters have been inclined to take on all the land available (not wanted for other uses), but there is the question whether this policy is wise. Forest utilization is peculiar and distinct from agriculture in several respects but forest use can not be considered economically justified unless the benefits exceed the costs. The prospect of profit to the individual owner may determine how far he can go in utilizing his land but should not alone decide the feasibility of forest use. The public benefits expected from such use will often justify public participation in meeting the costs of the enterprise, even though the financial return may all accrue to the private owner. The public must insist that a continuous forest cover be maintained on privately-owned forest land and must help the owners to maintain it.—*S. W. Mendum.*

1519. TENG, S. C. Recommendations for a forest policy for China. *China Critic.* 2(32) Aug. 8, 1929: 631-634.—The article outlines a general procedure: Protection of present and future growths from fires, insects and fungi and destructive lumbering methods, through restrictive legislation, general education and training of organized workers; division of administration between city governments desiring local wood supply, a source of revenue, local means of employment, recreation, etc., and the central government for inaugurating far reaching policies such as flood control and prevention of soil erosion; the establishment of a graduated system of professional education for rangers, technical foresters and forestry specialists.—*H. B. Elliston.*

### URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

1520. BING, ALEXANDER M. Minimum costs for low-rental housing. *J. Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 5(2) May 1929: 113-124.—Recent experience with tenement construction makes possible an estimate of minimum costs for low-rental apartments which will tend to remove some misunderstandings arising from the failure of philanthropic housing ventures to reach the neediest members of the community. Assuming construction of a building or group of buildings containing 1,000 rooms with an average size of 110 square feet, located in New York City, built to a height of five stories, and covering 55% of the site, and assuming each apartment to consist of 3½ rooms, counting the kitchen but not the tiled bathroom, the following minimum costs were found: (1) Capital costs: Cost of land per room, \$375; cost of construction of building, \$860 per room; carrying charges during construction, \$75 per room; total annual interest expense per room (assuming a 60% mortgage at 5½% and 6% on equity), \$74.67; (2) Municipal taxes, \$28.17; (3) Maintenance charges (cost of management and rent collection, wages of janitor, fireman, superintendent, etc., water rates, insurance, fuel, electricity, repairs and decorating, lost rent, sundries and contingencies—all separately calculated) \$43.20 per room per annum; (4) Depreciation, \$12 per room—making total annual per room charges of \$158.04. To obtain this amount a minimum rental of approximately \$13.20 per room per month would have to be charged, though this would yield a rate of return "at which it is difficult to induce capital investment." This figure can be reduced by making certain changes such as locating on cheaper land, greater coverage of site, elimination of lost rent, but possible savings along these lines are offset by increased costs along other lines. Counting upon the maximum savings from these sources, \$11.20 per room per month is the "lowest amount for which it is possible to rent apartments at building costs prevailing today." This estimated minimum is checked against the costs achieved

in recent low-rental developments in New York City.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

1521. RODFISH, H. MORTON. The "free-lot" subdivider: his method of operation and the available methods of control. *J. Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 5(3) Aug. 1929: 285-292.—The most effective means of checking operations of free-lot subdividers are publicity through the Better Business Bureaus, district attorneys, and local real estate boards, and revocation of licenses by state license commissions. The ineffectiveness of legal remedies, through indictment for fraud, is illustrated by an analysis of a recent unreported case in the federal district court of Nebraska.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

1522. EPSTEIN, RALPH C., and CLARK, FLORENCE M. Trends in Buffalo real estate assessments. *Buffalo Univ. Studies in Business* #3. 1929: pp. 43.—The trends of real estate values, block by block, are measured for three thoroughfares in the City of Buffalo, over the period 1905-28. The variation in values along the length of the city's principal street is from \$50 to \$7,000 per front foot. During the period studied, the population of the city has grown by about one-third, whereas the average assessment of land values on a principal downtown thoroughfare increased by two and one-third.—*Ralph C. Epstein.*

1523. FISHER, ERNEST M., and NIEHUSS, MARVIN L. Catalog of long term leases in Detroit. *Michigan Business Studies.* 2(5) Jul. 1929: 1-117.—This catalog is intended as a handbook for the use of Detroit realtors. The introduction contains a summary of the outstanding characteristics of Detroit leases and a description of several of the more interesting documents.—*O. W. Blackett.*

1524. MONCHOW, HELEN C. Finding a base-year for the study of urban problems. *J. of Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 5(3) Aug. 1929: 311-321.—In collecting data on past experience in urban land utilization as a basis for formulating future policies, the tendency is to gather material over as long a period as possible. This is not always necessary or justifiable, for data in the earlier years may not be comparable with more recent data. A survey of the influences responsible for the emergence of the "20th Century" American city suggests 1880 as a starting point for such investigations. In the decade of the eighties a number of influences combined to alter profoundly the structure and functions of cities. These influences are grouped into three classes: (1) Specialization of urban functions, illustrated by large-scale production, improved storage and transportation facilities, changed methods of inter-city marketing of surplus products; (2) Technological transformation and expansion of public utility services, especially mass transportation, electric light and power, gas, water purification, street construction; (3) Specialization of land uses, illustrated by skyscrapers, subdivision of residential suburbs, parks and recreational areas and recognition in zoning.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

1525. WOODBURY, COLEMAN. Some suggested changes in the control of urban land development. *J. Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 5(3) Aug. 1929: 249-259.—Four changes in zoning and subdivision control are recommended: (1) Prohibitions of cul-de-sac or dead-end streets should be relaxed; (2) Maximum allowances for block lengths should be increased; (3) Group-house construction should be permitted in certain residential districts by replacing the single-family requirement with a population-density standard; (4) Vacant urban land recorded for sale should be classified according to certain standards and this classification should appear on all papers pertaining to transactions involving that land. More cul-de-sac streets would help reduce the street area of cities and aid in developing more quiet residential areas. Longer blocks



would facilitate traffic flow and tend to diminish speculation in residential land believed to be destined for business use. Group houses would enable better planning of residential areas and savings in house construction costs. Classification of subdivision lots would protect some unwary purchasers from speculative abuses. Four standards are proposed: (1) Drainage facilities and accessibility over surfaced roads to central city; (2) Municipal utilities—water, sewerage, and street pavements; (3) Public utilities—electricity and gas; (4) Location in a settled district. Lots should be classified according to conformity to one or more of the above standards, so that prospective purchasers will have adequate assurances of the quality of lot.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 1046, 1073, 1074, 1175, 1396, 1398, 1562, 1654, 1697, 1738, 1761, 1767, 1768, 1772, 1787)

1526. DE WET, J. P. A brief record of mining enterprise in Manitoba. *Canadian Mining J.* (50th Anniversary No.) Aug. 1929: 99-104; 172-174.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1527. DUNN, ROBERT. A history of mining in British Columbia. *Canadian Mining J.* (50th Anniversary No.) Aug. 1929: 82-87; 162-170; 180.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1528. FAINA, CLAUDIO. Il carburante nazionale. [A national fuel.] *Nuova Antologia.* 264 (1370) Apr. 16, 1929: 514-528.—The author reviews the different systems of obtaining liquid fuel from coal and its by-products. After having discussed the Bergius and other processes the author explains new Italian methods which appear to be very successful although they have as yet been tested only in the laboratory. Efforts of the Italians are now being concentrated on the extraction of fuel oil from coal and its by-products and more particularly from lignites in order to obviate the lack of petroleum in Italy. Researches are also being made for the discovery and operation of natural gas resources. For the solution of this problem the author attaches great importance to the development of the forest resources of the country and advocates an aggressive policy of forest development.—*Augusto Pini.*

1529. FRAIGNEAU, ANDRÉ. Les industries extractives. [The extractive industries.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 605-614.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1530. McCREA, CHARLES. Fifty years of mining in Ontario. *Canadian Mining J.* (50th Anniversary No.) Aug. 1929: 74-79; 158-162.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1531. NORBURY, HUBERT. Mining developments in Alberta. *Canadian Mining J.* (50th Anniversary No.) Aug. 1929: 109-111; 186-188.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1532. PERRAULT, J. E. Historical sketch of mining in the Province of Quebec. *Canadian Mining J.* (50th Anniversary No.) Aug. 1929: 89-90; 172.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1533. POTHMANN, W. Der mitteldeutsche Braunkohlenbergbau im Kalenderjahr 1928. [Lignite coal mining in Central Germany in 1928.] *Braunkohle.* (13) Mar. 20, 1929: 243-251.—For the district of the German Union of the lignite coal mining industry the production amounted to 113,500,000 tons (102,500,000 tons in 1927) of which 99,500,000 tons was from surface mines and about 14,000,000 tons from deep mines. The production of briquettes was 28,500,000 tons (25,750,000 tons in 1927). Coke production amounted to 504,579 tons and the production of coal dust was 251,000 tons.—*E. Friederichs.*

1534. ROSS, J. G. Development of the asbestos industry in Quebec. *Canad. Mining J.* Aug. 1929: 91-94.—Asbestos fiber was discovered in Quebec in 1877 and mining operations began in the following year. To 1890 the industry expanded rapidly especially after the rise in prices beginning in 1885. Depression in the nineties was responsible for numerous improvements in processing especially in the introduction of mechanical treatment for lower grade asbestos. Technical methods continued to be improved until after the war. The high prices of the war followed by the post war depression were responsible for improvements in financial structure especially in the merger of 1926.—*Harold A. Innis.*

1535. SMITH, PHILIP S., et al. Mineral resources of Alaska. Report on progress of investigations in 1926. *U. S. Dept. Interior, Geol. Survey. Bull.* #797. 1929: pp. ii + 227 + xii.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1536. SPELLACY, M. A. Colombia expected to revise oil laws. *Oil & Gas J.* 28 (10) Jul. 25, 1929: 56, 239.—Colombia has decided to revise its oil laws in order to encourage American and other foreign capital to develop its oil resources. The pressure for the liberalization of the oil laws is due to the need for increased revenue to meet interest requirements on loans obtained abroad. In addition to discussing oil development in Colombia, the writer reviews the general economic and political situation of the country—treating particularly agriculture, finances, and internal politics.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

1537. STEFANO, ANTONIO de. Il combustibile liquido in rapporto alla politica mondiale. [Oil and world policy.] *Vita Italiana.* 17 (195) Apr. 1929: 153-164.—An account of the development of the principal oil corporations and of their influence during the Conferences in Genoa and The Hague where the Russian oil problem has been discussed.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1538. STOCKMAN, L. P. Significance of Kettleman agreement. *Oil & Gas J.* 28 (10) Jul. 1929: 57, 229.—One of the most important developments in the California petroleum industry has been the progress made toward curtailment of drilling and production activities in the potentially productive Kettleman Hills Field of Kings County. Petroleum geologists are of the opinion that should development in the Kettleman Area continue unhampered, flush production would be sufficient to disorganize the oil market, for this field is the largest in California and it covers over 200 square miles of drainage. A tentative agreement regulating future operations has been adopted which will withhold major production from the Kettleman Hills Field until July 1, 1931. This agreement has been worked out between a committee representing the operators and George Otis Smith representing Secretary of Interior Wilbur. The operators with largest holdings in the field are the Standard Oil Company and the Marland Oil Company. A descriptive map accompanies the article.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

1539. TESTI, GINO. La politica dei combustibili in Italia. [Italy's policy of fuel.] *Vita Italiana.* 17 (192-193) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 26-35.—Italy is bound, because of her scarcity of coal mines, to import large quantities of fuel. A more complete utilization of the available natural resources which is possible owing to progress recently made in chemistry would lessen Italy's dependence on foreign coal.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1540. UNSIGNED. Bergbau und Hüttenwesen Luxemburgs im Jahre 1928. [Coal mining in Luxembourg, 1928.] *Glückauf.* 65 (33) Aug. 17, 1929: 1142-1144.—*E. Friederichs.*

1541. UNSIGNED. Die grossen Erdölleitungen der USSR. [The large pipelines of the USSR.] *Volks-wirtsch. d. UdSSR.* 8(3) Feb. 1929: 13-17.—An ever increasing part of the oil of the USSR is transported through pipe lines, instead of by tank car. Before the



war only one large line existed: that from Baku to Batum. Until as recently as the beginning of 1928 more than 50% of the oil intended for export and nearly all the oil for domestic consumption were carried by the railroads. Early in 1928 a pipe line from the Grosnyi fields to Tuapse on the Black Sea was completed. A second line from Baku to Batum is in an advanced state of construction. Three new lines are contemplated: one from Emba to Samara, another from Machatsch Kala on the Caspian to Rostov and a third from Machatsch Kala to Moscow. Large refineries will be built both at Rostov and Moscow. Other refineries are under construction at Batum and Tuapse. The Grosnyi-Tuapse line has a capacity of from 1 million to 1.1 million tons. This will eventually be increased to 1.6 and possibly to 2.25 million tons. The new Baku-Batum line will have a capacity of 1.4 million tons. The old line will be rebuilt and its capacity will be raised to 0.9 million tons. The refineries will have similar capacities.—*William Van Royen.*

**1542. UNSIGNED.** Kohlen-, Eisen- und Stahlgewinnung des Saargebiets im Jahre 1928. [Coal, iron, and steel production in the Saar, 1928.] *Glückauf.* 65 (33) Aug. 17, 1929: 1138-1142.—*E. Friederichs.*

**1543. UNSIGNED.** Michigan fields made great progress. *Oil & Gas J.* 28 (10) Jul. 25, 1929: 148, 256, 259-260.—From January 1 to July 1, 1929, Michigan has advanced into the rank of states to be considered by both large and small operators in the future of the oil and gas industries. During this six months, 248 wells were completed in Michigan fields. Of these, 168 produced oil, 17 produced gas, and 63 were unproductive. Five pipe lines now gather the oil, three refineries are in construction in the fields, and future expansion is promising. A statistical study of development by counties and a general review of progress in each of the principal Michigan oil and gas fields is included in the article.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

**1544. UNSIGNED.** Die polnische Kohlenherzeugung 1928. [Polish coal production in 1928.] *Braunkohle.* (8) Feb. 23, 1929: 153.—The total anthracite coal production of Poland amounted to nearly 40,500,000 tons in 1928 as compared with 38,000,000 tons in the preceding year. As compared with pre-war production (1913) in the same district production was only 98.8%. The total sales of anthracite coal in Poland increased from 33,750,000 tons in 1927 to 36,750,000 in 1928, nearly two-thirds of which was consumed in the country itself, and slightly over one-third was exported. The per capita consumption of coal in 1928 was 895 kilograms, an increase of 3% over 1927. Of the export (13½ million tons) 36.4% went to "treaty" markets Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Danzig, and 63.3% went to the free markets where prices are unregulated.—*E. Friederichs.*

**1545. UNSIGNED.** The problem of the coal industry. *League of Nations. Interim report on its internal. Aspects by the Econ. Committee.* 2 (C 150. M. 58) Apr. 12, 1929: pp. 48.—This report covers 48 pages, of which 14 are text and the rest statistical tables, annexes, etc. The text is divided into five chapters dealing with the following subjects: (1) Principal Normal Features of the World Industry; (2) Special Post-War and Recent Features; (3) Remedies: Natural, National, and International; (4) The Interests of Consumers; and (5) Some Considerations affecting Possible League Action. The essence of the coal problem is found to consist in the existence of "a large surplus capacity beyond what is being utilized, represented by mines incurring expenses and ready for work, waiting to absorb and fight for any business new or old—a surplus which it is the interest of each individual producer to exploit and to the detriment of producers as a whole to have exploited." Capacity is defined as "the immediate power of existing mines to produce

coal without the investment of any additional fixed capital." Surplus capacity is "the difference between the amount which existing mines, without an additional investment of fixed capital, could produce and the amount of actual output." The committee reports the following proposals suggested as possible cures: (a) that international agreements between producers should be arranged concerning output, markets and prices; (b) that a special international committee representative of all interests—governments, employers, miners, merchants, and consumers—should be set up; (c) that measures should be taken for assimilating, if not equalizing, wages, hours, and social conditions of labor; (d) that the existing artificial restrictions to trade in coal and artificial stimuli to production be abolished. The position of the League towards such proposals must be characterized by impartiality. The League for that reason can hardly take the initiative in promoting international agreements.—*E. W. Zimmerman.*

**1546. UNSIGNED.** Die Weltproduktion von Gold im Jahre 1928. [World production of gold in 1928.] *Braunkohle.* (35) Aug. 31, 1929: 783-784.—The production of gold in 1928, with about 610,000 kilograms, reached 86% of the production of the record year, 1915. The countries which shared in this production were Africa with 58%, America with 28%, Europe and Asia with 6% each, and Australia with 3%.—*E. Friederichs.*

**1547. UNSIGNED.** Die wirtschaftliche Lage des Ruhrbergbaus. [The economic condition of the Ruhr coal mining industry.] *Glückauf.* 65 (9) Mar. 2, 1929: 298-307.—In an exhaustive investigation of the Union for Mining Interests, Essen, the economic condition of the Ruhr coal mining district is discussed. The so-called Schmalenbach Commission, appointed to study conditions of coal mining in the Ruhr following the events of the post-war period, reported the following conclusions, as of November 1927. Per ton of salable production, the cost per ton was—wages and salaries, social insurance and management, 1.05 M; materials, steam, gas, and electricity, 2.50 M; damages, freight, taxes and other costs, 1.37 M; a total of 13.92 M. The total cost after making allowances for depreciation, etc. was 15.62 M. Receipts per ton were 14.21 M, giving a loss of 1.41 M. To offset this, profits from the coal trade and the manufacture of coke and briquettes were 1.14 M leaving a net total loss of 0.27 M per ton. Since November 1927, wages have increased and so have the prices of some of the raw materials. The profits from coke and other by-products are now lower. On the other hand, fuel prices have risen and the production has been improved as consequence of rationalization. The analysis made by the government indicates a slight improvement in profits while that of the employers indicates a slight shrinkage. The investigation treats also the problem of depreciation as well as the question of capital investment in recent years, and the rate of return upon this capital. The future prospects of the Ruhr coal district are discussed with reference to foreign competition.—*E. Friederichs.*

## MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 1017, 1018, 1057, 1486, 1520, 1528, 1534, 1578, 1648, 1720, 1780, 1836)

**1548. ADAM, JEAN-HENRI.** Les industries électriques. [The electrical industries.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 671-689.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**1549. BERKA, ERNEST.** L'industrie de l'alcool en Tchécoslovaquie et divers pays. [The alcohol industry in Czechoslovakia and other countries.] *Soc.*



*Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (71) Jul. 1929: 422-432.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

1550. BONIN-PONITZ, H. O. von. Die Entwicklung holzverkohrender Betriebe. [Development of the charcoal industry.] *Forstwissensch. Centralbl.* 51(41) Jul. 15, 1929: 509-521.—During the 19th century the use of coal and the development of wood-distillation almost put an end to charcoal burning, which had flourished in western Europe since the 16th century. Recently, synthetic manufacture of methanol, acetone, and acetic acid threatens to make an end of the wood-distillation industry. A revival of charcoal burning may result, for charcoal has no satisfactory substitutes in many uses, and new uses are developing, particularly for motor fuel. In March 1928, there were 6,000 "gasogene" automobiles in operation in France. Charcoal is much cheaper and not much more bulky than gasoline. Small portable kilns have been developed in France and Italy. One of these, in 4 parts, weighs 300 kgm. and holds about a cord of wood.—W. N. Sparhawk.

1551. BURRELL, O. K. A study of the operating cost of master plumbers in Oregon, 1928. *Univ. Oregon, Bur. Business Research.* May 1929: pp. 31.—R. M. Woodbury.

1552. COOK, A. DOUGLAS. Boot and shoe industry and trade in Germany. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Comm. Bull.* #646. 1929: pp. 38.—R. M. Woodbury.

1553. CROFT, A. T. Developing Nova Scotia's water power. *Indus. Canada.* 30(1) May 1929: 63-65.—The province of Nova Scotia is peculiarly favored in the sources of electrical energy, having extensive coal deposits, water powers, and in the tides of the Bay of Fundy a potential source of power generation of great importance. Up to the present 107,000 H.P. of hydraulic turbine capacity have been installed and the costs per k.w.h. are as low as any on the continent. There is reason to anticipate further very important hydroelectric developments. The maximum range of the tide in the Bay of Fundy is over 42 feet, with an average range over the whole Bay of over 30 feet. It has been estimated that it is practicable to obtain as much as 3,500,000 H.P. from this source of tidal energy. Large sums have been spent on experimental work, and in Passamaquoddy Bay a scheme is already under way which will give as much as 300,000 H.P.—H. Michell.

1554. DEB, SATYA SUNDAR. Pottery industry in India. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber of Commerce.* 3(3) Mar. 1929: 165-171.—R. M. Woodbury.

1555. ENTRICAN, ALEXR. Paper pulp from New Zealand grown woods. *New Zealand J. Sci. & Technol.* 11(2) Aug. 1929: 65-80.—R. M. Woodbury.

1556. FELS, COMTE de. Les richesses de l'état français. La houille blanche. [The national wealth of France. "White coal."] *Rev. de Paris.* 35(13) Jul. 1, 1928: 176-196.—No comprehensive survey of French power resources has yet been made. Numerous uneconomical coal using plants have been or are being constructed which will seriously interfere with the most rational exploitation of water power. In the face of the scarcity of the French coal supply and of the high price which France must pay for imported fuel, the delay in the national development of French water power is inexcusable.—E. W. Zimmerman.

1557. HINCHLIFFE, A. H. S. The future location of industry. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(747) Mar. 1929: 390-394.—The seven years' depression through which the staple industries in the North of England have just passed, is held to constitute neither merely a result of the War nor a temporary let-down, but a condition resulting from long-run forces. These forces are the susceptibility of any craft or technique to competition if the technique can be copied. When the basic English industries were copied, they attempted to cheapen pro-

duction by localizing near the coal supplies, but this has not sufficed indefinitely to provide sufficiently lower costs of production. Further lowering of cost by the continued development of machinery cannot save the situation, because machinery manufacturers are quite as willing to furnish the latest designs to foreigners as to Britishers. Thus the only solution is to develop new industries, new crafts. These new industries will not need to locate near the coal fields, for whether coal, oil, or waste be used for basic power generation, current can now be distributed over wide areas. Likewise, improved transport no longer necessitates location at seaports. London is now the center of all English business, national or international. In consequence, the new industries will localize in the south of England. They will use London as their business center, linking up the country and making London, of which they will be really suburbs, "more and more synonymous with England."—R. C. Epstein.

1558. JONES, E. G. The Argentine refrigerated meat industry. *Economica.* (26) Jun. 1929: 156-172.—In this time of the slow and gradual exhaustion of the world's meat supply, the refrigerated meat industry of the Argentine constantly increases in importance. Argentina has become the chief source of animal foodstuffs of the world. British capital was ventured as early as 1863 and American packers sought the Argentine as a new source of supply in 1907. Cut-throat competition followed. In 1911 an "agreement" limited the production of each company to a fixed quota, but the desire for expansion on the part of American packers destroyed this unity after two years. As a result, the British interests were forced to accept a reduction in the proportion of the total trade. By 1925 the Argentine meat trade was proportioned as follows: Argentine companies, 14.87%; British companies, 19.15%; American companies, 65.98%. In 1928 the "agreement" was re-established and a monopoly may follow. Should such be the case, it is predicted that the stock-raiser will be protected by the Argentine government, and the force of the unified action will be thrown in the direction of importing countries.—D. W. Michener.

1559. KLOTZBACH, ARTHUR. German iron and steel industry. *Iron & Coal Trades Rev.* 119(3205) Aug. 2, 1929: 158.—During the decade immediately preceding the war, Germany had become the largest iron and steel exporting country in the world. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany's position in the iron and steel trade of the world underwent a fundamental change. More than 80% of her iron ore resources were transferred to France and Poland which left Germany with only the fields of Hanover and Bavaria. In spite of the results of the War, however, the iron and steel industry has again become a determining factor in the general economic situation of Germany. The home markets were gradually stabilized through the establishment of the German Steel Ingot Syndicate and the formation of selling syndicates for steel products. These local syndicates have been assisted in restoring order to the industry by the formation of the International Steel Cartel, the International Rail Makers' Association, and the International Syndicates. Although the iron and steel exports of Germany still remain somewhat behind the pre-war level and imports are considerably higher because of the rearrangement of frontiers, a favorable balance of trade has been established and Germany has made up for her heavier imports by increasing her exports of the more highly finished products.—H. O. Rogers.

1560. KRASE, NORMAN W. Wood distillation still prospers in southern states. *Chemical & Metallurg. Engin.* 36(7) Jul. 1929: 397-398.—Since the advent of synthetic methanol, manufactured in Germany from water gas and in this country from various by-product



gases, many pessimistic predictions have been made regarding the future of the hardwood distillation industry in the United States. While these predictions will probably be true for many units situated unfavorably with reference to labor, raw materials, and markets, several plants located in the southern states will probably continue to compete with the synthetic product, because they are advantageously located and employ a modern technique. Such efficient operations are represented by the Kingsport plant of the Tennessee Eastman Corporation and the Lyle plant of the Tennessee Products Corporation. The latter plant is located at a place where a charcoal iron blast furnace consumes the bulk of the charcoal produced, and the article describes in detail the technical process of wood distillation employed.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

**1561. LAUFENBURGER, HENRY.** Les industries métallurgiques et mécaniques. [Metallurgical and mechanical industries.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 615-636.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**1562. McBRIDE, R. S.** New developments in gas making. *Chemical & Metallurg. Engin.* 36 (6) Jan. 1929: 352-361.—The automatic operation of water gas machines and improved methods of utilizing bituminous coal in place of coke as generator fuel have increased machine capacities 7 to 25% because of saving in clinking time. Net savings are reported per year from \$5,000 to \$17,000 although maintenance costs are 15 to 100% more for completely automatic sets. Low gravity water gas with which high gravity enrichers are used and more precise evaluation of gas oils are referred to briefly. A quoted case is the combination of natural gas, low gravity water gas, and butane vapor to produce an 850 B.t.u. mixture with low investment and consequent advantageous all-year-round cost of gas. British experience in dehydration of gas is cited to show complete elimination of freeze-ups, and almost complete elimination of distribution stoppages as well as 50% reduction in meter repairs. Saving of the loss occasioned by internal corrosion of the distribution system is estimated to more than offset the capital charge on the necessary dehydration equipment.—*A. Gordon King.*

**1563. MICHELL, H.** Production of textiles in Canada, 1917-1926. *Indus. Canada.* 30 (1) May 1929: 75-77.—The production of all textiles, cotton, wool, and silk, has increased 54% in the decade 1917-1926. Woolens and worsteds have alone lagged in this increase, woolen cloth having decreased 25%. The most spectacular increase has been in silk goods, artificial and natural, which have increased 170%. Canada, with her unlimited supplies of pulp wood, should find in rayon a future manufacture of great importance.—*H. Michell.*

**1564. PITKIN, WALTER B.** Putting old man river to work. *Survey Graphic.* 61 (11) Mar. 1, 1929: 728-731, 755-758.—Current government operations in the Lower Mississippi Valley are wasteful, due to the failure to link up the program of flood control with a project for ship channels and drainage and reclamation, and to the failure to utilize natural resources in a well-integrated attack upon the Mississippi. "A million-horse-power task is being tackled in a hundred-horse-power way." The author proposes that the federal government and the states combine to run 220,000 volt power lines from Muscle Shoals to the entire flood area section lying within 300 miles of Wilson Dam, to be used in operating super dredges and machines, and thus to accomplish waterway development, flood control, reduction of the malaria menace, establishment of a basis for future reclamation work, dedication of the electric power of Muscle Shoals and future power plants along the Tennessee to the perpetual service of the people of the United States—and all of this without expenditure beyond that already provided for by the federal government. Computations indicate immense savings in

power cost and tremendous possibilities in work accomplished through the well-planned combination of Muscle Shoals and super equipment. Two and a half billion cubic yards of soil could be removed in a year—a Panama Canal every forty days. The balance remaining in the flood-control appropriation would, under this plan, make possible six deep-waterways paralleling the Mississippi, or open the Mississippi, the Ohio, and other rivers into oceanic waterways, or convert the entire Mississippi Valley into a super Holland.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

**1565. PLUM, GUSTAV.** Die deutsche Textilmaschinenindustrie. [The German textile machine industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14 (32) Aug. 9, 1929: 1366-1368.—*Charles Kruszewski.*

**1566. POMMERY, LOUIS.** Les industries textiles. [The textile industry.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 637-653.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**1567. REAGAN, DAVID J.** The French chemical industry and trade in 1928. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #652. 1929: pp. 41.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**1568. STEINERT, HERMANN.** Die Entwicklung des Weltschiffbaues nach dem Kriege. [The post war development of the world's shipbuilding industry.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 30 (1) Jul. 1929: 186-236.—This article is divided into four parts as follows: (1) pre-war equilibrium; (2) war time disturbances; (3) post war developments: maladjustment between capacity and output; and (4) technological aspects. The third section is subdivided into a general part and a special part which treats twelve important shipbuilding nations individually and comments briefly on the rest. All statements are reinforced by statistical evidence and economic argument. Special emphasis is placed upon the inter-relation between naval and mercantile construction. The functional relation between repair work and tonnage in use is brought out.—*Erich W. Zimmermann.*

**1569. SUNDBY-HANSEN, H.** Norway's industries. IV. Svalbard Coal. *American-Scandinavian Rev.* 17 (7) Jul. 1929: 427-429.—*H. S. Commager.*

**1570. UNSIGNED.** Les industries chimiques. [The chemical industry.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 564-670.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**1571. UNSIGNED.** Verbrauch an elektrischer Kraft in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika 1882-1929. [Consumption of electric power in the United States, 1882-1929.] *Glückauf.* 65 (20) May 18, 1929: 687.—*E. Friederichs.*

**1572. WOLFGANG, ERNST.** Die Rentabilität der deutschen Aktiengesellschaften im Jahre 1928. [Profits of German stock companies in 1928.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 8 (2) 1929: 180-183.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 1445, 1538, 1559, 1589, 1591, 1598, 1603, 1607, 1619, 1621, 1652, 1670, 1675, 1799, 1815, 1841, 1924)

**1573. BERGER, J. A.** The law relating to public issues of shares and debentures of joint stock companies. *Accountant.* 79 (2818) Dec. 8, 1928: 749-753.—The provisions of the Companies Acts with regard to prospectuses are described. The content of prospectuses and the penalties for infractions of the rules are detailed.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**1574. DOMERATZKY, LOUIS.** The international cartel movement. *Protectionist.* 41 (3) Jul. 1929: 139-144.—*R. M. Woodbury.*



1575. DUTHOIT, EUGÈNE. La rationalisation, est elle un progrès? [Is rationalization a step in progress?] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc.* 38(3-4) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 173-209.—The author illustrates the well known advantages of rationalization and also points out its dangers, such as unemployment deriving from a too rapid application of its principles. In order to achieve complete rationalization of economic activity, money and credit must be rationalized by a close control of credit expansion; agriculture must be restored to its place as the fundamental activity of man; and the distribution of the increased quantity of goods produced must be inspired by the principle of charity. Rationalization must be directed and regulated by a moral force: this force, according to the author, is to be found in the Catholic faith.—*A. Pini.*

1576. FAYOL, HENRI. La doctrine administrative et l'organisation scientifique du travail. [The theory of administration and scientific management.] *Réforme Soc.* 89(5-6) 1929: 129-141.—*G. L. Duprat.*

1577. FIELD, KENNETH. A study of the inter-corporate structure of service corporations in the electric light and power industry. *Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 5(3) Aug. 1929: 293-302.—The inter-corporate structure of service or management corporations in the electrical industry is described under three heads: (1) types of technical organization; (2) causes of separate incorporation; (3) stock control relationships. Three forms of group management and construction organizations are found: (a) as separate corporations; (b) as departments of system control companies; and (c) as departments of separate service corporations. Separate service corporations operating on a fee basis offer a means of withdrawing earnings from holding company systems so that they need not be paid out as dividends. This form of organization can also operate without causing the system control company to do business under the laws of several states. Stock control relationships between service corporations and holding companies are found in four varieties: (1) control of the service corporation by the holding company; (2) control of the holding company by the service corporation; (3) minority stock ownership, but effective control, of the holding company by the service organization; (4) control of both service and holding companies by another dominant company. The form adopted depends on the economic interest of the controlling group, whether management fees, financial fees, or dividends. The outstanding companies which have adopted each of these structural forms are named.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

1578. FRIEDRICH, A. General Electric Co.—AEG (Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft). *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(32) Aug. 9, 1929: 1361-1362.—After the writer reviews briefly the past development of the AEG and GEC, he discusses the apparent effects of a plan recently adopted by these two large concerns for intensifying their cooperative work covering all parts of the world. Friendly relations with the national high-voltage current producing concerns in the chief industrial countries of Europe, which have concluded contracts with the GEC and AEG, should also be strengthened, thus looking to a simplification in sales methods and a possible rationalization of production.—*Chas. Kruszewski.*

1579. HICHENS, W. L. How far should the policy of rationalization be applied to British industries. *Accountant.* 79(2816) Nov. 24, 1928: 684-688.—Rationalization—by means of the amalgamation of firms doing similar business—is offered as a solution of the sad plight of the basic industries in England. Horizontal combinations, by reducing overhead and selling costs and preventing costly duplication of plant, will enable the basic industries, especially coal, iron

and steel, and shipbuilding, to re-attain economic stability.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1580. JENKINSON, SIR MARK W. The Companies Act, 1928—as it affects the business man. *Accountant.* 80(2836) Apr. 13, 1929: 465-469.—The new Companies Act increases the duties and responsibilities of directors considerably. It also provides stricter regulations with regard to the flotation of securities. The accounting provisions are likewise more detailed and formidable.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1581. RAMAKER, G. W. Planning and production control. *Amer. Management Assn., Production Executives' Series* #74. 1929: pp. 20.—Planning is that part of production control which relates to routing, scheduling, and despatching. A number of specific questions are considered, such as the proper place of the foreman, and the handling of rush orders. A general discussion of the paper is included in the pamphlet.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

1582. RODGERS, CHURCHILL. Rights and duties of the committee in bondholders' reorganizations. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42(7) May 1929: 899-929.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1583. STEVENSON, EARL P. The research laboratory and its relation to cost reduction. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10(18) Jun. 1, 1929: 1265-1274.—The research laboratory, to justify its existence, must be handled as a productive force; it can not be ostracized from direct association with the other productive departments. Research appears to flourish best in the functional type of organization. The case system is effectively used within the research department.—*J. C. Gibson.*

1584. UNSIGNED. The government of industries. *Edinburgh Rev.* 250(509) Jul. 1929: 139-150.—The three profound changes, or, rather, the three aspects of one change, taking place in the internal structure of British industries and in the principles upon which they operate are: (1) the merging of small firms into large ones; (2) the control of competition through combination; and (3) the development of "self-conscious organizations capable of corporate intelligence and will." In consequence, industry is becoming "an organic body in which each separate establishment is a corporate part of the whole, a body in which all work together under a common policy and to a common program: the policy and program being laid down by a directorate in whom authority over the industry as a whole is reposed." The "Competitive System," the boundaries of which are closing in and its territories being occupied by the forces of combination, is described briefly, and then the author seeks to point out "what the transformation implies in the matter of the government of industries." He accepts the term "rationalization" as defined by the World Economic Conference of 1927 as "the methods of technique and organization designed to secure the minimum waste of either effort or material. It includes the scientific organization of labor, standardization of both material and products, simplification of processes, and improvements in the system of transport and marketing." He believes this involves a change in the government of industries, and asks "Who will be the rulers, on what policy will the rulers rule, and who will rule the rulers?" Dismissing supervision by the political state, the ineffectiveness of shareholder government, the "Guild Idea," and the cooperative movement as not likely to offer the solution, the author concludes: "Our hope and effort must lie in keeping high the standards of industrial conduct and in the emergence of men imbued with fine traditions, men of capacity, men of training, willing to find their satisfaction and pride in the exercise of industrial statesmanship."—*F. J. Warne.*

1585. URWICK, L. The nature of the educational training to equip foremen and supervisors. *Internat.*



*Indust. Relations Assn., Report of first Triennial Congress.* (2) Jan. 1929: 139-157.—The cardinal difficulties in dealing with training of foremen and supervisors are the lack of an agreed analysis of the foreman's job and the failure to reach an accepted conception of supervision. In our vocational training programs we contemplate preparing for industry as it is today, ignoring its dynamic character, and we deal with the almost hopeless task of training men and women who are already in responsible positions. The duties comprised in the foreman's position are bound to become more specialized and functional. Frederick Taylor's conception of functional foremanship, which was an integral part of his whole industrial philosophy, will be applied more widely in the future because of the enormous increase in the amount and range of specialized knowledge to be employed in the everyday tasks of industrial management and because "the functional conception of management, alone of all the theories of industrial organization which have been put before us in the last decades, really goes to the heart of our difficulties." Although Taylor knew little about experimental psychology, his analysis has been confirmed by the analysis of Ordway Tead of the mental conflict involved in the foreman's position. Any system of training must be simple. It should seek to develop (a) cooperation, through policies which can command intelligent adherence, rational economics, and a recognition of the foreman's position as an employee, self expression, and industrial leadership; and (b) leadership, through psychology, knowledge of labor movements, and practice in handling groups.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

1586. WHEELER, WM. S., Jr. Cost reduction through the research department. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10(18) Jun. 1, 1929: 1257-1265.—A research department by means of its effective quality control can reduce costs. "Seconds" can be eliminated or greatly reduced in number if properly studied by a research department and other defective work minimized. This also results in the maintenance of good will which might be lost if customers were not protected by research service.—*J. C. Gibson.*

1587. WILDMAN, JOHN R. Preferred surplus. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 12(3) Mar. 1929: 26-28.—Wildman comments on the possible effects of a recent federal court decision as to the rights of non-cumulative preferred stockholders in earnings realized during a given year but not declared as dividends. It has been generally taken for granted that the decision of a board of directors, in the absence of fraud, not to declare non-cumulative dividends, even where earnings were sufficient to pay them, was final. In the case of *Barclay et. al. vs. Wabash Railway Company*, however, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the claim of the plaintiffs that they, as holders of non-cumulative preferred stock, were entitled to dividends in years when profits were earned, before any dividends could be paid to holders of junior issues.—*H. F. Taggart.*

## ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 1583, 1586, 1753, 1816)

1588. BENSON, E. A. Auditing an investment trust. *J. Accountancy.* 48(2) Aug. 1929: 81-86.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1589. BODDINGTON, A. LESTER. Company amalgamations and absorptions. *Accountant.* 80(2830) Mar. 2, 1929: 263-271.—This is a study of the advantages and disadvantages of different sorts of combinations. Holding companies are given special attention. The author objects to consolidated balance sheets as misleading. He prefers a balance sheet of the hold-

ing company with balance sheets of the subsidiaries appended.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1590. BRIGGS, L. L. Accounting records as evidence. *J. Accountancy.* 48(2) Aug. 1929: 110-123.—The characteristics which make accounts admissible or inadmissible as evidence are discussed, with numerous references to statutes and cases in various jurisdictions. The apparent tendency is for the courts to be more liberal in admitting such evidence than formerly. More liberality and much more uniformity between the states are highly desirable.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1591. CAMMAN, ERIC A. Interdepartmental profits. *J. Accountancy.* 48(1) Jul. 1929: 37-44.—The problem of recognizing interdepartmental profits in the same plant is discussed, both pro and con, from the following standpoints: (1) judging the effectiveness of management; (2) determining manufacturing policy; (3) measuring return on investment. The conclusion is that the advantages to be gained in these matters by crediting producing departments at selling prices is not great enough to offset certain disadvantages. More satisfactory methods can be found to accomplish the same results.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1592. CHANTREY, W. H. The general treatment of sales under hire-purchase agreements. *Accountant.* 79(2817) Dec. 1, 1928: 713-716.—Installment sales in England, as in the United States, have become a very considerable portion of total trade. Hence the importance of accounting for these sales in a proper manner. Three methods are described. (1) The sale is recognized in full to the extent of the cash price of the articles, recognition of income from carrying charges and interest being deferred. The accounts receivable are shown on the balance sheet on a cash basis. (2) The so-called "stock system" is used, whereby the total uncollected portion of the gross profit is deferred. (3) The total sale is recognized as if the transactions were on the ordinary credit basis. The second method seems to be favored by the writer as being conservative and satisfactory for income tax purposes.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1593. COLLINS, ARTHUR. The accounts of municipal undertakings. *Accountant.* 80(2933) Mar. 23, 1929: 369-375.—The accounts of commercial undertakings by municipalities are affected by several considerations which do not apply in the case of private enterprises. The fact of practical monopoly, the lack of a profit motive, the backing given by the public credit, and the necessity for repayment of invested capital are the features stressed in this article.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1594. COLLINS, E., and SELLARS, F. B. Commercial accounting and costing. *Accountant.* 80(2827) Feb. 9, 1929: 177-183.—Accounting methods of a large manufacturer of scales and testing machines are explained.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1595. DALRYMPLE, R. A. Standard costs. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 12(4) Apr. 1929: 31-33.—The basic principles and objectives of standard cost procedures are briefly outlined and described.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1596. DESBOROUGH, W. Study of the methods of routine and machine operating. *Accountant.* 80(2829) Feb. 23, 1929: 234-238.—The idea of time and efficiency studies is applied to office routine.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1597. DIAKONOFF, V. A. Accounting in Soviet Russia. *J. Accountancy.* 48(1) Jul. 1929: 32-36.—The socialistic form of government in modern Russia has a profound effect on the practice of accounting. Practices must be uniform. Systems and classifications are prescribed. The accountant's first duty is to the state, and not to the concern which hires him. Statement forms and bases for valuation are exactly prescribed. Land is not an asset of the private business;



it is owned by the state. Neither may intangibles be shown on the balance sheet. Much detailed information must be prepared for taxing and regulatory bodies.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1598. EAVES, ARTHUR T. Deeds of arrangement and private arrangements in practice. *Accountant*. 80 (2828) Feb. 16, 1929: 205-210.—This is a discussion of the trustee's and accountant's duties in cases of insolvency.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1599. GAYLORD, G. A. Essential points in the audit of asset accounts. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 12 (5) May 1929: 38-42.—Eight pertinent questions are asked with respect to any given asset, and are answered in connection with the analysis of the accounts receivable item on a client's trial balance.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1600. HAYES, MONARD V. Accounting from the management viewpoint. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10 (2) Jul. 1, 1929: 1351-1361.—Accounting, from the management viewpoint, assists in the placement of authority and responsibility; assists in future planning; shows performance and assists in the evaluation of the causes for variations between plans and performance. Unless accounting be used in its broader aspects, to assist in predicting results with more accuracy than rule-of-thumb methods, it is of very limited value to management.—*J. C. Gibson.*

1601. GIDNEY, H. A. Methods of oil accounting. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10 (9) Jun. 15, 1929: 1325-1342.—*J. C. Gibson.*

1602. HARVEY, WALTER. Building society administration and accounts. *Accountant*. 79 (2815) Nov. 17, 1928: 650-653.—Some details of the growth and importance of building societies (building and loan associations) are given and an analytical commentary on the usual items in a building society's balance sheet is made. The writer is of the belief that the societies' borrowings should be restricted, that more of their assets should be in liquid form to meet depositors' demands, and that a more complete and expert audit would generally be desirable.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1603. HOVEY, F. F., and MEES, C. E. K. Cost control with fluctuating production. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 14 (4) Aug. 1929: 160-167.—The current cost sheet must be the report depended upon to guide management to a satisfactory profit at the end of the year. It must be as nearly accurate as possible. It must not only tell what happened during the last period, but must give a clear idea of how the business is progressing and what the profit for the year is likely to be in relation to what it should be. The purpose of the article is to propose a definite system by which cost sheets can be prepared when production fluctuates. If production is not constant actual costs are likely to be misleading. Under such conditions it would seem impossible to tell whether a department is running profitably or not, but it is quite possible to calculate the cost for any level of production and thus to find out whether the cost at any time is such as to give a satisfactory profit on the whole year's work, assuming that the variation of production throughout the year is known. Solution of such a problem involves a combination of some of the principles and methods of cost accounting, statistics, and industrial engineering. Items must be analyzed and segregated from the point of view of the cost accountant, illustrated by the common methods of statistics, and finally, compared with standards arrived at through methods of time study and determination of correct standard practice. The method relied upon is the reduction of the hyperbolic curve resulting from the plotting of fixed charges to a straight line by the use of a hyperbolic scale or the plotting of reciprocals upon a reversed arithmetic scale. Variable items of cost will plot as a straight line on either scale. Then by plotting fixed costs at

two varying productions, the line of fixed costs on the hyperbolic scale may be determined and checked by computing several cost points at other convenient amounts of production. Actual costs may then be checked against predetermined computed costs at any volume of production, thus throwing light on managerial efficiency. (Illustrative charts.)—*K. E. Leib.*

1604. JOHNSON, HARLAN. New York stock-exchange questionnaire. *J. Accountancy*. 48 (1) Jul. 1929: 18-26.—The author describes the audit procedure necessary to answer the ten questions on the New York Stock Exchange questionnaire which is sent out to members. He points out the desirable results of the strict supervision which is maintained over members' activities.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1605. KEYS, C. R. Costs in airplane construction and transportation. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10 (22) Aug. 1, 1929: 1413-1422.—*J. C. Gibson.*

1606. KILDUFF, F. W. Capital facilities—accounting principles and methods. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10 (21) Jul. 15, 1929: 1363-1373.—The essentials of proper accounting for fixed properties are enumerated as follows: (1) A set of standards by which it is possible to determine what is and what is not a proper charge to capital facilities. (2) A standard procedure in connection with the acquirement, recording, transference and disposal of capital facilities. (3) Detailed instructions as to what expenditures are proper cost charges to capital facilities. (4) A standard classification of property accounts for general ledger and property ledger purposes. (5) A comprehensive and well designed form for recording complete information with respect to each separate unit of plant property, and a well planned arrangement for filing these records. (6) An effective accounting control between the general ledger, property ledger, and property cards, and a physical control of properties through the individual property cards or records.—*J. C. Gibson.*

1607. KINARD, C. H. Merchandise turnover. *J. Accountancy*. 48 (1) Jul. 1929: 27-31.—Merchandise turnover is defined as cost of sales divided by average inventory at cost. Methods of obtaining average inventory and cost of sales are explained with arithmetical examples and a method is given for approximating the inventory when a physical inventory is not taken. The author also discusses the use and significance of turnover information.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1608. LARUE, W. G. Adjustment of inventories. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 12 (4) Apr. 1929: 33-34.—The problem of eliminating interest on investment and over-absorbed burden from inventories is solved by applying the ratio of total cost of finished product sold to average inventories of work in process and finished product to the total amount of interest on investment and over-absorbed burden. This gives the amount by which the inventories must be reduced. An arithmetical example makes the procedure clear.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1609. MANNING, BRIAN. The psychology and conduct of an audit. *Accountant*. 80 (2831) Mar. 9, 1929: 300-305.—Qualities necessary for an auditor are assurance, imagination, accuracy, and tact.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1610. MÜLLER, EMIL. Zum jetzigen Stand der Goldbilanzfrage in Europa. [The present status of the gold balance sheet question in Europe.] *Schweizerische Juristen-Zeitung*. 25 (24) Jun. 15, 1929: 369-375.—European balance sheet reform occurred first in those countries where the effect of inflation was most pronounced in causing gold and paper monetary units of dissimilar worths to be combined without distinction in accounts and financial statements: e.g., Germany, Po-



land, and Austria. The German law of Dec. 28, 1923, with its subsequent related decrees and expositions, served as a fundamental example for the thought and action on similar subjects in other European countries. Gold balance sheet laws have appeared in Germany, Poland, Hungary, Austria, Estonia, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, being obligatory except in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. In Belgium governmental administrative circulars permitting and explaining balance sheet reform have been issued. The subject is still being debated in France, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, and Rumania. The article summarizes the existing regulations on the subject in the countries mentioned above, and concludes with a review of the benefits found to result from balance sheets that are expressed in homogeneous valuation units.—*H. W. Sweeney.*

**1611. PEARS, SIDNEY.** The Companies Act, 1928. *Accountant.* 8(2826) Feb. 2, 1929: 149-154.—The sections of the new Companies Act which particularly affect the accountant are discussed and their merits commented on. Among the most important is section 39, which provides that every company must keep proper books of account and that an annual profit and loss account shall be submitted to the shareholders. Section 40 deals with the balance sheet, providing for a complete and detailed showing of asset, liability, and capital items. A part of this section also deals with the relations between holding company and subsidiaries, providing definite rules for the showing of inter-company relationships. Section 41 deals with the rights of investors to copies of the balance sheet. Section 78 makes it impossible to exempt a company's officers from legal liability for their acts. Loans to directors and employees, and officers' compensation are dealt with in sections 79 and 80.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**1612. PILLING, J. A.** Accountancy in South America. *Accountant.* 80(2835) Apr. 6, 1929: 436-443.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**1613. PRICE, R. N.** Accounting and the advertising agency. *J. Accountancy.* 48(2) Aug. 1929: 105-109.—Accountants should familiarize themselves with phases of business other than purely accounting phases, and should not neglect the study of highly specialized businesses, of which the advertising agency is an example. The accounting for an advertising agency presents unique problems, and an opportunity for accounting control which is hardly to be matched in any other enterprise.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**1614. ROREM, C. R.** Accounting as a science. *Accountancy.* 48(2) Aug. 1929: 87-98.—The one common characteristic of all the sciences is method. "Accounting is the science of measuring and interpreting the economic facts of a given enterprise." The method followed in accounting exemplifies the quantitative method of scientific analysis, in that accounting confines itself to those aspects of phenomena that can be measured. Accounting and statistics both employ the quantitative method, but accounting is limited to the measurement of valuation and to the individual enterprise, whereas statistics makes use of other sorts of measures, and comprehends a much wider field of investigation. Accounting uses the dollar (or other monetary unit) as the unit of measure. The limitations of this unit must be recognized. Interpretation of accounting data is largely a matter of classification, summarization, and comparison. These processes are exemplified by financial statements and the preparation of financial and operating ratios. The science of economics is to be contrasted with the science of accounting principally on the ground that the former concerns itself with economic society as a whole whereas the latter is interested in only one enterprise. This difference in viewpoint explains and justifies a considerable disregard by the accountant of economic principles.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**1615. ROTH, LOUIS.** Accounting for goodwill. *Accountancy.* 48(2) Aug. 1929: 102-104.—It is important not to confound goodwill with other intangibles. Each of these assets has its own origin and its own proper treatment on the books. Goodwill should be considered as a prepayment for superprofits, and should be depreciated whether these superprofits are realized or not.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**1616. ROWLAND, S. W.** Machinery in the office. *Accountant.* 80(2932) Mar. 16, 1929: 335-338.—Recent developments in the use of tabulating machines in accounting are described.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**1617. SPICER, E. E.** The future of the accounting profession. *Accountant.* 80(2843) Jun. 1, 1929: 705-708.—The accounting profession will in the future cooperate more fully with the legal profession in matters relating to wills, partnership agreements, estate taxes, and trusts. Auditors will become business advisers, and no longer merely makers of blue check marks. Tax returns will bear the certificate of the professional accountant. The accountant's training will be based on a broad educational foundation, and specialists will supersede the present general practitioners, as in the legal and medical professions.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**1618. TARBELL, THOMAS F.** Casualty insurance accounting and the annual statement blank. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 15(32) May 1929: 141-170.—Insurance accounting has the same principles as general accounting. Its practical application, however, is somewhat different. The annual statement blank for casualty insurance companies is prescribed by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, while the methods of maintaining records are not standardized and are at the discretion of the individual company. Books of account are basically the same, and the author presents skeleton entries as examples. The annual statement blank contains three important divisions, as follows: (1) income and disbursements, (2) assets and liabilities, and (3) underwriting and investment exhibit. In addition the statement contains information regarding the conduct of the business, as well as supporting schedules and exhibits which though having no direct bearing on the financial statement are submitted, as required, for the insurance department auditing division.—*Henry Sanders.*

**1619. VAN VLISSINGEN, A. Jr.** A survey of the effect of departmental consolidation on costs—office and factory. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 10(23) Aug. 15, 1929: 1451-1465.—Mergers are in the interests of simplification and efficiency. The chances of cutting office costs are half again as good if the number of departments is decreased.—*J. C. Gibson.*

**1620. VLIET, P. G. van de.** Afschrijving van disagio bij de plaatsing van leeningen onder pari. [Writing off the discount in placing of loans under pari.] *Maandblad voor het Boekhouden.* 35(414) Feb. 1, 1929: 167-171.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**1621. WAGNER, A. F.** Internal audit control in a moderate-sized business. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 12(5) May 1929: 42-43.—Eleven points at which care may be taken in the handling of funds in a small office are suggested for those interested in internal control.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**1622. WAGNER, A. F.** Motor-bus accounting. *J. Accountancy.* 48(2) Aug. 1929: 99-101.—Desirable features of accounting systems for motor buses are those which will make readily available information as to (1) number of passengers carried, by routes; (2) revenue per bus-mile, by routes and by schedules; and (3) costs per bus-mile, by buses.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**1623. WARREN, A. O.** Notes on the Companies Act, 1928. *Accountant.* 80(2844) Jun. 8, 1929: 735-738.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**1624. WILDMAN, JOHN R.** No-par discount. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 12(6) Jun. 1929: 46-47.—One



of the advantages of no-par stock is that it eliminates discount on stock from the accounts and the statements. The capital stock account is properly stated when it shows "the effective capital made available to the enterprise by the sale of shares."—*H. F. Taggart.*

**1625. WINAKOR, ARTHUR H.** Ratios useful only when based on uniform classification of items. *Amer. Accountant.* 14 (7) Jul. 1929: 375-377.—Ratios are a dangerous tool unless one determines how the value of the ratio was derived. The factors which should be understood before the use of standard ratios is undertaken fall into three main groups: (1) accounting, (2) financial, and (3) statistical. In computing standard ratios for two or more companies, not only must the accounting classification be uniform but also all intangibles and all non-operating assets must be eliminated. Differences in size and nature of the companies and different types of financing further hinder the computation of ratios and make a single-standard ratio futile.—*H. G. Meyer.*

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 1190, 1197, 1200, 1283, 1950)

### GENERAL

**1626. McKENZIE, RODERICK D.** Spatial distance. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13 (5) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 536-544.—Time-cost distance bears little relation to actual physical distance, but it is of much greater significance in the delineation of space. There is increasing specialization in movement. Human beings and high priced commodities tend to move by shortest time routes, while bulky non-perishable goods move by lowest cost routes. The freight cost differential between land and water distance is as 12 to 1, whereas the time differential is as 1 to 2. The relationship is variable. "The index of ocean freights, on a 1911-13 basis, has dropped to 97, whereas the index on rail freight rates has risen to 150." In cost-distance the water rim of the world is contracting while inland points are growing farther apart. But in time-distance the reverse is true. The speed of land movement for both people and goods is increasing. The general result seems to be that in commerce the water area of the world is contracting more rapidly than land space, while in human movement inland travel is becoming relatively greater than transmarine travel. The world of trade seems to be developing on a different pattern from that of human movement.—*R. D. McKenzie.*

### RAILROADS

(See also Entries 1056, 1418, 1455)

**1627. ARTHURTON, ALFRED W.** Freight rate rebating plan for depressed British industries. *Railway Age.* 87 (12) Sep. 21, 1929: 686-688.—Effective October 1, 1929, the British government subsidized the agricultural, coal mining, and iron and steel industries, by reimbursing them for from 75 to 100% of the local taxes paid by them on land and buildings. The funds for this purpose are raised by a government tax on gasoline. In the case of the railways, a similar reimbursement is made, but the railway industry is required to pass the same amount on, in the form of reduced freight rates, to the industries mentioned. Certain agricultural commodities thus secure an indirect subsidy of 10% of the standard transportation charge, export coal and coal delivered to iron and steel works 25% or more of the transportation charge, and other commodities used in mining and steel production, 10%. These rate rebates were made effective on De-

cember 1, 1928, and were financed (up to Oct. 1, 1929) by a special government appropriation. Thus the railways receive no benefit from reduced taxes, but must pass the relief to the other industries. Coal production has already been increased, since the first of the year 1929.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**1628. AUERSWALD.** Die Eisenbahnen der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in den Jahren 1925 und 1926. [The railways of the United States of America in the years 1925 and 1926.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 168-193.—The railway network of the United States decreased by 260 miles during 1926. The number of railways in the hands of receivers declined from 53 companies, representing 18,687 miles of line, in 1925 to 45 companies, representing 17,632 miles of line, in 1926. Locomotives declined in number by 1276, freight cars were 11,119 less in number, while passenger and work equipment increased by 771 units. Owing to heavier freight traffic, an average of 34,964 more persons were employed during 1926 than during 1925. Railway wage bills increased by more than \$85,000,000. Passenger traffic showed further decline, but freight traffic reached a record high level.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**1629. MARTIN.** Die südafrikanischen Eisenbahnen im Geschäftsjahr 1927-1928. [The South African railways in the fiscal year 1927-28.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 442-444.—During the fiscal year 1927-28, 206 miles of new line were added to the railway system of South Africa. Tourist traffic is of increasing importance and attention has been directed during the year to advertising throughout the world. From a financial standpoint a successful year was experienced.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**1630. NITSCHKE.** Die Kgl. Siamesischen Staatsbahnen in der Zeit vom 1. April 1926 bis zum 31. März 1927. [The Royal State Railways of Siam for the period from April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 197-199.—The operating ratio of the Royal State Railways of Siam is among the lowest to be found on any railway system in the world. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, the ratio was 38.19%.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**1631. STAMP, J. C.** Les voies ferrées dans l'évolution du commerce international britannique. [The railway in the evolution of British international commerce.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (71) Jul. 1929: 337-342.—England's original inadequacy of water and land transport facilities stood in the way of developing an international commerce. As late as the 17th century, only luxury goods of small bulk in relation to value could stand the expense of transportation. The 18th century saw the extension of canal and water routes as a means of providing an outlet for British products. Although the canal was of value, it was not until the second quarter of the 19th century, when the railway made possible direct lines, that staple goods could economically be used in international trade. England's isolation has made the essential service of the railway more obvious than it has been in other regions. The railway has kept pace in augmented service with the growth of commerce. Since the War it has added a "ferrying service" by which loaded cars are taken bodily across the water, and a new demountable service, by which the loaded cars are swung from their running gears and placed, still loaded, aboard ship.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

**1632. TIMMA, E.** Eisenbahnnentauten in Estland. [New railway construction in Estonia.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 444-449.—When Estonia became an independent republic in 1919, the country had 657 miles of railway line. A comprehensive plan for new lines has been adopted. By the close of the year 1928, 113 miles of new line were added to the system. The current program when completed will in-



crease the old railway system about 50%.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**1633. UNSIGNED. Census of railway employees.** *Railway Gazette.* 51 (12) Sep. 20, 1929: 438.—Railway employee and wage statistics are collected only once a year in Great Britain. During the selected week in March 1929, the total number employed by the British railways was 642,137, compared with 677,148 in the corresponding week of 1928. Male employees in 1929 numbered 618,984, and female employees 23,153. Of the male employees, 585,498 were assigned to railway operations, while 33,486 were engaged in such ancillary operations as canals, docks, omnibuses, hotels, dining cars, etc. Average wages are not shown, but rates of pay are generally lower than in 1928, owing to a voluntary cut of  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  agreed upon by all classes in July, 1928.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**1634. UNSIGNED. Home railway returns for 1928.** *Railway Gazette.* 51 (11) Sep. 13, 1929: 393.—A digest of railway returns for Great Britain shows a total mileage of 20,388 miles at the end of 1928. Gross receipts in 1928 declined about 4%, expenses were reduced nearly 5%, while net receipts fell off about 3%, compared with 1927. The net income amounted to £45,521,000 out of which £44,874,000 were appropriated for interest and dividends.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**1635. UNSIGNED. Les résultats de l'exploitation des cinq grandes compagnies des chemins de fer en 1928.** [Operating results of the five large railway companies in 1928.] *Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer.* 48 (2) Aug. 1929: 148-186.—An analysis of results of operations of the five large privately owned and operated railway systems of France during 1928, and comparisons with earlier years. The number of steam locomotives declined by 248, compared with 1927; the number of electric locomotives increased 142, while motor locomotives declined by 18 units. Freight cars declined 2,402 in number, but passenger cars increased by 198 units. Total receipts increased 13.7% over 1927, and the number of passengers carried increased about 3%, while bulk freight tonnage (*petite vitesse*) increased more than 6%. Operating expenses increased 4%, while interest and other capital charges increased 8%. The general conclusion is reached that the results of operation in 1928 were on the whole satisfactory.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**1636. UNSIGNED. Résultats obtenus en 1928 sur les réseaux des cinq compagnies principales des chemins de fer français.** [Operating results of the five principal French railways for the year 1928.] *Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer.* 48 (3) Sep. 1929: 253-256.—Summary of operating results of the five privately owned railway systems of France during the year 1928. Stated in millions of francs, total receipts for the combined group were 11,743. Operating expenses amounted to 8,518. The net revenue was 3,225, while the ratio of expenses to receipts was 72.53%. After paying interest and other charges, there was a balance of 857 million francs.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

## MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entry 1622)

**1637. BUNGE, ALEX. E. Le problème des routes en Argentine.** [The problem of highways in Argentina.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (71) Jul. 1929: 293-297.—In spite of the fact that economic progress goes *pari passu* with the development of transportation, the history of the railway, marked by lack of continuity of administration policy, by lack of experience, and by conflicting jurisdiction of national and sub-national governments, cautions Argentina against an impulsive attempt to fill out its highway net. Economically, the country seems amply able to build the essential

ten to fifteen thousand kilometers of paved roads within a few years, and one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand of unpaved. The greater flexibility of auto transportation, the widening of the zones of influence of the commercial centers and ports, and the greater economy of the growing system of motor transport indicate the necessity for this development. But a choice must be made between catering to tourist traffic with luxurious roads and building for the more essential short-haul by truck. The railway can care for the former relatively unproductive need, while the economic stimulus afforded by the latter will render it highly profitable.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

**1638. PLIMPTON, R. E. Long-distance passenger services.** *S. A. E. Jour.* 25 (3) Sep. 1929: 285-297.—Intercity bus routes in the United States total 260,000 miles, and routes of 100 miles and more cover over 100,000 miles of highway, one system alone having 22,000 miles extending into all sections of the country. Long-distance routes are distinguished by the need for special baggage facilities, comfort and meal stops, and railroad ticket methods, and the longer ones have 24-hour service. Speeds for total elapsed time average 20-25 miles per hour and fares about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents a mile, with a fairly wide range depending upon railroad competition, road conditions, and traffic volume, and with mileage rates decreasing with distance.—*Shorey Peterson.*

## WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 1062, 1063, 1568, 1653)

**1639. BRESSON, CTE de. Les grands travaux européens. Un port neuf continental et un canal transcontinental.** [Great European projects. A new continental port and a transcontinental canal.] *Rev. Hebdomadaire.* 38 (33) Aug. 17, 1929: 280-295.—The economic reorganization of Europe should be based on the orography of the continent. Transportation facilities are a basic need in economic development, and seaports, which link their hinterlands and overseas points, are of capital importance. The major ports are those having the best of port facilities, capable of handling the largest vessels in the shortest time, and ample communication and transportation connections with large producing and consuming hinterlands. A canal, which is capable of easy and safe navigation 365 days of the year, is recommended as one of the best feeder lines of traffic to a port. The orographic unity of Europe determines the seaport best located to serve Europe and both of the Americas. The Bay of Pouliguen at the mouth of the Loire is thus marked to be the new continental international port. The route of a canal system linking this bay with the Black Sea, the Dnieper in Russia, the North Sea, and the Mediterranean is described. This system, if completed, would afford much cheaper and easier transportation for freight than the railroads. Only two sections of the main transcontinental route are now lacking. The advantages to the European people of such a waterway would more than offset the expense involved. Possibly only the rational economic reconstruction of Europe can give us a lasting peace.—*Elma S. Moulton.*

**1640. BURGESS, HARRY. Traffic capacity of the Panama Canal.** *Military Engineer.* 21 (119) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 387-391.—Through its whole length the Panama Canal has sufficient width of channel for ships to pass each other; thus its traffic capacity is not limited by the channel, but by the time required for ships to go through the locks and by the number of locks provided in order to accommodate the ships when they present themselves for transit. A number of modifying factors must be taken into considera-



tion, such as lock overhaul, tandem lockages, irregularity with which vessels arrive at the canal, and water supply. At present there are two sets of locks side by side. The article discusses the traffic capacity of the canal as it is now, and as it will be after the construction of the Alhajuela reservoir and a third set of locks. The tonnage of cargo handled increased from 4,888,000 in 1915 to 29,631,000 in 1928. Considering the increase in the traffic, estimated at about ten million tons in a decade, the third set of locks will not be required before thirty or thirty-five years. When these are completed the capacity of the canal will reach over 112,000,000 tons per year. This should, according to Governor Burgess, permit the canal to take care of all the demands of commerce to the end of this century.—*Simon Litman*.

1641. HILCHEN, FÉLIX. La construction du port de Gdynia. [The construction of the port of Gdynia.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (71) Jul. 1929: 393-399.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

1642. MAINERI, B. La situazione marittima mondiale. [The world situation of the shipping industry.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 733-736.—The main cause for the depression in the shipping industry all over the world is to be found in the fact that the total tonnage available in every country far exceeds the requirements. A comparison between the tonnage in existence before the war and the tonnage existing on June 30, 1929 shows an increase of 21,400,000 tons, equal to nearly half the total pre-war tonnage. The United States leads in the increase of tonnage, having increased from 2,027,000 before the war to 11,036,000 tons. Then Japan, Italy, the Netherlands, France, and Norway follow. The English tonnage which amounted to 18,892,000 tons before the war has increased only by 1,150,000 tons. Germany is the only one of the great maritime powers whose fleet is now smaller than before the war. But Germany is in a very favorable position owing to the fact that its fleet is composed of new ships, economically efficient. The disproportion between the volume of goods to be transported and the shipping available has been increased further by the increase in speed of ships and by the reduced time of their stay in port. There is a marked reduction in sailing ships and a large increase in the use of oil burning engines. The present difficult situation of the shipping industry is due to the fact that, while the collective interest of the industry is towards a reduction of shipbuilding activity, the interest of each nation consists in securing new fast ships of profitable economic operation as quickly as possible.—*Mario Saibante*.

1643. PIANCASTELLI, UGO. L'esercizio 1928 del canale di Suez. [The Suez Canal in the fiscal year 1928.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 728-733.—The author in reviewing the history of the construction of the canal, calls attention to the work of the Italian engineer, Luigi Negrelli, whose project for the construction of the canal was carried out after Negrelli's death by de Lesseps. Traffic in 1928 established a new record. The shipping passing through the canal in 1928 amounted to 31,905,902 net tons, an increase of 2,943,854 tons or 10% over 1927, which was itself a record year. The number of ships was 6,084 as against 5,545 in 1927, an increase of 539 ships, or about 10%, over the previous year. The goods transported amounted to 32,622,000 tons, a gain of more than 3 million tons over the previous year. The movement of goods from north to south increased 880,000 tons, while that from south to north increased 2,200,000 tons. The great increase in traffic is evidence of the great possibilities of the Suez canal and of the care which the company devotes to the requirements of traffic.—*Mario Saibante*.

1644. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Binnenschif-

fahrt im Jahre 1928. [German inland shipping, 1928.] *Glückauf*. 65(34) Aug. 24, 1929: 1184-1185.—*E. Friederichs*.

1645. UNSIGNED. Der Güterverkehr auf den deutschen Binnenwasserstrassen in Jahr 1928. [Freight traffic on German inland waterways in 1928.] *Glückauf*. 65(14) Apr. 6, 1929: 472-474.—*E. Friederichs*.

## TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 950, 1368)

1646. UNSIGNED. World's telephone statistics; January 1, 1928. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 8(3) Jul. 1929: 218-230.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

## AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 1050, 1060, 1062, 1605, 1940)

1647. SEYMOUR, LESTER D. Operation experience of the National Air Transport. *Soc. Auto. Engin. J.* 25(3) Sep. 1929: 217-224.—The author, who is general manager of the National Air Transport, Inc., explains in detail the operation of his company's planes on the Chicago-Dallas, and the Chicago-New York routes. This company is now averaging 7,000 miles of flying per day and the total operating personnel is 285. The article stresses a number of essentials of economic flying which may be summarized under the following heads: (1) airplanes must carry greater loads at a considerably reduced cost per passenger or per ton mile; (2) the ratio of flying which is now 90% man and 10% machine must be reversed; (3) air transport is reaching a point where it can no longer depend upon civic pride and novelty for support but must offer a superior service; (4) the airplane must involve not a mere saving of chronological, but also of business, time; (5) air transport companies must increasingly resort to night flying and must specialize in routes on which, because of the appropriate distance or because of the geographical contour, they have an advantage over the older agencies of transportation; (6) the type of machine to be used must be chosen with due regard to the payload demanded. For instance, when the traffic of the National Air Transport doubled almost immediately after the lowering of the air mail rates to 5¢, the company decided to use the Boeing-1,600 pound capacity single engined machine instead of the Ford Trimotor with a 2,500 pound capacity. The greater cost of operating the latter prevented its use in view of the mail load available. Moreover, the use of the smaller plane enabled the corporation to reduce the number of second sections which had become common on the Chicago-New York route.—*H. L. Jome*.

1648. WARNER, EDWARD P. The Aeronautical Chamber. Talks of many things. *Aviation*. 27(10) Sep. 7, 1929: 519-523.—The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce at its recent Cleveland meeting considered such subjects as production statistics, traffic regulations, and trade discounts. Detailed figures are given as to production of airplanes and engines for the first half of 1929, this period showing a healthy growth over 1928. Engines of less than 200 horsepower are increasing in popularity. The average retail price of the open biplane without engines averaged \$3,000 during 1928 and \$3,300 for the first six months of 1929, while the corresponding figures for cabin monoplanes were about \$6,800 and \$7,200 respectively. As to engines, the average retail price is \$13 per horsepower.—*H. L. Jome*.

1649. WATKINS, MYRON W. The economic prospects of air transport. *Pub. Utilities Fortnightly*. 4(6) Sep. 19, 1929: 332-347.—The principal ques-



tion raised is whether air transportation is a public utility or a private business. The economic basis of public interest which might justify regulation is analyzed. Two distinct characteristics are revealed in different classes of public service industries: (1) monopolistic tendency, (2) fiduciary relationship to patrons. The source of the monopolistic tendency is shown to rest in special features of public utilities not found in air transport, so that rate regulation of the latter is unnecessary. The fiduciary relationship, such as all common carriers bear to shippers and passengers, applies as well to common carriers by air, and justifies regulation of service. The scope of the present regulation under the Air Commerce Act of 1926 is found in the main to conform to requirements indicated by economic analysis. Some discrepancies between the Air Commerce Act and the Air Commerce Regulations, promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to general statutory authorization, are pointed out and criticized. The conclusion is reached that commercial air transportation seems most likely to find its major development, like motor truck transportation, in the private utilization of craft, owned and operated by business enterprises, in sundry lines of industry and trade. Common carriers by air with extensive equipment, offering a variety of services on regular schedules over fixed routes may continue to grow, but will probably decline relatively in the whole field of commercial aviation.—*M. W. Watkins.*

## COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 1052, 1071, 1160, 1171, 1259, 1263, 1264, 1274, 1312, 1325, 1338, 1343, 1380, 1404, 1464, 1467, 1485, 1494, 1516, 1567, 1674, 1721, 1833, 1885, 1925, 1933, 1947, 1953, 1956)

1650. GYÖRGY, ERNST. A külföldi áruhittelek problémája. [The problem of foreign merchandise credit.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 73(12) Dec. 1928: 841-859.—Credit transactions between countries which occupy hostile positions to one another, or which do not otherwise have any commerce, is always resumed at first in the form of merchandise credits. The almost unbelievable expansion of the exports of the United States to impoverished Europe immediately after the war is particularly instructive in this connection. The great demand for new capital, especially on the part of the participants in the War, showed that the advantages of the country which was in position to give credit were so considerable that the author comes to the conclusion that merchandise credit is the surest, peaceful means of overcoming the most thorough-going protection. The connection between foreign merchandise credit and insolvency is discussed and it is emphasized that honesty in international commerce is the best policy. Finally the reports published in certain foreign economic journals with reference to the risks of creditors in Hungarian textile insolvencies are exaggerated. These, in the branch of the textile industry most affected by insolvencies, amounted to 2.1% which is not more than before the War.—*Wilhelm Nötel.*

1651. HELD, HERMANN J. Chronik der Handelsverträge 1925-1928. [Commercial treaties, 1925-1928.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30(1) Jul. 1929: 282\*-316\*.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1652. HERRING, CHARLES E. The lawyer's relation to arbitration. *J. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 12(5) Feb. 1929: 154-156.—Until the New York Arbitration law of 1920, arbitration was of little benefit. The principles of this law combine legal and business methods. The fear that the judgment of the arbitrators

would be overshadowed by legalistic argument has not been borne out by experience. Over 1,200 lawyers are enrolled all over the country, to constitute a special panel of arbitrators, ready to serve as required, and with no compensation. The American Arbitration Association has also made up a National Panel of Arbitrators numbering several thousands of business men. The Association has established 1,500 tribunals in as many cities, maintained without cost until a dispute arises, and then the parties pay only the actual costs of the proceedings. At the present time business in only seven states fully benefits from modern arbitration laws.—*Agnes Thornton.*

1653. KOHLER, GIORGIO. Il porto di Genova e il traffico colla Svizzera. [The port of Genoa and Swiss commerce.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44(7) Jul. 1929: 504-514.—This is a statistical analysis of Swiss commerce handled by the port of Genoa. The position of Genoa in Swiss foreign trade cannot be much improved because the goods exported to the United States and to England will never pass through Genoa, and the cheap products imported reach the Swiss market through the waterway systems of the Rhine and Rhone.—*Augusto Pini.*

1654. LAFON, ARTHUR. The French petroleum trade. *Foreign Trade (Paris).* 4(7) Jul. 1929: 35-44.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1655. MEYNIAL, PIERRE. La balance des comptes. [The balance of payments.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 393-406.—In this study of France's international transactions during 1928, the author arrives at the following figures (in millions of francs): (1) On account of current operations, there was a credit balance of 5,720 (net credits—freight earnings, 3,150; insurance and transit, 500; tourists' expenditures, 7,500; interest, 3,500, total, 14,650; net debits—merchandise trade, 4,480; remittances of foreign laborers, 2,200; government payments, 2,250, total, 8,930). (2) This balance was more than offset by net imports of gold for the Bank of France amounting to 6,180. (3) Capital movements included, as debit items, repayments of external debt, 2,208; excess of foreign securities publicly offered in France over French securities publicly taken abroad, 400; purchases of devises by the Bank of France, 7,140; net exports of short-term capital, 4,000; and, as credit items, receipts from the Dawes Plan, 5,180; and importations of capital estimated at 10,000. The change from a favorable merchandise balance in 1927 to an unfavorable one in 1928, is explained by a change in the method of dealing with pearls and precious stones in the customs statistics, by increased activity in certain lines of production in France, and by increased exports to French colonies, especially Algeria. French ship earnings were less than in the previous year because of lower freight rates and of a smaller per cent of merchandise tonnage carried in French ships. Tourists' expenditures were greater (of which Americans represented one-half); but France is hardly getting her share because of higher hotel prices and of more effective publicity in the United States on the part of other European countries. Meanwhile, net interest on foreign investments is thought to have increased 500 million francs. The estimate of 10 milliards of capital importation corresponds to 18 milliards estimated for 1927.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

1656. MIRKOVITCH, BORIVOIE B. L'exportation forestière. [Exports of forest products.] *Rev. des Balkans.* 11(7) Jul. 1929: 257-259.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1657. PLUCHINO, G. Le rimesse degli emigrati. [The remittances of Italian emigrants.] *Vita Italiana.* 17(195) Apr. 1929: 174-181.—The Italian emigration which in 1913 reached its highest number, 873,000 persons, began to decline during the War and continued



to fall after 1920 when the restrictive immigration measures of the U.S. came into force. The decrease of Italian emigration has also been influenced by the new policy of the Fascist government, which, instead of the old formula "Emigrate as much as possible" has chosen a new one, "Emigrate as little as possible." Obviously, the amount of remittances depends on the number of the emigrants. The total sum of the remittances before the war was estimated to about 500 million *lire*. It covered half the annual deficit in the trade balance. After the War the amount of remittances steadily decreased. The average annual sum for the period 1919-1921 was 491.5 million *lire*; for the period 1922-1925, 319 million *lire*; for the period 1926-1928, 181.5 million *lire*. A relation between the index of exchange and the amount of the remittances is observed.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1658. ROBINSON, NEHEMIA. Zehn Jahre litauischer Aussenhandel 1919-1928. [Ten years of Lithuanian foreign commerce, 1919-1928.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30 Jul. 1929: 166\*-185\*.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1659. RUEFF, JACQUES. Les idées de M. Keynes sur le problème des Transferts. [The ideas of Keynes upon the transfer problem.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 1067-1091.—Keynes' view that the economic structure of a country in relation to the economic structure of its neighbors permits of a certain natural level of exports, extremely difficult to alter by deliberate devices, neither holds theoretically nor fits past experience. Thus by 1921 there had taken place in the commercial balance of France a variation very perceptibly equal in amount to the annual credits France received from her allies until 1919. Again from 1872 to 1875 France experienced a favorable commercial balance which counterbalanced the German indemnity. The equilibrium of the balance of accounts was always reestablished, whatever may have been the amplitude and the arbitrary character of the initial perturbation. Barring budgetary deficits, the movements of exchange and price tending to maintain the equilibrium of the balances of accounts continue until a complete reestablishment of the antecedent equilibrium.—*J. J. Spengler.*

1660. SIEGENIEKS, P. Les relations commerciales entre la Belgique et la Lettonie. [The commercial relations between Belgium and Latvia.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (71) Jul. 1929: 362-367.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1661. STROOMBERG, J. Netherlands India's place in world commerce. *Inter-Ocean.* 9 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 637-641.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1662. THACKERAY, T. S. Protection for Indian textile industry. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber of Commerce.* 3 (3) Mar. 1929: 155-164.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1663. UNSIGNED. The effects of the Cuban reciprocity treaty of 1902. *U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington.* 1929: pp. 436.—The treaty involved no embarrassment to either government on account of "sacrifice" of revenue; the loss of U. S. revenue from sugar, the major import, was really nominal, though it did accrue to Cuban sugar producers. The price premium conferred on them from 1904-1909 was the most striking feature of the treaty. There was no corresponding price premium for American exporters to Cuba, for they obtained no higher prices for their products sold there than for those sold elsewhere. Cuba has exported to the U. S. a greater value of goods than she has imported from the U. S., and a larger proportion of her exports have received preferential rates here than of American exports to Cuba. While Cuban reductions of duties on American goods have averaged a larger per cent of the full Cuban tariff rate than have American reductions on Cuban goods, of our full tariff rate, Cuban reductions have represented a smaller average *ad valorem* equivalent. Cuban tariff

concessions doubtless contributed somewhat to the development of American exports to that island in the earlier years, but comparisons with development in other neighboring markets suggests that post-war export trade would have been little different if there had been no treaty. The treaty has had a negligible direct effect in diverting Cuban products from other markets to the United States; but indirectly, by attracting American capital and stimulating production, it has stimulated exportation to the U. S., the natural market for exportable surplus. Cuban sugar has constituted an ever increasing percentage of American sugar consumption, and while domestic production has also increased, its development has been less rapid than if Cuban sugar had not enjoyed a preference and come to constitute practically all our sugar imports. The treaty gives Cuba a preferential, secure market, encourages production of minor products, and aids in the program of diversification. The Cuban tariff revision of 1927 augurs a reduction of the value of the preference to the U. S. by (1) limitation of Cuban sugar exports to U. S. to less than our import requirements and giving Cuban sugar full benefit of the 20 per cent reduction, as in the early years of the treaty, and (2) reduction of Cuban import duties on certain raw materials and semi-finished products, decreasing the preference enjoyed by American goods of these classes, and so reducing rather than stimulating our exports to Cuba. (Appendices include the texts of the treaty, the sugar defense law of 1927, and other documents, and elaborate statistical tables, pp. 172-436.)—*Paul S. Peirce.*

1664. UNSIGNED. Estonia's trade with Soviet Russia. *Scheel's Rev.* 2 (9) Jul. 1928: 20-28.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1665. UNSIGNED. Foreign trade of the United States, 1928. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce. Trade Infor. Bull.* #627. Jul. 1929: pp. 9.—A summary of the figures according to the international statistical classification.—*H. R. Hosea.*

## MARKETING

(See also Entries 1480, 1485, 1510, 1592, 1607)

1666. BENSON, C. E., and LUCAS, D. B. The historical trend of negative appeals in advertising. *J. Appl. Psychol.* 13 (4) Aug. 1929: 346-356.—In an article appearing in the June issue of the *Journal of Applied Psychology*, these authors reported the results of studies they had made of positive versus negative advertising appeals, from which they concluded that positive and negative appeals are equally effective. Extending this research into a study of the historical trends in the use of negative copy, the authors have found that negative appeal advertising has grown considerably in favor in the past five years. From this they conclude that the negative appeal has proved profitable, else manufacturers would not continue to expand its use. The method of determining the trend was to tabulate all advertisements one-quarter page and over, in four large general classifications of goods, in the *Literary Digest*, *Saturday Evening Post*, and *Ladies Home Journal*, over a six months period at five year intervals, and to determine from this tabulation the proportion of total ads which were definitely negative in character of appeal. The results showed that the average proportion of completely negative ads was 8% in 1912, 10.2% in 1917, 10% in 1922, and 19.4% in 1927. Similar trends were shown in the use of negative headlines, and negative illustrations.—*A. H. Johnson.*

1667. FALK, A. T. Analyzing advertising results. II. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7 (3) Apr 1929: 312-329.



(See also Entry 1-6419.)—The record of inquiries stimulated by the advertising of Gordon-Van Tine Co. of Davenport, Iowa, was analyzed for a period of 14 years to learn the effects of six basis variables: (1) the seasonal factor, (2) the size of space, (3) the lasting quality or length of time a given advertisement would produce inquiries after its publication, (4) the effect of frequency of placement in the same media, (5) intensiveness, i.e., the approach to a point of diminishing returns, and (6) secular external factors such as the great increase in the volume of advertising. Because of the company's continual effort to choose the most productive season, space, and frequency for each medium, there was no homogeneous body of data for comparative determination and appraisal of these six variable factors. It was necessary, therefore, to devise a nice statistical technique. By determining, through the link relative method as applied to similar advertisements in consecutive months, a tentative seasonal index for each medium, and by computing the arithmetic mean of the indexes for each month for all media, an acceptable index of seasonal variation was built up. Similarly, after adjustment of data for seasonal fluctuation, the smaller sizes of space were found more economical (the line of trend of inquiry cost, relative to size of space:  $y = .6x + 40$ ). The lasting quality was determined on the basis of data adjusted to allow for the first two variables, and a theoretical table of expected distribution of inquiries was set up for each month. No evidence in the company's records, even where several advertisements had appeared in a single issue of a medium, indicated any decrease in effectiveness because of frequency of insertion; but the analysis indicated that the cost per inquiry increased 47% as fast as the increase in intensiveness of advertising. An appraisal of the secular trend due to external factors, obtained by dividing the total number of corrected (i.e., as to the variables mentioned *supra*) inquiries by the money spent for advertising in the appropriate year, showed a steady average increase in the cost of inquiries of 4.6%. Generality is not claimed for the results of the analysis, but it is regarded as a demonstration of the practicability of analyzing (mail order) advertising results.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

**1668. FOWLER, WILLIAM A.** Oregon butter and cheese in overseas markets. *Univ. Oregon, Bur. Business Research, Export Ser. Bull.* #3. Jun. 1929: pp. 53.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**1669. IYENGAR, S. KESAVA.** Marketing of agricultural produce and government aid. *Indian J. Econ.* 9(34) Jan. 1929: 563-576.—Based upon an investigation carried on in the Mahboobnagar and Nizamabad Districts of Hyderabad State, the author makes the following three suggestions for government aid for the improvement of marketing of agricultural products.

(1) The starting and running of cooperative sale societies, which will be in a position both to loan money on the security of the next crop and to sell the crop. (2) To insist upon the use of standard sets of weights and measures. The lack of this makes it difficult to compare prices in the different localities. (3) To encourage the formation of joint-stock companies for the purpose of running regular services of motor buses and lorries with government assistance.—*J. I. Falconer.*

**1670. KERN, C. E.** Federal commission acts on code. *Oil & Gas Jour.* 28(10) Jul. 25, 1929: 53, 237.—On July 25, the Federal Trade Commission announced its decision in regard to the code of ethics to govern the sale of refined petroleum products. This code has been under consideration by the Commission since February, after its approval by the American Petroleum Institute in December, 1928. In its decision, the Commission made certain changes in the draft of the proposed code as submitted by the industry; and as so revised, it includes a delineation of what is and what is not ethical

conduct with reference to injurious competition. A complete summary of the new code, with notations where the Commission made changes in the original proposals, is given by the author.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

**1671. McGARRY, EDMUND D.** Retail trade mortality. *Buffalo Univ. Studies in Business* #1. 1929: pp. 69.—The original data for this study are the listings of retail grocery, drug, shoe, and hardware stores in Polk's Buffalo City Directories for each of the years from 1918 to 1928. Of the new listings each year the following percentages were not listed in the year following: groceries, 60%, shoes, 43.8%, hardware, 34.5% and drugs, 26.6%. During the period the number of grocery, drug, and hardware stores increased in relation to population; the number of drug stores declined. In the last two years, however, there was a slight decline in each line. The "median age" for grocery stores is about 3 years; for the other groups, about 6 years. Stores listed each year of the ten years comprise the following percentages of all stores listed in each group during the period: grocery stores 13.8%; drug stores, 28.8%; hardware stores, 29.8%; and shoe stores 26.8%. There are many interesting tables and charts, including the "life expectancy" of each type of store from one to ten years of age.—*Fred E. Clark.*

**1672. MANNY, T. B.** Problems in cooperation and experiences of farmers in marketing potatoes. *U. S. Dept. of Agric. Circ.* #87. 1929: pp. 24.—This bulletin discusses the present marketing situation of the highly specialized area of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, with a review of some of its more significant developments during the past 60 years which have a bearing on its peculiar situation of the present day.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

**1673. POPE, FELIX T.** Flour markets of central America. *U. S. Bur. For. Dom. Comm., Trade Infor. Bull.* #635. Jul. 1929: pp. 11.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**1674. RENSCHAW, DONALD.** Marketing industrial machinery in the Netherlands East Indies. *U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bur. For. Dom. Comm., Trade Infor. Bull.* #633. 1929: pp. 21.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**1675. WHITE, WALLACE.** Extent of trade mark protection. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1(8) May, 1929: 42-48.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**1676. UNSIGNED.** Marketing problems and developments, with addresses, discussions, and reports on matters relating to marketing farm products. *Proc. 10th Ann. Meeting Natl. Assn. Marketing Officials.* 1929: pp. 102.—The tenth annual meeting of the National Association of Marketing Officials, which was held in Chicago on December 3, 4, and 5, was attended by "representatives of state and federal marketing and economic research organizations, producers, shippers and produce dealers." The original purpose of this organization, which was made up largely of state marketing officials with regulatory duties, was "to effect a closer coordination of the work of the various state and federal bureaus." The constitution and by-laws have now been rewritten to give place in the membership to representatives in Agricultural Colleges and other organizations interested in marketing problems, and the purpose is restated to include "the proper coordination of state and federal activities with the research and extension activities of the Agricultural Colleges." The nature of the Chicago program was largely economic in character. Over half the papers were given by men from the federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics which included:—Foreign Demand for American Farm Products by Nils A. Olsen; Our Market Outlook in Central Europe by J. Clyde Marquis; Price Analysis as a Basis of Effective Marketing Programs by O. C. Stine; Progress in Poultry and Egg Standardization by Roy C. Potts; Regulating the



Commission Merchant by Wells A. Sherman; The Place of Future Trading in the Marketing of Grain by J. W. Duvel; Market Legislative Information Service by H. F. Fitts; and Developments in Market Information Service in California by B. H. Critchfield. Other papers included; a discussion by G. V. Branch of the Development of the new Union Wholesale Produce Terminal Market of Detroit; Clearing-House Organization Development by F. M. Bomberger of Maryland; Reaction of Chain Store Policy on Producers by James E. Boyle of Cornell University; and The Rejection Evil by Stewart Reed Brown of Chicago. In addition to the above papers special committee reports on the following subjects were given:—Cooperative Organization, City Markets, Standardization and Inspection, Sales and Consignments, Transportation, Legislation, and Crop and Livestock Estimates.—*R. V. Gunn.*

## STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entry 1604)

1677. AXE, EMERSON WIRT. Bull stock market likely to culminate this fall; longer outlook uncertain. *Annalist N. Y. Times*. 34 (861) Jul. 19, 1929: 95-96.—The long-time outlook for stocks is unfavorable because of uncertainties in the automobile, building, and steel industries, and because of the high level of money rates. The immediate future, however, contains several favorable elements. The reserve banks have used up much of their ammunition and gold inflows seem in prospect. Furthermore, the market seldom declines when theoretically it should. Even though there is evidence that stocks have been passing from strong hands to weak, the end of the bull market is not yet in sight.—*H. L. Reed.*

1678. McNAIR, MALCOLM P. The feasibility of protective hedging for a cotton grey goods manufacturer. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7 (3) Apr. 1929: 288-300.—Protective hedging, while common among wheat merchants, has never been commonly practiced by cotton manufacturers. A study of the hypothetical results of a protective hedging policy based on the records of a cotton-goods manufacturer for the period 1921-1926, indicates that the particular mill would not have profited from such a policy. This condition is explained partly because of the lack of complete correspondence in the movements of spot and futures prices, but more particularly because of the lack of synchronization in the movements of cotton and grey-goods prices. A policy of hand-to-mouth buying would also have resulted in a higher cost to its mill during the period than the actual purchasing policy followed, based upon the judgment of the business men involved.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

1679. ULMER, HENRI. Les échanges intérieurs. [The interior exchanges.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 738-757.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

### PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 1020, 1028, 1618)

1680. EHRENBERG, KURT. Die Neuwertversicherung für den Brandfall. [New value coverage in fire insurance.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 22 (7) Jul. 1929: 183-186.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1681. INGBERG, S. H. Fire resistant dwelling construction. *J. Amer. Insurance.* 6 (7) Jul. 1929: 23-

26.—Fire loss to dwellings, amounting to \$160,000,000 annually, constitutes one-third of the entire annual property loss by fire in the United States. Furthermore, the rate of increase in loss to dwellings is more rapid than the general rate. The after-war trend of dwelling construction has tended to increase the fire hazard especially from adjoining properties. More attention has been given to the fire-proof construction of apartments than to individual dwellings and the need for greater care in the proper construction of the latter type of home is now urgent.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

1682. JACKSON, JOHN H. Fire hazards of factories. *J. Amer. Insur.* 6 (7) Jul. 1929: 13-15.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

1683. KULP, C. A. Burglary-theft-robbery insurance. *J. Amer. Insur.* 6 (8) Aug. 1929: 21-24, 28-30.—The growth of burglary insurance has not kept pace, during the past 5 years, with other forms of casualty insurance. This is not due to a lack of insurable value as only a small fraction of insurable property is covered. The cause lies mainly in the high premiums charged for this type of insurance. The reasons for its being expensive are: (1) the unusual moral hazard, (2) the tendency to under-insure and (3) adverse selection of risks. The terms of the policy are liberal (especially since the changes adopted in July, 1928) and it is offered in a variety of forms to meet the needs of residence risks, mercantile stocks, bank and safe-deposit risks, pay-roll hold-ups and other similar hazards.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

1684. McCAHAN, DAVID. Personal effects insurance. *J. Amer. Insur.* 6 (8) Aug. 1929: 11-13.—Personal effects insurance is a broad term applied to tourist baggage insurance and personal effects floaters which covers, in general, the personal property of an individual or family while away from its permanent residence. Two types of policy are in common use, Forms "B" and "D," differing mainly in the extent of coverage, the former specifying certain limitations regarding the coverage on furs and jewelry and excluding application to certain foreign countries. Subject to limiting clauses, personal effects insurance covers the hazards of theft, fire, accident or any factor causing loss to personal property when away from its permanent residence.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

1685. MANES, A. New branches of foreign insurance. *J. Amer. Insur.* 6 (8) Aug. 1929: 7-10.—New branches of insurance have in general developed to meet the needs of an increasingly intricate economic organization. The occasions, however, for particular lines being started are many. Among the newer branches originating in the United States or Europe may be mentioned waterpipe and machinery insurance and automobile and aircraft insurance, the origins of which are due to technical progress. Strike and unemployment insurance, law-costs and liability insurance are newer branches occasioned mainly by economic and social development. Progress in technical insurance operation has developed such branches as theft and forgery insurance and various forms of agricultural insurance such as pasture insurance, bee insurance and fattened cattle insurance.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

1686. MICHELL, H. Insurance: an international comparison. *Indus. Canada.* (4) Aug. 1929: 44-45, 50.—Between 1869 and 1927 the percentage of life insurance carried by Canadian companies rose from 15 to 65; by British decreased from 46 to 2, and by "foreign," mainly American companies, decreased from 39 to 33. The amount of life insurance per head of the population in 1927 was \$529.90, the highest amount on record in any country. In fire insurance the amount per head of the population was \$855.50 in 1927, as compared with \$1,176 in the United States. The percentage of fire-losses to premiums paid was 66 in 1869-78, and 53 in 1919-27. This fall was due to better construction of houses, bet-



ter and safer heating systems and more efficient fire protection. The reduction in the percentage of fire losses to premiums paid was even greater in New Zealand where they were reduced from 64% in the decade 1898-1907 to 44% in the period 1918-26. An unmistakable tendency of fire losses to rise in periods of depression and fall in good times is clear. In 1919 the percentage was 42, and in 1922 it was 68.—*H. Michell.*

1687. MUCKLOW, WALTER. Lloyd's. *J. Accountancy*. 48(1) Jul. 1929: 1-17.—This is an account of the history of Lloyd's insurance agency and of the nature and scope of its operations.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1688. ROEBER, W. F. Recent developments in workmen's compensation insurance rate making. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 15(32) May 1929: 223-235.—Amendments added to the rate making program adopted by the National Council on Compensation Insurance in 1925 will result in collected premiums being neither inadequate nor redundant, and in the elimination of differentials by size of risk.—*E. L. Bowers.*

1689. SCHAELEDERLÉ, FRÉDÉRIC. L'assurance contre l'incendie en Alsace. [Fire insurance in Alsace.] *Bull. Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse*. 95(6) Jun.-Aug. 1929: 469-496.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1690. VAN HAAFTEN, M. La différentiation des annuités. [Differentiation of annuities.] *Het Verzekerings-Archief*. 10(3) July, 1929: 91-98.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

## SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 1788, 1899, 2044, 2052, 2073, 2082, 2087)

1691. RISLER, GEORGES. Les assurances sociales en Alsace et Lorraine. [Social insurance in Alsace and Lorraine.] *Musée Soc.* 36(5) 1929: 201-228. Social insurance in Alsace and Lorraine reaches all cases of incapacity and distress. In 1926 474,157 persons were beneficiaries of this insurance, 26% of the population). Expenses were 109,962,000 fr. as compared with 114,801,530 fr. of receipts. The death-rate has fallen to 11.25 per 1,000 as compared with 18.2 in France. The sums devoted to clinics, research-laboratories, and curatoria totaled 11,648,000 fr. and 3,667,000 fr. were devoted to public hygiene.—*G. L. Duprat.*

1692. UNSIGNED. Eye injuries compensated, 1924-1927. *Wisconsin Labor Stat. Bull.* #13. Apr. 1, 1929: pp. 12.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 1900, 1901, 1947)

### GENERAL

1693. ANDERSON, B. M. The effect on Europe of tight money in America. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 9(4) Jul. 20, 1929: 3-18.—The growing demands of the American stock market for funds, and the resulting great rise in interest rates, has had a far reaching effect on the world's money markets. Money in the outside world has been tightened in two main ways: "First, by leading to a very sharp check in the placing of foreign bonds in our market; and second, by attracting foreign money to our market." Borrowing countries find it necessary to readjust their economic life so that they can pay instead of borrow, involving a change from an excess of imports to an excess of exports. The lending countries of Europe (England, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and France) have ceased to lend to and in some cases have withdrawn funds from other European countries. Germany, a heavy borrower, has been very short of cash and its money

market has been tight. Economic readjustments must follow. Hungary was better prepared to meet the sharp cessation of foreign loans so far as the immediate situation was concerned, but Hungarian plans for development require a long continuance of foreign loans. Hungary can make the necessary adjustments, but only at the expense of a rude setback to a promising economic development. The situation has placed a constant strain on the London money market, with some loss of gold and a reduction of the reserve ratio of the Bank of England. Basically, Britain has immense financial strength. "The French money market is the one money market in the world which has immense strength and great capacity to expand credit." The Bank of France has large holdings of gold exchange in London and in the United States, and is in a position to draw gold from both countries. But France has no wish to disturb the international money market. The acquisition of added gold as the basis for additional French lending is largely a matter for the future. Looking at the world as a whole money is far tighter and the financial strain is far greater than a year ago.—*Lawrence Smith.*

### MONEY

(See also Entries 1467, 1546, 1610, 1727, 1728)

1694. BRADFORD, FREDERICK A. Some aspects of the stable money question. *Quart. J. Econ.* 43(4) Aug. 1929: 667-696.—The stable money movement is based upon an appeal to social justice and the desire to stabilize business. The Stable Money Association fails to understand the situation when its case is based on grounds of social justice. A changing price level, with a change in population and productive capacity, may promote justice as between recipients of fixed incomes, laborers and entrepreneurs. Stabilizing the general price level would do little, it has been shown by statistical studies, to eliminate internal price disturbances. Further, a moderately rising price level promotes business sufficiently to offset the evils caused thereby. The control of currency on the basis of index numbers is placing the emphasis on past conditions whereas what is needed is a currency adjusted to future needs. The volume of currency should be adjusted to the expected volume of production if price stability is desired. A credit policy aimed at the prevention of over expansion is preferable to one which concentrates on the maintenance of a stable price level. The abandonment of the gold standard which has worked well in the past will lead to the disruption of the foreign exchange and, possibly, to internal disturbance. It is all well to desire reasonable stability in the purchasing power of money, but price stability will not prove a panacea for all economic ills.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

1695. EINAUDI, LUIGI. La phase ultime. La dernière phase de la réforme monétaire en Italie. [The ultimate step—the last phase of the monetary reform in Italy.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (71) Jul. 1929: 356-361.—After the devaluation of the lire, and its stabilization at 19 to the gold dollar, attention was naturally focused on the monetary machinery to see if it could maintain this parity. The skilful counterbalancing of circulation and reserves seems to indicate that this parity is assured, even in the face of a disrupting factor which would upset the balance of trade.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

1696. MACHLUP, FRITZ. Geldtheorie und Konjunkturtheorie. [Theory of money and industrial fluctuations.] *Mitteil. Verbandes Österreichisch. Banken u. Bankiers*. 11(5-6) Aug. 8, 1929: 166-174.—Until recently German economic literature gave little importance to the monetary explanation of prices and industrial fluctuations. This was in decided contrast to the Anglo-American point of view, which was based



largely upon the arguments of Ricardo and his disciples. But under the pressure of German experience following the War, German authors began to admit that monetary factors were at work in the determination of prices. During the height of the German inflationary period, however, the pendulum swung back again, and explanation of currency depreciation was based largely on non-monetary factors. Altschul, Diehl, Landauer, Lederer and Löwe are among the chief supporters of the anti-monetary theory. Diehl, while admitting the presence of monetary factors gives them distinctly a secondary place. Lederer and Löwe contend that the increase in money and bank credit is not only a secondary factor but itself is determined by other economic phenomena, such as an increase in production. To Löwe, credit inflation is only an accidental, at best an intensifying, factor in crises. The fundamental explanation must be found on the goods side, the technical progress of economic processes, and the state of equilibrium in production. Mises and more recently F. A. Hayek of Vienna support the monetary explanation. Hayek's book *Geldtheorie und Konjunkturtheorie* carries Mises's work forward and constitutes a most important contribution. His theory resembles that of Wicksell and Irving Fisher, giving great importance to the lag between the natural interest rate and the rate on bank loans. Hayek, relying strongly on the exposition in Phillips' *Bank Credit*, shows the relationship between bank credit and prices, interest rates, savings, and industrial fluctuations. He places stress upon the absence of coordination between the employment of capital and the formation of capital. Expansion in bank credit is more of a cause than a result of cyclical fluctuations, since it is this expansion that makes possible expansion in production, and not the reverse. Machlup favors the monetary and bank credit explanation. —Charles S. Tippetts.

1697. VOGELSANG, EDUARDO. I problemi dell'oro. [Problems of gold.] *Vita Italiana*. 17 (194) Mar. 1929: 90-98.—The fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold induced the League of Nations to authorize its Financial Committee to study this question and to seek for a remedy of stabilization. The world production of gold which in 1915 reached its highest point, is now steadily decreasing. The appearance of new States after the war has increased the demand for this precious metal. The influence of the United States on world economy by withdrawing enormous masses of gold may be indicated by these figures: in 1913, the U. S. held 27% and Europe, 59% of the world's gold stock; in 1924 the respective figures were 51% and 32%. It was not till 1927 that the export of U. S. gold began. A better apportionment of the world's gold reserves to the different countries would contribute to a stabilization of its purchasing power. In this connection the U. S. should prohibit gold importation and repeal its protective tariffs.—O. Eisenberg.

## BANKING

(See also Entry 1447)

1698. DAILEY, DON M. Chicago banks and the Federal Reserve System. *Chicago Commerce*. 25 (20) Jul. 20, 1929: 13-20.—The 7th reserve district is second in importance in the resources, number of unit banks, member banks and population. A trifle more than 12% of all the national banks of the country are in this district. There are 960 national banks in this district which are required to be members of the Reserve System. Of the 3,750 state banks in the seventh Federal Reserve district only 279 are members of the reserve system. Eight per cent of these have aggregate resources in excess of \$1,700,000,000. At the close of 1928, 13% of the state banking institutions were members of the System. The larger banks show a tendency

to become members of the system. The total resources of all the member banks of the district is six and a third billion dollars, of which \$2,600,000,000 are of banks located in Chicago. Chicago institutions represent about 41% of all the member bank resources of the seventh district.—Henry Sanders.

1699. ELLSWORTH, D. W. Increase in rediscount rate a futile gesture; effect of low bill rate. *N. Y. Times Annalist*. 34 (865) Aug. 16, 1929: 300.—The reserve administration's action in raising the discount rate at the same time in which buying rates on acceptance were reduced is regarded as an experiment likely to prove futile. Presumably member banks, by selling acceptances, will relieve themselves of a large part of their discount indebtedness; and, furthermore, funds made available by the reserve banks' purchases of bills will likely be diverted into stock market uses. A chart shows divergent movements in the outstanding volume of bankers acceptances and commercial paper. If the decline in the volume of commercial paper continues at the rate experienced since 1927, "there will logically be no commercial paper in existence after the end of 1930!"—H. L. Reed.

1700. FOSTER, WILLIAM TRUFANT, and CATCHINGS, WADDILL. Is the Reserve Board keeping faith? *Atlantic Monthly*. 144 (1) Jul. 1929: 93-102.—This is a criticism of the change of policy of the Federal Reserve Board during the past two years. The authors charge that the Board has pursued a vacillating policy—"first making interest rates artificially low, then artificially high; encouraging the financing of business by well-established methods, then proscribing those methods; insisting that price control was not its business, then trying to control prices; issuing warnings, followed promptly by reassurances; first blowing hot, then blowing cold—that the whole world of commerce and finance has been kept in a state of nervous apprehension." The Board went outside its proper sphere when it interfered with financing through loans on stock-exchange collateral. Likewise, it has without warrant interfered with the practice of installment selling. The Board should return to its earlier position in which it disavowed any responsibility for the qualitative aspects of bank credit, limiting itself rather to the quantitative. The recent policy makes the Board a price fixing agency and this leads to unfortunate economic consequences. Only by a return to the earlier position of the Board can sound business and prosperity be promoted.—Clyde Olin Fisher.

1701. HARWOOD, E. C. Deterioration of the American bank portfolio—a ratio analysis, 1920-1928. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 34 (863) Aug. 2, 1929: 203-205.—There has been a considerable expansion in the total volume of bank credit since 1920. Evidence is also presented to indicate that the quality of bank credit has deteriorated. To demonstrate this point, reliance is placed on (1) the growing ratio of investment assets to time liabilities; and (2) the declining ratio of automatically self liquidating assets to demand liabilities.—H. L. Reed.

1702. HEINSHEIMER, ALFRED. Le système bancaire des états successeurs de la Monarchie Austro-Hongroise. [The banking systems of the succession states to the Austria-Hungarian Monarchy.] *Soc. Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion*. (71) Jul. 1929: 298-304.—Under the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy banking was controlled by large banks in Vienna, most of which had branches throughout the nation. While still holding, particularly with respect to their relation to foreign capital, an important influence in the money market, these banks have had to relinquish direct control to national banking systems in each of the succession states. These national systems have been largely based on the pre-existing organizations, but are adapted particularly to the needs of the types of industry they



serve. The present banking machinery seems to be stable and suited to present conditions. Credit is under control, and smaller bourses are developing.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

1703. KLIMECKY, VI. Die tschechoslowakischen Banken in den Jahren 1927-1929. [The Czechoslovakian banks in 1927-1929.] *Mitteil. des Verbandes Österreichisch. Banken u. Bankiers.* 11(5-6) Aug. 8, 1929: 125-150.—Since the war two periods can be distinguished in Czechoslovakian banking, the first, prior to 1922, witnessed the formation of many new banks; the second, since that date, brought about many mergers, amalgamations, and liquidations, so that many formerly well known banks are no longer in existence. Beginning in the latter part of 1926 banking and business entered upon a period of increasing activity and prosperity, reaching a high point in 1928. Czechoslovakia has reached a position less dependent upon outside conditions than formerly. A large proportion of this increased business, including export industries, was financed by local banks. Many banks are now engaging directly in various enterprises, as is also true in Austria. This has been encouraged by the new direct tax legislation which relieved the banks from taxes on profits from enterprises for which the banks have furnished at least 15% of the capital. Profits have not been so large in 1929 as in 1928 but they are still satisfactory and banking and industry are in a comparatively strong position. Extensive tables regarding bank dividends, reserves, deposits interest rates, foreign exchange, and bill holdings are given.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

1704. LEE, VIRGIL P. Country banking costs and interest rates charged on short-term farm loans. *J. Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 5(3) Aug. 1929: 235-241.—This is a study of the expenses and losses of country national banks in 13 states, from data in the annual reports of the Comptroller of the Currency. The figures show that inefficient management, rather than high risks and a dearth of loanable funds, is mainly responsible for the high cost of farmers' operating credit.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

1705. LEVITT, ALBERT. The trust powers of national banks. *Univ. of Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 77(7) May 1929: 835-861.—The author reviews the history of trust powers of national banks beginning with the passage of the Federal Reserve Act in December, 1913, and discusses the cases attacking and upholding the powers therein conferred and their exercise by the Federal Reserve Board. The modes of acquisition of trust powers, under various conditions of organization or merger of the applying bank at the time of application, are reviewed, as are the extent of exercise of trust powers, the restrictions thereon, and methods of extinction of such powers, by insolvency or voluntary liquidation.—*M. Seasongood.*

1706. REED, HAROLD L. Federal Reserve policy 1923-1924. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37(4) Aug. 1929: 400-429.—During 1923, in spite of the growth of discount demand which some authorities felt necessitated restrictive measures, the Federal Reserve Board felt little uneasiness and seemed inclined to await further developments. But by the latter half of 1924 the Board began aggressively using its powers to ease the credit market by buying securities and stimulating rediscounting. Critics of the Board deemed this unwise because of the rapid expansion in member bank credit while trade and production were declining and prices were not rising. At this time production indices as a measure of "accommodating commerce and business" were apparently abandoned as a guide to Federal Reserve policy. Otherwise restrictive measures would have appeared. Criticism of these "daring" policies is hard to make because of the fact that restrictive measures might have encouraged further gold imports

from Europe and made interest rates higher for agriculture. While low rates may have encouraged too much borrowing by Europe in this market, if the Board erred it was in the degree and not the direction of its policy. Gold movements toward this country cause a contraction of world price levels and this may not have been desirable at that time. The Board may justify its position by showing that in 1925 when the situation changed it took measures to restrict credit expansion.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

1707. ROBINSON, GEORGE BUCHANAN. Abnormal credit conditions and their real causes: 1. Evidence of inflation. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 34(860) Jul. 12, 1929: 43-45.—In this article, the first of a series of two, particular attention is devoted to the condition of member bank credit. Evidences of unsoundness are the following facts; (1) member bank reserves are low and have been obtained very largely by borrowing; (2) the ratio of gold to total bank credit is less than that prevailing in 1921; and (3) investments yielding in a large percentage of cases less than United States Government securities have been erected upon bank loans running upwards of \$9,000,000,000. Credit obtained by borrowing on the collateral of securities may be transferred to business corporations and enable such corporations to substitute capital issues for direct bank loans. But the borrowers will be unable to liquidate such loans out of the sale of goods. Any considerable decline in stock market values, by interfering with consumer demand, must therefore react unfavorably upon general business activity.—*H. L. Reed.*

1708. ROBINSON, GEORGE BUCHANAN. Abnormal credit conditions and their real causes; 2. Reserve board policy. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 34(862) Jul. 26, 1929: 155-156, 199.—In the late summer of 1928, the volume of Federal Reserve credit was already excessive. In the following year, however, the situation got even further out of hand. Enthusiasm in speculative circles was stimulated by a speech of Governor Young, which the market interpreted as reassuring. The raising of Reserve discount rates should not have been considered as a last resort by the Reserve administration.—*H. L. Reed.*

1709. SAVADJIAN, LÉON. La Banque Agricole Privilegiée. [The agricultural bank and its privileges.] *Rev. des Balkans.* 11(8) Aug. 1929: 273-285.—In order to provide funds for the modernization of agriculture at a low rate of interest the Givkovitch government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has set up a central agricultural bank, by the law of April 16, 1929. The capital is 700 million dinars and may be raised at need to one billion. Of this the state subscribed 120 millions; another 100 millions was subscribed by state institutions: Banque Nationale, Banque Hypothécaire de l'État, Caisse d'Épargne Postale, Loterie Nationale, and Direction des Monopoles. The rest was subscribed by banks, merchants, farmers and farmers' associations. The banks' functions are: (1) To provide credits, exclusively, to farmers, to agricultural cooperative credit societies, to mutual aid societies, to agricultural corporations and similar institutions. (2) The bank will give credits to cooperatives, to federations of cooperatives, to agricultural corporations, and other similar organizations for production or consumption either by the rediscount of their bills of exchange or by the opening of lines of credit whenever it appears that aid is necessary to intensify cooperative trading, to develop agricultural industry, or to facilitate the sale of farm products or their exportation. (3) The bank will aid these institutions in the construction of warehouses for storing agricultural products as well as in the sale of the products which may be stored there. (4) The bank will accept savings' deposit certificates. (5) It will issue bonds on the conditions prescribed in the law. Savad-



jian describes the provisions for administration and for disposition of profits.—*Rexford G. Tuowell.*

1710. SMITH, JEREMIAH, Jr. The bank for international settlements. *Quart. J. Econ.* 43(4) Aug. 1929: 713-725.—Public attention has been centered on the possible use of the International Bank in fields not connected with reparations. The abolition of the Reparations Commission made it necessary to establish an agency to collect annuities from Germany and to distribute these among the recipients, as well as to help in the deliveries in kind for the next ten years. There has been a growing conviction of the desirability of having some agency to bring about international financial cooperation. What this cooperation will develop into cannot now be predicted. Wide latitude is left the management of the Bank to profit from its own experience. The directorate is to consist of the governors of the central banks of the countries cooperating, and their appointees, thus preventing political control. Directors are elected for five year terms which expire serially. The capital stock of the Bank is to be issued in equal amounts in the seven countries represented by the Experts' Committee. Dividends are limited to a maximum of 12%, any profits above that going 75% to the governments or central banks of creditor countries and 25% to assist Germany to pay the last twenty-two years' annuities. The bank may receive deposits and make loans and investments, but it cannot issue currency. The Bank can exert a stabilizing influence in Germany and in other European countries. The scope of the Bank's activity will be limited by its size and by the nature of its directorate. There is no indication that it will develop into a financial octopus. In emergencies central banks will be able to obtain short-term credit from the Bank. The meeting of directors will afford an occasion for conference by representatives from different countries. In this way international financial cooperation will be encouraged. The Bank should also promote international peace. It may well develop for the central banks of the world the same kind of stabilizing influence that the Federal Reserve System has exerted on banks in the United States.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

1711. SNEIDER, FRANZ, Jr. Federal reserve policy: its international implications. *Foreign Affairs.* 7(4) Jul. 1929: 543-555.—In the United States the policy and performances of the Federal Reserve System have become the subject of controversy in financial circles, on the floor of Congress and in the press. The system has been accused of exercising arbitrary powers on the one hand; while on the other hand it has been criticized severely for following too timid and hesitant a policy. Since central banking is a matter of international interest, our Federal Reserve policy is of great concern to other countries. Governor Montagu Norman of the Bank of England and the late Benjamin Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, with the eventual aid of other central bank heads, rejected all plans for "managed currencies" and advocated the restoration of the gold standard. Actually, however, they managed currencies during the period of restoration, but they did so in order to restore the gold standard and thereby reduce management of currencies to a minimum. At the end of 1928, few of the principal countries of the world remained on a paper money basis, although what actually was secured in many of the countries was a gold exchange and not a real gold standard. This success was largely due to the policy of the Federal Reserve Banks in lowering the discount rate in the United States. This Federal Reserve Policy was reversed in 1928, although its "warning" policy failed to achieve its ends. The death of Benjamin Strong was a severe blow. Instead of securing a contraction of credit and a check on speculation, the Federal Reserve authorities

actually allowed their resources to be drawn on in even larger measure and the stock market had its greatest activity on record. With 1929 the "warning" policy was continued, with increasing ineptitude. "Direct action" was substituted for the classic method of advancing discount rates to control the volume of credit. Furthermore, the System confirmed its abandonment of the ten-year subsidy in the bill market by reducing its holdings of securities purchased in the open market. The result was a fantastic call money market, a time money market with rising rates, and a severe strain on the foreign exchanges. Indeed, foreign money markets suffered more than our stock market because of such a deflationary policy. What is needed is a clear conception of what does and what does not constitute sound central banking policy, both as to aims and as to method to be employed in controlling credit. Both the "publicity" and "direct action" policies of the Federal Reserve System are vigorously condemned. The use of discount rates to prevent credit abuses and the application of their efforts to control the total volume of credit, rather than to control its distribution are advocated. The Federal Reserve Board should abandon its attempt to initiate and direct the policies of the System since its proper function is that of a supervisory and regulatory body to review the actions taken by the directors of the Federal Reserve Banks. It is hoped that control of the money market will be regained through a transition to a sound rate policy unaccompanied by further deflationary activity. Anything else seems ill-suited to the needs of the world.—*Roy L. Garis.*

1712. UNSIGNED. The Big Five in Japanese banking. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domes. Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #653. pp. ii+30.—At the end of December 1928, the banking system of Japan included 1,031 ordinary (commercial and exchange) banks, 32 special (government controlled) banks, 37 trust companies, 258 *mujin* (mutual banking organizations) and 100 savings banks. Fourteen ordinary banks hold more than 43% of all deposits or 54.93% of the deposits of ordinary banks. The Big Five (*Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Dai-ichi, Sumitomo, Yasuda*) hold 33.96% of the deposits of ordinary banks. The article presents further statistical materials of Japanese banking with especial emphasis on the Big Five. It concludes with a historical sketch of each of the latter.—*W. E. Dunkman.*

1713. UNSIGNED. An analysis of bankers' balances in Chicago. *Univ. Illinois, Bureau Business Research, Bull.* #21. 1928: pp. 67.—About one-third of all state and national banks in the country have (1927) at least one Chicago correspondent. Banks in all but 172 out of 1,036 places having banks in Illinois have Chicago correspondents. Other states in the Seventh Federal Reserve District look to Chicago in the same way. In the above-mentioned states and in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota the number of banks reporting Chicago correspondents exceeds those listing New York correspondents. Location seems to be a more important factor for Chicago than for New York, whose correspondent banks are more widely scattered. The funds of banks on deposits in Chicago banks, 357.5 millions on June 30, 1927, are one of the large supply factors in this money market, although they have become relatively less important as compared with individual deposits. They have at all times since 1900 exceeded aggregate proprietor's equity and since 1914 bankers' deposits held by the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank. The preponderant part of these funds are in the city's twelve central reserve city banks. Bankers' deposits in the Reserve Bank are analyzed for the period 1900 to 1925 with respect to trend and to seasonal and cyclical fluctuations. This trend was upward. There was no pronounced seasonal movement. Cycles are distinguished,



in general parallel to those of general business conditions. The lowest point in bankers' balances was reached when business was most depressed; their highest did not coincide so well with business conditions. (Numerous maps, charts, and statistical tables are included.)—*Lawrence Smith.*

1714. VESTEL, G. La situation économique de L'Estonie après la réforme monétaire. [The economic situation in Estonia after the monetary reform.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (71) Jul. 1929: 328-330.—Estonia's new Central Bank, with its notes convertible into gold, and its control over the fiduciary circulation, marks the end of an economically chaotic period. The new bank owes its existence to the intervention of the League of Nations, whose experts drew up its constitution. This bank appears to be making credit available, and to be doing much to restore confidence to such an extent that foreign capital is again seeking investment opportunities in Estonia.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

1715. WOLMAN, LEO. Labor banking after ten years. *New Republic.* 60(768) Aug. 21, 1929: 10-12.—The labor banking movement reached its peak in 1927, when there were thirty-five labor banks, with a combined capital of \$9,115,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$4,162,000, deposits of \$109,785,000 and total resources of \$128,141,000. By July, 1929, the number of banks in operation had decreased to twenty-four; their capital was \$7,012,000, their surplus and undivided profits \$3,823,000, deposits \$93,950,000, and resources \$110,538,000. This weakened state is due to the failure of the financial enterprises of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.—*P. W. Schubart.*

## FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 1441, 1495, 1501, 1602, 1677, 1693, 1710, 1830, 1840)

1716. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. Foreign loans essential to success of Chinese financial rehabilitation. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 34(860) Jul. 12, 1929: 45-46.—Financial improvement in China requires: a scientific demarcation between Provincial and Central Government revenues; the abolition of interior barrier duties; new sources of revenue; centralization in financial administration; and the establishment of the gold standard. It is most essential that the present unfunded debt be funded by means of foreign loans.—*H. L. Reed.*

1717. JONES, GROSVENOR. American underwriting of foreign securities in 1928. *U. S. Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce. Trade Infor. Bull.* #613. 1929: pp. 21.—Foreign securities publicly offered in the United States during 1928 aggregated about \$1,488,000,000—some \$105,000,000 below 1927, the highest year on record. German issues floated in the U. S. in 1928 totaled \$292,000,000, \$57,000,000 more than in 1927, and exceeded those of any other country. Italian offerings were about half as much as in 1927. Although Canada was second to Germany, the total of its Government issues and Government-guaranteed corporate issues offered here was the lowest in a decade; its corporate issues remained at the previous year's level. Latin American offerings continued heavy, with Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Colombia leading. Foreign Government offerings on the market in 1928, exclusive of Government-guaranteed corporate securities, amounted to \$643,000,000. Of this total about half, or \$320,000,000, consisted of Latin-American securities and one-third, or \$219,000,000, of European. Australia and Canada divided most of the balance. Corporate securities, including Government guaranteed issues, have accounted for an increasing

proportion since the war. During 1914-1919 foreign flotations in the U. S. were chiefly governmental and for war purposes. From 1920 to 1924 corporate issues (private and government guaranteed) constituted on the average 30% of the total foreign offerings, and the ratio has continued this upward trend, being 40% in 1925, 55% in 1926, 48% in 1927, and 58% in 1929. Just as in domestic financing, public utilities and railways lead in the volume of foreign issues floated in the U. S. Public utilities were first in 1928, followed by banking and credit companies, paper companies and railways. Public utility issues, while chiefly European, were an important item in every geographic division. Railway issues were primarily Canadian, as were also those of paper companies. Banking and credit company issues were largely European.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1718. JONES, GROSVENOR. American underwriting of German securities. *U. S. Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce. Trade Infor. Bull.* #648. Sep. 1929: pp. ii + 15.—No less than 168 German bond and stock issues were publicly offered in the United States during the 15½ years from 1914 to June 30, 1929. The new nominal capital obtained in this country from the sale of these securities amounted to \$1,179,000,000. Of these issues, only seven, totaling about \$20,500,000, were sold prior to Oct. 1924. During 1924 German borrowing in the United States amounted to \$118,000,000; for the four calendar years 1925 to 1928 it ranged from about \$220,000,000 to \$295,000,000 annually. The recent periods of heavy financing were made possible by the institution of the Dawes plan. A lull in German financing was evident during the first six months of 1929, owing to negotiations for changes in the reparation payments and to high interest rates in this country. German Government loans amounting to about \$383,000,000 account for slightly less than one-third of the total German borrowing in the American market during the period from 1914 to 1929. German states and municipalities represented \$253,000,000 of the total of the government obligations. The par value of the publicly offered German corporate loans purchased in the American market during the period covered in this study amounted to about \$813,000,000 or over two thirds of the total German financing in this market. Of this total \$796,000,000 was new capital. Of the 11 different groups of German corporations, banking and credit companies were the heaviest borrowers, receiving a total of about \$251,000,000. German public utilities were a close second, receiving a total of new capital of about \$231,000,000. The iron and steel industry and the electrical equipment manufacturers also borrowed heavily, their respective totals being \$113,000,000 and \$61,000,000.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1719. KOWNACKI, G. de. L'investissement des capitaux étrangers en Pologne. [The investment of foreign capital in Poland.] *J. des Écon.* 88 Jul. 15, 1929: 38-43.—Since peace and independence have been restored in Poland there has been considerable opportunity for productive employment of capital. Agriculture particularly is greatly in need of additional resources; this is the most properous field in which foreign capital can be employed. This industry is handicapped by lack of a central agricultural mortgage bank such as exists in Hungary and Germany. The government of Poland, to avoid the danger of indiscriminate borrowing from foreign sources has installed machinery for regulating foreign loans.—*A. M. Sakolski.*

1720. WILLIS, H. PARKER. The financing of aircraft sales. *Aviation.* 27(4) Jul. 27, 1929: 227-228.—A description and comparison of several time payment plans in use in the airplane industry.—*H. L. Jome.*

1721. QUESNAY, PIERRE. The importance of international statistics. *World Trade.* 1(3) Jul. 1929:



376-386.—Quesnay is Director of Economic Studies at the Bank of France. In this article he outlines the nature of the inquiry being made by the Committee on International Settlements and Economic Information of the International Chamber of Commerce in order to trace more adequately the movements of capital in relation to trade balances. The committee desire that the publication of statistics of public issues allow for a distinction being made between loans contracted by foreigners and those contracted by nationals, thus making it possible to follow the international development of the markets and the movement of long term capital between debtor countries. The following information may be gathered from such statistics: (1) the accumulation of savings; (2) the trend of savings towards securities giving fixed income or variable income; (3) the trend of newly invested capital towards various kinds of securities,—towards the various countries where it is needed,—towards the various kinds of undertaking that call for investments; (4) the importance of conversions, mergers, etc.; (5) the extent of the floating debts of companies, states or municipalities; (6) the foreign investment capacity of a country; and (7) its greater or lesser dependence upon other markets. It is evident that statistics capable of giving a satisfactory reply to each of these questions do not yet exist. Governments have made marked progress in statistics of securities since the end of the last century. Although methods of taxation are not the same in every country, it would be possible to obtain complete statistics on capital and income from securities, from the continual inquiries conducted for purposes of taxation, if only the various administrations would take care to publish taxation statistics in sufficient detail. The first thing to be done in order to realize the hopes of the International Chamber is to bring about the publication of the methods used in compiling statistics in the various countries. Then to make comparison easier, an inquiry might be made into possible changes of method. The influence of the members of the International Chamber could be of great value in helping to secure this end. Banks and stock exchanges should cooperate in furnishing statistics of a uniform character regarding savings and investments in accordance with the suggestions made by the International Chamber of Commerce.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

1722. SOMMARIN, EMIL. La défense de l'épargne en Suède. Un cri d'alarme peu justifié. [The reserves for savings in Sweden.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (71) Jul. 1929: 411-416.—One class of institution in Sweden, a group of workers' savings banks, which sprang up after the war, was so constituted as to avoid inspection by the state. Eight of these failed; it is expected that the innocent creditors will be indemnified by the government. At the present time, a committee is working toward an adequate savings bank law.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

1723. UNSIGNED. The investment of savings bank deposits in public funds. *World Thrift*. 4(8) 1929: 480-494.—A report of an investigation conducted by the International Thrift Institute as presented to the Second International Thrift Congress, London, England, October 7-11th, 1929. The report presents a brief summary of the savings banks laws of all Western European countries and of the United States in so far as such laws prescribe or fail to prescribe the proportionate amount of savings banks assets that must be invested in public funds. Statistical data are also presented for some of the countries showing the per cent of saving banks investments in public funds. The report concludes: (1) that investments in public funds are common to all countries; (2) that such investments are economically sound if properly proportioned; (3) that during the war savings banks

in some countries exceeded this economically desirable proportion; (4) even in countries where the law requires such funds to be invested largely in public securities, there seems to be a tendency toward other types of investments; (5) this latter tendency is economically desirable because it renders the savings banks more adaptable to the financial needs of a country.—H. M. Gray.

1724. VAN NORMAN, LOUIS E. Problems of American investments abroad. *Current Hist.* 30 Apr. 1929: 25-30.—A business specialist in the Department of Commerce writes on the export of American capital. Foreigners have been borrowing money in the United States for one of two reasons: (1) To stabilize their exchanges, to provide metal reserves in their banks, or for other purely official financial purposes, and (2) to develop and exploit their natural resources and promote their industrial development. Prior to the war American capital emigrated chiefly in the form of private investments in productive economic enterprises; since the war it has been chiefly in the form of loans to governmental agencies. "Today a new tendency is discernible—to finance foreign undertakings under American control. They make use not only of American finance, but also of American technical skill. The policy of the State Department is to discourage 'loans for armament, loans to countries not making debt settlements with United States, or loans for monopolistic purposes. The United States has no spheres of influence; 'but there can be no doubt that we are going to watch the development or recovery of agricultural and industrial countries of the world with more enthusiasm, and their difficulties with more sympathy and knowledge, because we have invested our money in them. As long as we are interested in governments we must be concerned with their political stability.'"—Brynjolf J. Hovde.

## PRICES

(See also Entries 1474, 1694, 1696)

1725. BACHI, RICCARDO. Un'indagine sui prezzi. [An analysis of prices.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44(6) Jun. 1929: 410-413.—This a review of Frederick Mills' *The Behavior of Prices* published by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The principal trends of prices are shown by Mills in groups. These prices should be split up and studied in categories of merchandise. A wider and more detailed distribution of prices would allow many interesting observations and probably would show in many cases a greater uniformity of movement and more natural variations in each category. The author indicates some of the categories to be used in the study of prices, such as the nature of the products, the degree of manufacture, the types of the market and the movements of international exchanges.—Augusto Pini.

1726. BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM H. A statistical crime of the seventeenth century. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 1(4) Aug. 1929: 503-533.—The pitfalls besetting the student of price history are exemplified in the list of Exeter grain prices for 1316-1820, probably the longest continuous price record in British history. This series, compiled in order to fix the Assize of Bread, shows a rise in the Exeter price above the general British level, as of 1381; a continuation of the higher level for Exeter until 1670; then an abrupt drop to a level approximating that of the country at large, at which it remains. The court rolls furnish no suggestion of a change in the basis of the series at these points. The prices recorded were actual market prices. The clue to the significant change in 1670 was found in the statute of that year designed to enforce nation-wide



uniformity in the grain bushel, at the Winchester measure. Examination of internal evidence proved that down to 1670 the Exeter bushel had been about one-fourth larger than the Winchester measure, the differences covering the baker's allowance which was added separately by other communities to determine the assize of bread. Similarly the rise in 1381 was explained by a change in allowance made to bakers for their costs and profits. From the experience with the Exeter prices there emerges the warning that the historian must be chary of comparing prices in different places unless identity of measures and local conditions has been established by positive evidence; and that the technique of archivist must supplement that of the statistician, for statistical studies in economic history.—*A. D. H. Kaplan.*

**1727. COPELAND, MORRIS A.** Money, trade, and prices—a test of causal primacy. *Quart. J. Econ.* 43(4) Aug. 1929: 648–666.—The equation of exchange is restated.  $M = \text{Fisher's } M + M'$  and  $MV = \text{Fisher's } MV + M'V$ , because debits reflect both cash payments (in checks cashed) and check payments.  $PT + R$  is the new right hand side of the equation,  $R$  representing taxes, interest, dividends, etc. The author's indexes of  $M$ ,  $V$ ,  $P$ ,  $T$ , and  $R$  for the U. S. 1919–27 (explained elsewhere) are used to test two sample hypotheses, Working's and Mitchell's. Both seasonal movements and the residual curves (smoothed by a three-months moving average to give "cycles") are examined. Working's hypothesis presupposes (1) the truth of the equation in a form which neglects  $R$ , (2) synchronous cycles of equal amplitude in  $T$  and  $V$ , and (3) a lag in the cycles of  $P$  behind those of  $M$ . On Mitchell's view one would expect  $MV$  to lag behind  $PT + R$ . With respect to Working's hypothesis it appears (1) that  $R$  varies differently from  $PT$  and is too large to be neglected, and  $MV$  and  $PT + R$  are far from perfectly synchronous, (2) that there are significant differences in the timing and amplitude of the cycles of  $T$  and  $V$ , (3) that  $M$  sometimes lags behind  $P$ , and (4) that mathematically all three of Working's conditions could not be true at one time. The seasonal indexes of  $MV$  and  $PT + R$  appear to be consistent with Mitchell's hypothesis. With minor exceptions this is true also of the cycles. It is admitted that the indexes of  $M$ ,  $V$ ,  $P$ ,  $T$ , and  $R$  are inaccurate because of the incompleteness of available data. Attention is also called to the fact that the line between  $M$  and certain other liquid assets is difficult to draw and has been shifting in the period under review—a poser for those who regard  $M$  as causally primal. It is concluded that "present information . . . is more nearly consonant with the second hypothesis, which attributes causal priority most of the time to the dollar volume of transactions."—*Morris A. Copeland.*

**1728. KRETSCHMANN, JENNY GRIZIOTTI.** Esame critico delle dottrine sulla moneta e sui prezzi nell'esperienza economica russa. [A critical study of the monetary and price theories and their application to Russian economic experience.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 44(6) Jun. 1929: 341–373.—The author examines the various theories of prices in relation to the economic developments in Russia since the beginning of the war. The quantitative theory of Fisher, with the exception of the rare cases of perfect economic equilibrium, cannot be considered as exact. In periods of transition and of crisis such as European countries and more particularly Russia have experienced, the rigid limits of Fisher's equation cannot describe the real chaos of monetary phenomena. The income theory (Wieser, Hawtrey, Aftalion) does not offer an explanation of the monetary history of Russia on account of the particular economic, social and political conditions prevailing in that country. In Russia there has not been a great increase in the income of the population and the

situation of Russia as to its foreign commerce does not give a justification of the exchange theory. The psychological theory (Katzenellenbaum, Aftalion) may be true in periods of complete economic disorganization during tremendous inflations such as Germany and Russia have witnessed but in normal conditions the psychological factors have much less importance. The credit theory of Wicksell cannot be applied to Russia where there is a very simple economic structure and where banking and credit systems are little developed. The theory of Tooke recognizing the influence on prices of the relation between supply and demand of goods finds more justification in the economic experience of Russia. In Russia prices have been greatly influenced by special conditions of supply (or shortage) and demand. Post-war European experience and more particularly Russian experience has shown that monetary conditions are not always the predominant factor in prices and that economic factors related to production have often exercised a very strong influence on price variations. According to the author, these economic factors constitute the basis of the financial structure of the country and prices and credit are strictly dependent upon them.—*Augusto Pini.*

**1729. UNSIGNED.** Price reports at the Institute of Rural Accountancy and Economy at Prague. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20(6) Jun. 1929: 237–242.—A price reporting system has recently been established in Czechoslovakia showing an index of prices obtained for farm products and those paid for farm requisites. Such price data as are available for pre-war conditions are used for making comparisons. Price data are obtained from the price reporters monthly. Special index numbers of prices of animal and vegetable products are prepared. The data are presented in the form of graphs.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

## ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 1026, 1027, 1465, 1466)

**1730. BURNS, A. F.** Note: The duration of business cycles. *Quart. J. Econ.* 43(4) Aug. 1929: 726–733.—In this note on Professor W. C. Mitchell's interpretation of his findings on the frequency distribution of the durations of 166 business cycles, as given in *Business Cycles—The Problem and Its Setting*, 419–420, Burns points out that "the theory of frequency curve types would suggest for the given distribution that either some one factor or group of factors is of preponderant importance, or that a certain degree of interdependence exists, or that both sets of circumstances obtain." The asymmetry of the above distribution may be due to (1) interdependence among some of the observations, or (2) to the amalgamation in a single series of observations obtained from countries of relatively different types of economic organization, or (3) to secular changes in general prices. Long time changes in the period required for the construction of instrumental equipment may be particularly significant in connection with (2).—*C. W. Hasek.*

**1731. S., M.** Segnalazioni e previsioni economiche. [Economic forecasting.] *Riv. de Pol. Econ.* 19 7–8 Jul.–Aug. 1929: 695–699.—This is a survey of the problem of economic statistical services in Italy. The reasons why such services have not been available up to now may be summarized: (1) lack of statistics over a sufficient period of years to permit study of the course of economic life of Italy in its normal development; (2) the predominating importance of agriculture, which depends upon meteorological conditions; (3) the marked influence upon the secular trend of the rapid industrial development of the country; (4) the special development of certain



industries dependent upon the country's natural resources; (5) consequences of the war; (6) foreign interference and special obligations deriving from war and postwar debts. The Fascist government has now regularized the economic life of the country. The State budget is balanced, the currency is strictly controlled, the lira is stabilized, and relations with foreign countries are well adjusted. The author believes that the time is now ripe for the creation of statistical services for economic forecasting.—*Mario Saibante.*

## LABOR AND WAGES

(See also Entries 1033, 1520, 1633, 1807, 1899, 1944)

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 1983, 2016)

1732. CHASE, STUART. The good and evil of the new industrialism. *Current Hist.* 30 (4) Jul. 1929: 577-584.—Necessary facts are lacking in order to assess the gains and losses of our machine age and to attempt to strike a balanced debit or credit. Chase endeavors to point out some of the benefits the "Power Age" has brought to mankind, such as an increase in life expectation, higher standards of living, control of space, decrease in hours of labor, overcoming of superstition, increase in self-confidence, control of fatigue periods, breaking down of old class distinctions, increase in human knowledge, and decline of cruelty. Contrasted with these advantages the author briefly enumerates "manifest evils," such as the menace of mechanized warfare, danger of upset to social equilibrium, wasteful exploitation of natural resources, effects of machine monotony and wearisome repetition, specialized tasks, less forwarding forms of recreation, over-valuation of money, unemployment, "scrapping" of workers at an earlier age, effects of excess production in relation to purchasing power, greater accident rate, overvaluing of industry at the expense of agriculture, congestion of cities, and the toll of noise, dust, and smoke. In addition, the author presents a list of effects "in which the good and evil are so intermixed" that he cannot be sure where the balance lies, such as the increase in and migration of population, end of community self-sufficiency, new and old skills, changed condition of the housewife, disintegration of family life, effects upon art, changes in the quality of goods, and the loss of economic independence of the worker. "It seems to me that to date the machine has brought more woe than it has happiness, and that the cause of civilization in its noblest sense has not been materially advanced." The forces now at work, however, "are destined to make for a higher or a lower form of civilization. . . . I believe that the direction is up rather than down." The author points out "certain outstanding dangers," however, which must be mitigated, such as mechanized warfare, over-specialization, failure of natural resources, and the growing threat of unemployment.—*F. J. Warne.*

1733. ORCHARD, DOROTHY J. An analysis of Japan's cheap labor. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44 (2) Jun. 1929: 215-258.—Despite the dense population of Japan, labor has been neither very abundant nor very cheap for industrial purposes. The farms are over-populated, but labor is reluctant to enter the factory. The wage system is varied, but an incentive bonus is practically universal. Many Japanese receive not only cash wages, but board or lodging, occasionally in factory dormitories. The government has been compelled to take action to prevent various abuses, lack of sanitation, the use of the same beds by day and night shifts, etc. A strain

of paternalism runs through Japanese industry; its good side is that the manufacturer is reluctant to dismiss workers in periods of depression. Working hours are long. Rest days vary from two to four a month. Night work has been a serious problem, but the law has now intervened to lessen it for women and children. The cheapness of labor is offset by its inefficiency. The output per American worker in pounds of cotton cloth per day, for example, averages  $7\frac{1}{2}$  times that per Japanese worker. The wage is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times as great, leaving the American manufacturer with a wage cost per pound of cloth that is less than the Japanese.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

1734. STERNBERG, HEINRICH. Die Arbeiterverhältnisse auf den unter europäischer Leitung stehenden Plantagenbetrieben in der Provinz "Ostküste von Sumatra." [Labor conditions on the plantations under European management in the East Coast Province of Sumatra.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 10 (1) 1929: 45-78.—The author discusses the labor situation in the East Coast Province of Sumatra in connection with the European owned plantations. To supplement the desultory work of the native, with his few wants and low standard of living, it became necessary to import labor, mostly from the over-populated island of Java, and to establish a legal basis for its organization. To this end, the Coolie Ordinance was passed. It lays down definite rules for the employment of contract coolie labor, and provides a penalty for unjustifiable infringement of contract. Contracts are drawn up for a maximum period of 3 years or for 13 months in the case of a reengagement. Men and women may be employed for 10 hours by day or 8 hours by night. Work by children under 12 is practically forbidden. Wages are commensurate with the standard of living of the workers, which is low, and comprise a small money payment, free quarters, free medical attention, and a supply of cheap rice. A system of pensions exists. The disabled are taken care of. Schools are provided for the children. The author recognizes that this ordinance, with its legal penalty for infringement of contract, is a necessity under present conditions, but he suggests the gradual adoption of improvements which will eventually lead to the abandonment of the penal sanctions and to the establishment in Sumatra of settlements of reliable workers from Java.—*A. M. Hannay.*

1735. TAYLOR, PAUL S. Mexican labor in the United States: Migration statistics. *Univ. California Publ. in Econ.* 6 (3) Aug. 1929: 237-255.—Efforts to estimate the number of Mexicans in the United States from the net immigration statistics of the United States and Mexican migration services have been made by both Mexicans and Americans, both private citizens and officials. The official figures of both countries since 1910 are presented. A detailed critique is offered showing why the two sets of statistics cannot be compared, and why the use of either set by itself is subject to great limitation. The chief difficulties arise from surreptitious entry of Mexicans into the United States, and from differences and even inconsistencies in statistical rules; the error due to the former is recently much diminished. No independent estimate of Mexican population in the United States is attempted. A brief review of the racial composition of Mexico cites the latest census (1921), showing 9.8% white; 59.3% mestizo; and 29.2% Indian.—*Paul S. Taylor.*

1736. UNSIGNED. Labor legislation of Uruguay. *U. S. Bureau Labor Stat. Bull.* #494. Jul. 1929: pp. 70.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1737. UNSIGNED. Die ausländischen Arbeiter in Preussen in den Jahren 1925 bis 1928. [Foreign labor in Prussia, 1925 to 1928.] *Glückauf.* 65 (28) Jul. 13, 1929: 973.—*E. Friederichs.*



## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 1715, 1938, 1939, 1948)

**1738. DUTT, SHIB CHANDRA.** Colliery labourers in the Jheria field. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber of Commerce.* 3(3) Mar. 1929: 172-205.—This report by a Research Fellow of the Bengali Institute of Economics is based on a month of field investigation during the autumn of 1928 and a study of official reports. The Jheria field is the most important coal field in India and in 1927 employed 72,240 of the 165,213 colliery workers in British India. Of the 28,041 women and girls working underground, 15,449 were in the Jheria field. Mine-workers are recruited from the villages. Formerly there was great scarcity of colliery labor but now many unemployed miners are moving about the coal fields in search of work. Collieries are mostly small and badly managed, few coal-cutting machines have been installed, and workers are largely illiterate and all poorly paid. Loading of coal is chiefly done by women, usually the wives of the coal cutters. All these factors combine to give a lower output per worker in Indian mines than in coal mines of any other country. Assuming steady work five days a week and an average output a man cutter and woman loader would together earn about \$11.25 a month. But they work irregularly and actual earnings are lower. The author believes that the Indian Colliery Employees' Association estimate of \$7.30 a month is too low. Workers have free housing, water, fuel, kerosene, and medical advice. Housing is somewhat better at European-owned collieries than at Indian-owned collieries, but overcrowding, lack of privacy, and lack of sanitation are almost universal. Such data as are available indicate prevalence of venereal disease, malaria, pneumonia, cholera, and small-pox. On the whole, health conditions are probably worse than in villages from which the mine-workers have come. The age limit for employment (including underground work) is now 13 years, but there are only 16 schools with 617 pupils to educate the children of over 72,000 colliery workers in the Jheria district. For ten years to 1926 the average yearly death rate in mine accidents was 12.2 per 10,000 employed as compared with 9.8 in Great Britain. Maximum compensation for death, under the Act of 1923, is about \$900 and for permanent total disability less than \$1,300, but the administration of the compensation law is still very lax. The absence of a strong union makes it difficult for workers to secure their rights. The Indian Colliery Employees' Association, affiliated with the All-India Trade Union Congress, was organized nine years ago. It has a membership of 2,000, of whom one fourth are middle class employees and skilled laborers other than miners. Attention is given to grievances and welfare work, but the Association has not been able to prevent unjust levying of fines, arbitrary dismissals, wage cuts, and irregularities in the payment of wages. Employers are gradually assuming an attitude of antagonism to the Association and mine-workers have in recent years become at least partially conscious of their own potential strength and the possibility of organized resistance.—*A. Rochester.*

**1739. HENDERSON, ARTHUR, Jr.** The trade disputes and trade unions act, 1927. *Labour Mag.* 8(4) Aug. 1929: 157-160.—The Labor government promises to repeal the panic legislation passed in 1927 by the Tories. This act had for its main purposes: (1) to restrict, so far as possible, strike action not arising directly out of trade disputes; (2) to make picketing unlawful where intimidation is involved, where there is obstruction to ingress or egress, and where there is breach of the peace; (3) to require "contracting in" instead of permitting "contracting out" so far as the

use of union contributions for political purposes is concerned; (4) to prevent civil servants from affiliating with non-governmental workers or from belonging to unions having political objects; (5) to make it unlawful for any local authority to require membership or non-membership in a union as a condition of employment; (6) to make public employees who wilfully break their contracts and cause injury or danger or grave inconvenience to the community, criminally liable. The act also repealed some of the safeguarding provisions of the trade union act of 1913 and these must be formally restored when it is wiped off the books. The object is not to legalize anything that was unconstitutional prior to the 1927 act, but to remove what many regard as an injustice and a stigma on the workers' organizations of this country.—*W. B. Catlin.*

**1740. KIRKLAND, WINIFRED.** Slavery in the South today; significant results of a previous condition of servitude. *Century.* 118(3) Jul. 1929: 1358-1366.—Shifting the burden of all toil from one to another class results inevitably in the downfall of the leisure class. In the South the lack of balance which developed during the days of slavery is still reflected in its life today. It is remarkable that races, each with such a distinct status, should be on the whole living together so harmoniously now. The closest contact between the races is the rearing of white children by colored women, for is really means that the colored woman is given the task of shaping the character of the white children. The old "colored mammy" is gone, however, and the newer servant girl who is employed for her duties does not have the respect for the white ideals and culture which made the "mammy" such a success as nursemaid and character-builder. The reactions of the white sons to the necessities of toil following the war were quite wholesome. White daughters however have suffered from the continuation of the attitude of chivalry. In slave days chivalry put women on a pedestal and so barred her from life, "made her a parasite." Her descendants under the same chivalry have not been able to escape. The colored reaction to freedom was a desire to copy his former master's freedom from toil, but this attitude is gradually changing. The cotton mill owner has inherited an attitude of ownership (not personal, but by the mill) of the workers, but there is less palliative of kindness in these new relations. This is especially true where the Northern mill-owner has come in. The respect, even veneration, of the ideals of the top social set is a part of the Southern tradition and comes from the social dependence on the plantation leisure class.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

**1741. MÜLLER, HERMANN.** Die internationale Arbeitsorganisation und die 12. Internationale Arbeitskonferenz. [The International Labor Organization and the 12th International Labor Conference.] *Arbeit.* Aug. 1929: 474-482.—A sketch of Germany's relations to the International Labor Organization and a short report on the 12th International Labor Conference.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

**1742. PILLAI, P. P.** Indian labour organisation and forced labour. *Indian J. Econ.* 9(35) Apr. 1929: 653-662.—The most persistent of all forms of quasi-slavery is forced labor. The distinction between slavery and forced labor is that the former openly denies the worker the legal status of a free agent while the latter grants this status but nevertheless provides sanctions for compulsory labor under certain circumstances. Forced labor may be found in various colonial territories and politically backward countries generally. In current terminology the euphemism for the status is "native labor." The activities of the League of Nations first brought the problem into the arena of international action. Both the B and C types of mandates regulate forced labor. The provision of the B



type reads, "The mandatory shall prohibit all forms of enforced or compulsory labor except for essential public works and services, and then only in return for adequate remuneration." The exceptions permitted in this and other documents make possible certain abuses of forced labor even in the permissible categories. It is the activities of the concession-hunter and the monopolist that generate conditions favorable to the emergence of forced labor. In the long run forced labor is economically disadvantageous because it diverts attention from the possibilities of labor saving machinery.—*H. Delson.*

1743. POLLITT, HARRY. The future of revolutionary trade unionism. *Labour Monthly*. 11(8) Aug. 1929: 489-498.—Betrayal of the British general strike was a deliberate act of the leaders so as to lay the basis for a policy of collaboration with the employers. The Mond conferences and the present cooperation with the Federation of British Industries and the National Confederation of Employers followed. Meanwhile piecemeal attacks on the workers' standards have steadily increased, making colossal inroads on their conditions. A new awakening is now taking place. The minority movement will have to lead the fight against the employers, their agents the trade union officials, and the hypocritical Labor government. The workers must fight in new ways, independently, and outside of trade union legalism. Factory committees must be formed, factory papers published. Thousands of serious workers who have left the unions because of present policies must be brought back, and must struggle against suspension by the bureaucrats. They must intensify their effort to secure official positions in the unions. New city industrial councils not dominated by the old leaders must be organized. Strikes must be called and led.—*Solon De Leon.*

1744. TENG TSUNG-HSIA. The Chinese trade unions after the past revolutionary wave. *Chinese Students Monthly*. 24(7) May 1929: 315-323.—The year 1928 was the first after the passing of the Chinese revolutionary wave. From January to May the workers were depressed and almost passive. From May to October they revived enough to carry on many defensive struggles. Beginning with the Shanghai postal strike in October, which was sold out in four days, they began to launch counter-attacks on their employers. The "yellow" trade union leaders sometimes use militant methods, but eventually they are bound to deceive the masses by anti-class tactics and compromises with the capitalists. Meanwhile the brutality of the white terror is unequalled, over 310,000 workers and peasants, including 28,000 Communists, being killed in one year. The employers succeeded in organizing a National Federation of Chambers of Commerce, the main object of which is to abolish the agreement between labor and capital which the workers obtained in the revolutionary period. The employers have also secured the cooperation of the imperialist governments in the concession areas. The Kuomintang has organized yellow unions to take the place of the former red unions, and a struggle is on between the two for leadership of the masses. The workers are again becoming militant. Shop committees are the best tool to organize the workers either legally or semi-legally, under conditions of white terror.—*Solon De Leon.*

1745. UNSIGNED. Les fédérations syndicales suisses en 1928. [Swiss trade union in 1928.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 21(7) Jul. 1929: Suppl. pp. 51.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 1585, 1922, 2083)

1746. MARVAUD, ANGEL. Le conflit du textile dans le Nord. [The textile conflict in the North.]

*Musée Soc.* 36(2) 1929: 41-57; (3) 81-108.—In the North of France a struggle has arisen between the workers' union and the owners. The unionist concept is suggested by the communists, the "Reds," and the Christian-Socialists,—the latter half way between the "Yellows" and the "Reds," their secretariat being directed by clergymen. The employers are supposed to unionism (*syndicalisme*) and to an increase in wages in proportion to cost of living for workers. The general strike of September, 1928 showed the opposition of the whole working class to "paternalism" and to the methods of the Textile-Consortium, which does not recognize the existence of the unions.—*G. L. Duprat.*

1747. MOREHOUSE, E. W. The background of labor relations of public utilities. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5(3) Aug. 1929: 275-284.—The labor relations of public utilities are distinguishable from those in other industries by reason of the obligations imposed on management to render continuous, adequate, and reasonably priced service. In addition, there are technological, business or market, and social factors which tend to set public utility labor relations somewhat apart from those in other industries. Of the technological factors, the dominance of machine technique, the peculiar union of machine technique and personal service, and the dispersion and decentralization of productive activity are emphasized. The remaining two groups of distinguishing characteristics are dealt with in a concluding article.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

1748. OLBERG, PAUL. Les principes du droit ouvrier en Russie des soviets. [Principles of labor law in Soviet Russia.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 21(7) Jul. 1929: 225-231.—The local and central authorities in Russia have the right to issue decrees having the force of law on the condition that they do not run counter to those issued by higher authorities. Consequently the body of Russian labor legislation is very great. Much delay is often encountered before labor cases are finally settled. The fact that the government, which in theory represents the workers, operates most of the industries and is thus also the employer, places it in a difficult position. The trade unions make agreements with the government-controlled industries concerning labor conditions and wages. Although the law requires that no agreement which makes labor conditions worse may be concluded, economic exigencies often render this merely a pious wish. Frequently published complaints about working conditions are evidence "that Russian social legislation, so beautiful in theory, is lamentable in reality and is in a critical condition."—*Edward Berman.*

1749. UNSIGNED. Arbejdsoverenskomster i Danmark den 1. August 1928. [Collective agreements in Denmark, Aug. 1, 1928.] *Danmarks Statistik, Statistiske Meddelelser*. (4th ser.) 81(1) 1929: pp. 323.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1750. VAN KLEEK, MARY. Concluding summary. *Internat. Indus. Relations Assn. Report of First Triennial Congress*. (2) Jan. 1929: 285-301.—A summary of the papers delivered at the Congress and a suggestion of what the function of the International Industrial Relations Association should be. While the organization of a research office is at present impracticable, the organization should serve "as a common meeting ground of understanding between individuals" connected with trade unions and employers associations, and should aid in "creating an atmosphere within which the International Labour Office will work more effectively."—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

1751. VERNON, H. M. What are the most pressing problems requiring research in the immediate future. *Internat. Indus. Relations Assn., Report of First Triennial Congress*. (2) Jan. 1929: 236-245.—Discontent of the worker with his job, as manifested



by disputes, turnover, and absenteeism, is the most pressing problem, and calls for improvement of material conditions of work and a systematic scheme of vocational guidance and selection of workers. Results of the studies of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, especially those included in Report No. 33, are quoted as indicative of the possibilities of vocational guidance.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

1752. VIATOR, VACUUS. "Job control" in Australia. *Blackwoods' Mag.* 225(1363) May 1929: 661-665.—"It is recognized in Great Britain that an employer has a right to discharge a man who is found unsuitable and to engage another in his place. Not so in Australia. Here, in some cases at any rate, some men have succeeded in establishing freeholds in their jobs, and an employer who wishes to get rid of an unsuitable man is faced with an array of litigation in the Industrial Courts. In some industries 'job control' is disguised under the more specious term of 'preference'." Specific illustrations are given from the railway, shipping, coal mining, and sugar production industries. "Industry in Australia has not only to support the worker, but also a very expensive parasitic system of unionism."—*F. J. Warne.*

1753. WALKER, P. H. Co-partnership and profit sharing. *Accountant.* 80(2842) May 25, 1929. 671-677.—The advantages of profit sharing lie not merely in the elimination of strikes and other labor difficulties but also in increased production and direct benefits both to employer and employee. The essential characteristic of a successful profit sharing scheme is co-partnership, or a share in management. Details of plans in operation in England are given and their results shown as proofs of the argument.—*H. F. Taggart.*

## PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 1398)

1754. ELKIND, HENRY B. Industrial psychiatry. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(2) Apr. 1929: 378-392.—The author stresses the need of a psychological or psychiatric approach to the problems faced by the industrial physician. He points out the way in which psychiatry can be of assistance in the study and treatment of industrial poisoning, "where the majority of symptoms are on a psychological level." Referring to some of the industrial poison cases which have characteristic mental symptoms, he states that if more industrial physicians were acquainted with psychiatry a larger number of cases would be detected. The greater part of the article is devoted to the field of industrial management in which the psychiatric method has been found practicable. In some companies workers are selected by means of psychological tests, and in this respect the General Electric Company at Lynn, Massachusetts, is well advanced in the field. In Europe, greater progress has been made along vocational guidance. In New York City, the author cites the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and R. H. Macy and Company as examples of organizations in which psychiatric possibilities have been advantageously demonstrated in helping to select and guide employees during their employment period. In order that the psychiatrist who enters the industrial field may fully adapt himself to existing conditions, he should be familiar with the mechanical process of manufacturing; systems of wage payments, methods of workmen's compensation and benefit plans; welfare activities, industrial poisons, as well as the arts and sciences of psychiatry and psychology.—*M. Richter.*

1755. HOPWOOD, J. O. The grades of labor. *Personnel J.* 8(2) Aug. 1929: 114-124.—The author has developed a plan of grading labor for use in industrial organizations. He presents his plan from a co-operative viewpoint and gives the grades of service

in organized division of labor. He has developed a wage scale which shows the minimum and maximum rates by service grades thereby establishing means of promotion. Charts and tables accompanying the article indicate the relationship between rates and responsibilities. The author gives some general recommendations which may be used as a guide in following his outline.—*M. Richter.*

1756. MINER, J. B. A national institute for vocational guidance. *Personnel J.* 7(6) Apr. 1929: 425-426.—Vocational guidance was given an important place in the French educational program by the establishment in November, 1928, of a National Institute of Vocational Guidance. Its main purposes, as stated in the initial announcements, are "To insure the technical training of vocational counselors, to form a center of information for the distribution of data relative to vocational guidance, and to encourage, in view of the problems of orientation and educational selection, the research necessary to the improvement of methods and to the control of results." Training classes for prospective counselors and a professional journal have been started.—*Lucile Eaves.*

1757. ROBERTSON, DAVID ALLAN. Cooperative experiments in personnel methods. *Educ. Rec.* 10(3) Jul. 1929: 218-231.—The author discusses various personnel tests which have been in use in universities, colleges and schools, and stresses the need for a bureau which will prepare additional tests and keep records of results of tests administered. He describes the work of achievement tests used by the American Council on Education and adds that the chief value of these tests lies in the reliable measure of an individual's mastery of a subject. He refers to the results secured through these tests by the Pennsylvania Study of Schools and Colleges conducted by Carnegie Foundation, and also the University Law School at Yale. The author then describes the experimental personal record card in use in secondary schools and colleges, and lists the colleges and quantity of cards used by each. He refers to the use of the cumulative personal record card, which enables one to understand a student in terms of specific things he has accomplished inside and outside of class, and explains that deans of professional schools and representatives of prospective employers favor this method. Another method in use is that of rating traits of personality. Teachers are trained to observe actions which are significant of personality and to record them accurately. Several college fraternities have shown interest in the personality measurement sheet in connection with choice of new men and the development of character of their members. Throughout the United States there is a strong interest in vocational guidance, and in Colorado a study of the vocational purpose of college students showed that about 60% knew what they intended to do when they finished college. The author believes that much progress can be made in securing valuable personnel records through the cooperation of dean, professor, registrar, alumni secretary and employment officer.—*M. Richter.*

1758. UNSIGNED. Report of the director of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration for the fiscal year ending Jun. 30, 1929. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 7(8) Aug. 1929: 110-117.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1759. UNSIGNED. Suggested tests for water meter reader. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 7(8) Aug. 1929: 118-122.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1760. VITELES, MORRIS S. The human factor in substation operation. *Personnel J.* 8(2) Aug. 1929: 81-113.—The author describes a survey of tests which were established for selecting electrical substation operators. In order to determine methods of testing aptitudes, the duties of operators were analyzed and a job psychograph was established. The author explains



the importance of establishing methods whereby normal conditions of operation can be distinguished from emergency conditions. A series of tests were adopted covering general knowledge, performance, and switching control under emergency conditions. A group of operators were classified in three divisions; best, average and poorest, and were tested as to the number of operating errors. Comparison of data seem to prove the importance of the tests in selecting operators for substation work.—*M. Richter.*

### HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 1999, 2029, 2030, 2047, 2077, 2078)

1761. ADAMS, WILLIAM W. Metal-mine accidents in the United States, 1927. *U. S. Bureau Mines, Bull.* #310. 1929: pp. 96.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1762. GREENBURG, LEONARD; SCHAYE, A. A., and SHLIONSKY, HERMAN. A study of lead poisoning in a storage-battery plant. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44(28) Jul. 12, 1929: 1666-1698.—This study presents the findings of sanitary surveys of the workroom of a small plant devoted to the manufacture of storage batteries. Air analyses showed that in the charging room, used as a control, there was no lead, whereas in the other workrooms the quantity of lead varied between 0.0096 and 0.0453 mg. per cu. ft. of air. Of 55 men examined, 23 showed chronic lead poisoning as a result of inhalation of the lead in the atmosphere. This hazard appears to be variable in the different rooms. There was no unusual incidence of lead poisoning except in the rooms where lead was not handled or handled only to a limited extent. Even workers who enter the workrooms intermittently have suffered. The greater amount of poisoning and its more rapid course in the assembly room is attributed to the more finely divided state of the lead there, which occurs in the form of lead vapor or very finely divided lead oxide. Structural changes in the buildings and equipment and in the method of handling the material, as well as improved ventilation, were suggested to eliminate the hazard of lead poisoning. Plant hygiene and personal hygiene is of the utmost importance in the industrial handling of lead. Sweeping should be done by the wet method and only when none of the regular workers are present. Clothing lockers and shower baths should be installed to prevent lead contamination. Instruction in personal hygiene should be given to the workers, and workers who disregard such instructions should be dismissed. One method practically eliminates acute lead poisoning in workers, namely, periodic health examinations, with particular emphasis on the study of the blood. By means of records of the conditions of workers and their blood studies, the plant physician can compare the changes occurring from time to time and thus be warned of possible oncoming acute lead poisoning. The worker should then be transferred to another room or be laid off from work.—*Louis Neuvelt.*

1763. LAIRD, DONALD A. Experiments on the physiological cost of noise. *J. Indus. Psychol.* 4(1) Jan. 1929: 251-258.—Laird's article recounts a series of experiments conducted in the psychological laboratory at Colgate University. The purpose of these experiments was to determine the effect of noise upon the efficiency and energy expenditure of workers. The author points out that industrial noise, including office noise, has greatly increased during the last ten years and he adds: "a modern fire-proof factory reflects noise much as a mirror reflects light." Most of the experiments described were conducted upon typists working in the laboratory under controlled conditions. Electrical noise-making devices were used producing four different pitches and varying intensities of sound. Experimenters recorded the output of work and the

number of errors made under various degrees of noise also the effects of noise on difference mental processes, including mathematical calculations. At the same time records were kept to show the increase or decrease of physical and mental strain under varying conditions of noise or quiet. It was found that more energy was expended in producing a given kind of work in a noisy room than in a quiet room and that noise reduced speed and increased fatigue. The author concludes that machinery should be made as nearly noiseless as possible and that sound absorbing materials should be used on the walls and ceilings of work rooms and offices.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

1764. MCCORD, CAREY P., et al. Lead poisoning in the United States. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 19(6) 1929: 631-634.—The article is an abridged report of the Committee on Lead Poisoning (June 30, 1928), of the American Public Health Association. Diminution in incidence, industrial compensation, shortened work periods and preferred remuneration are among the phases considered. Lead poisoning continues to be this country's outstanding occupational disease hazard.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1765. REID, HERBERT L. Time of day accidents occur. *Indus. Hygiene Bull.* 5(1) Jul. 1928: 4.—*E. E. Cummins.*

1766. SAYERS, E. R., et al. Status of silicosis. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 19(6) Jun. 1929: 635-640.—The article is a committee report of the American Public Health Association. Summaries of surveys dealing with ax-grinding, lead, zinc and gold mining, granite quarrying, etc. are presented. Personnel, routine and classification of physical defects used by the U. S. Bureau of Mines Health Clinic at Picher, Oklahoma, are noted in detail. Future studies of the U. S. Public Health Service in the field of the dusty trades are outlined.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1767. SCHLATTMANN. Die Massnahmen zur Bekämpfung des Steinfalls im englischen Steinkohlenbergbau. [Measures for the prevention of falls of rock in English anthracite coal mining.] *Zeitschr. f. d. Berg-, Hütten- und Salinenwesen.* 77(2) 1929: B99-B127.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1768. SIMPSON, RICHARD E. Basic causes of coal mine accidents. *Coal Mining.* 6(6) Jun. 1929: 295-297.—Engineers of the Travelers Insurance Company analyzed the records of 75,000 industrial accidents and concluded that only 2% should be classed as unpreventable, 88% should be charged to supervisory failures and 10% to physical failures. Both the supervisory failures and the physical failures may be controlled by the employer. The supervisory group includes faulty instruction of workers, selection of men unfitted for the tasks assigned them, and failure to enforce rules necessary for safety. Here also are classed accidents due to physical conditions which the foreman had neglected to correct although he had means and authority to do so. Coal mine accidents are quite as much due to supervisory failures as other industrial accidents. Four typical mine accidents are analyzed to illustrate how "haulage," "falling object," "fall of roof," etc., serve to classify only secondary causes. The basic causes in these four accidents were one or more of the following: failure of management to provide safe equipment; failure of foreman to keep equipment in repair; disregard of danger warning by a miner; foreman's failure to enforce safe practices; poor lighting.—*A. Rochester.*

1769. STEVENS, ALBERT FREDERICK. Accidents of older workers: Relation of age to extent of disability. *Personnel J.* 8(2) Aug. 1929: 138-145.—Following the practice of the Bureau of Statistics, New York Department of Labor, in handling disability cases, a survey was made of some 5,000 cases, grouped in two classes according to age, 15 to 19, and 65 and



over, for the purpose of testing the relationships of the age of injured workmen to the extent or duration of disability. The data assembled covered type of injury, total number of cases, total number of weeks lost, and the average time lost per case. The information revealed a considerable variation in the relation of age to the period of disability and showed that as age increased there was a definite increase in the time of disability. A study was then made of a series of cuts, punctures, and laceration cases, covering 1,711 employees, which showed that 22% were in the less-than-one-week class, nearly 25% were in the one-week-but-less-than-two-weeks class, and nearly 17% were in the two-weeks-but-less-than-three class. Analyzing these data by age groups it was found that average duration increases with the age period but that a relatively larger number of serious cases fall in the more mature age classes. Tables showing a summary of the results of the two investigations accompany the article.—*M. Richter.*

1770. STEWART, ETHELBERT. Industrial accidents. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(5) May 1929: 124-133.—To render the greatest service to accident prevention and to safety men, statistics of accidents will necessarily have to go one step farther than they are now going. The various questionnaires should include one more question, one which will bring out the ultimate cause of the accident rather than merely the cause of the injury. In 1927 the loss of life per ton of coal mined in the United States was lower than in any other year except 1920. The total number of men killed in the coal-mining industry in 1927 (2,224) was smaller than in any other year since 1922, when there were 1,984 fatalities. The estimated death rate per million tons of coal mined in 1927 was 3.70, as compared with a rate of 3.83 in 1926. This lowering of the cost in lives for coal production in the mines has been brought about by the adoption of safety measures and by the mechanization of the mines. The rate of deaths per thousand 300-day workers is not available for 1927, but there has been no appreciable decline in that rate during recent years. In 1926 the rate was 4.50 as compared with an average of 4.65 in the years 1911-1915. The number of fatal metal-mine accidents in 1926 was 430 as compared with 371 in 1925. The fatality rate per thousand 300-day workers was 3.47 as compared with 2.99 in 1925. The non-fatal injury rate per thousand 300-day workers showed a decrease from 283.53 in 1925 to 245.01 in 1926.—*E. E. Cummins.*

1771. THOMPSON, L. R., and BRUNDAGE, DEAN K. A study of exposure to calcium dusts generated in the manufacture of Portland cement. *J. Indus. Hygiene.* 11(6) Jun. 1929: 182-193.—Detailed analysis of the records collected at a Portland cement plant over a period of 3 years indicated that exposure to the quantities of calcium dusts generated in the mill under study appeared to predispose the workers to diseases of the nasal fossae, pharynx, tonsils and bronchi, to diseases of the skin and of the eyes, and to deafness, and possibly was a factor in the high rate of digestive illnesses that occurred in the finishing end of the mill.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1772. UNSIGNED. Coke-oven accidents in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(1) Jul. 1929: 99-101.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1773. WUNDERLICH, FRIEDA. Sozialhygienische Auslese aus den Berichten der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten für das Jahr 1927. [Social-hygienic selections from the reports of industrial inspectors for 1927.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 42(7) 1929: 169-181.—In some instances the introduction of machinery, especially where hand processes have been displaced, has made for improved hygienic conditions of work. In other instances, notably in cases connected with the speeding up of machines, air-brush painting and lacquering, tobacco manufacture,

the shoe industry and hair dressing, recent developments have made the work more or less unhealthful.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 2029)

1774. BEYER, CLARA M., and SMITH, FLORENCE P. History of labor legislation for women in three states, and chronological development of labor legislation for women in the United States. *U. S. Women's Bureau, Bull.* #66. 1929: pp. 288.—This bulletin of the Women's Bureau contains histories of labor legislation for women in Massachusetts, New York and California, summarizes the origins and influences which have stimulated such legislation, and digests the laws applicable to women workers in other parts of the United States. The chief credit for the enactment of such laws,—particularly in Massachusetts and California,—is given to organizations of wage-earners. Other means of promoting such legislation were: factory inspectors and other officials charged with the enforcement of labor laws; bureaus of labor statistics; special legislative committees; governors; pioneering employers; social, civic, philanthropic, and church groups; factual studies of conditions; and, finally, the spirit of the time. Marked variations between states were found in the relative influences of these factors. All but four states regulate the hours of work of women. Ten states and the District of Columbia have laws limiting women's work to eight per day, and two more limit the weekly hours to 48 but permit nine hours of work on a given day. Other regulations of the work periods prescribe one day of rest in seven, one shorter work day each week, time allowances for meals and rest periods. Night work for women is prohibited in varying industries and hours by sixteen states. Prohibitory and regulating laws apply to mines, messenger services, the lifting and carrying of heavy weights, cleaning of moving machinery, exposure to what are considered unusual hazards or to industrial poisons, and employment for certain periods before and after childbirth. A striking lack of uniformity or standardization is revealed in the state histories and general digests and summaries.—*Lucile Eaves.*

1775. SCHMIDT, DORA. Die Bedeutung der Frauenarbeit für die Volkswirtschaft. [The importance of women's labor for national economy.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 65(1) 1929: 1-16.—A lecture delivered at the general conference of the Swiss Union for Vocational Counsel and Guidance for Students at Berne, Sep. 23, 1928. Labor, the fundamental source of economic activity, may be directed towards production or consumption. The labor of women has its greatest significance in connection with the latter. Recent Swiss statistics show the relatively small part played by women in production. In consumption, however, the woman makes up for her shortcomings in production by taking over the actual management of the household. The expenditure of income is very largely in her hands, although the man is interested as well in the general lines of its division. The woman must decide in directing her household whether to do the work herself or to hire servants; whether to make various articles, such as clothes, or to buy them. If she hires servants, a part of the family income, which might otherwise go towards the satisfaction of higher needs, or stimulate production through the medium of bank savings, is paid to the servants and expended by them. If she produces various articles herself, she is setting free the labor of others for more varied productive activity. Inactivity in the woman of the household is a distinct economic loss. The possibility of home production affects the price which would be paid for various articles. One will pay a higher price for



those things which could not in any circumstances be made at home, due to lack of raw materials or a too complicated process of manufacture. The labor of women also has a great effect upon women themselves. The woman who has worked has greater possibilities for moral development.—*Emilie J. Hutchinson.*

### CHILD LABOR

(See also Entries 1779, 1795, 2069)

1776. **LIGHTFOOT, JESSIE M.** Follow-up investigation of five hundred children who previously attended classes for the physically handicapped. *Psychol. Clinic.* 18(1-2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 1-16.—A survey was made of children who had been in the special classes in the Philadelphia public school system for orthopedic difficulties, poor sight, deafness and nutritional tubercular troubles. The object of the survey was to show to what extent the handicap had interfered with the ability to earn a living, into what type of work the handicapped drifts, and what, if any, personality difficulties develop. Among the orthopedic cases, a large number of unemployed were found, due to the feeling that the world owed the handicapped person a living. A limited number in each group was in institutions, a few married, and except in the group with poor sight, a considerable number was unemployed. Except in the orthopedic group, the handicap did not seem to lead to inability to obtain employment. Most of the jobs held were unskilled or semi-skilled and had been obtained through friends and without reference to their fitness for the handicapped person. Energy is low among the handicapped and they are unable to work under pressure.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

1777. **McGILL, NETTIE P., and SKINNER, MARY.** Child labor in New Jersey. *U. S. Children's Bureau. Publ. #192.* 1929: pp. 140.—Larger numbers than are generally supposed are involved whenever the employment of school children has been studied. Thus 6,265 employed children under 16 years of age were found in Newark and 2,126 in Paterson. Of the public school enrollment of boys in Newark 18%, and in Paterson 16%, but only 3 and 2%, respectively, of the girls less than 16 years old were at work. From one-fifth to one-fourth of these children were employed by their parents or guardians. Work found during the summer vacation varied but little from that undertaken during the school term. About half the children were employed in the delivery and sale of merchandise and one-fourth—chiefly girls—in domestic and personal services. Boys assisted in the delivery of milk, ice, laundry, coal, wood, bakery products, groceries and various other merchandise; they served as bootblacks, caddies, pin boys or helpers in pool-rooms or bowling alleys; some assisted older workers in more skilled trades and a few undertook clerical tasks. Girls were in demand chiefly as nursemaids and domestic servants or for store services. Many of the children had work days of more than eight hours during vacations and on Saturdays or Sundays of weeks when schools were in session, and even while spending five hours in school-rooms 76% in Newark and 79% in Paterson were employed at least 2 hours, and 26% and 34% respectively 4 hours or more in a day. In both cities the largest numbers earned between one and two dollars per week, and about half worked during the school year for less than \$3. The investigations supplied evidence of gross neglect in the enforcement of laws designed for the protection of children. Numerous statistical tables supply details of occupations, hours of labor, earnings and school records of the children as well as data showing the birthplaces and occupations of their parents.—*Lucile Eaves.*

1778. **UNSIGNED.** L'apprentissage agricole. [The agricultural apprenticeship system.] *Rev. d. Agric.*

*de France.* 61(4) Apr. 1929: 116-118.—An act of January 18, 1929 extends to agriculture the advantages of the apprenticeship system which obtains in industry. It provides for departmental supervision of agricultural apprenticeship contracts, for vocational training to be given the apprentices by their farmer masters, and for the establishment of apprenticeship centers for the training of apprentices.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

### WAGES

(See also Entry 1444)

1779. **GRÜNFELD, JUDITH.** Das Lohnproblem der Arbeiterin. [The wage problem for the female worker.] *Arbeit.* Jul. 1929: 444-456.—The article reports an investigation of the differences between female and male workers' wages especially in the lumber, textile, metal and chemical industries. The author also quotes declarations of leading representatives of capital and labor, which are significant for different points of view, and justifications in regard to the relation of women's to men's wages.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

1780. **MICHELL, H.** Wages in the textile industries, 1922-28. *Indus. Canada.* 29(12) Apr. 1929: 63-65, 137.—Wages in the textile industries in Canada have increased less than the average of all wages. According to the calculations of the Dominion Department of Labour at Ottawa, wages in miscellaneous factory trades in Canada advanced 6% between 1922 and 1928, while wages in the textile industries advanced barely 2% in the same period, and with the exception of coal mining, in which a decrease of 4.5% has taken place, the textile industries show a smaller increase than any other industry in Canada. This is to be attributed very largely to the depressed state of the industry, especially woollens and worsteds, but can also be attributed in some degree to the large number of women workers engaged in textiles.—*H. Michell.*

1781. **NOUVION, GEORGES de.** Les allocations familiales, obligatoires, et généralisées. [Family allowances, compulsory and universal.] *J. des Écon.* 88 Apr. 15, 1929: 26-42.—The tendency of legislators to overestimate the power and the value of the law is exemplified in the recent proposals, one of them signed by 217 deputies, to extend the system of family allowances and to make them compulsory upon all employers. The system, which is thought to have originated in 1891 with Léon Harmel in his plants near Rheims, spread rapidly during the war period, especially in the region of Grenoble, and by 1928 applied to some 3,870,000 workers and involved over 1,500,000,000 francs in wages. Efforts on the part of legislators to regulate it date from 1920, several of the earlier proposals and the decree of July, 1923, relating to contracts for public works. The reasons given for such legislation are: that the extension of the plan on private initiative seems to have reached its limit; that the 20,000 out of a total of 1,526,774 employers under the system are being placed at a disadvantage; that labor should not be regarded as merchandise for "an employer owes more than wages to his employees"; and the appeals of the National Alliance for the Increase of the Population of France and of the French Association for Social Progress. The conferences held on family allowances have repeatedly opposed governmental interference, and the evidence is that the threat of such interference has hindered rather than hastened the spread of the plan. The true economic wage, as interpreted by Yves-Guyot, is far from implying mere subsistence but takes into consideration both what the consumer can be induced to pay and all factors affecting the efficiency and productivity of the worker. To depart from it, as a compulsory family allowance system proposes to do, violates the ideal of equality.—*W. B. Catlin.*



1782. TRUE, RODNEY H. The economic status of scientific men and women. *Science*. 70 (1803) Jul. 19, 1929: 447-456.—The pay scale of endowed and state universities and agricultural colleges approximates that of the commissioned officers of the army and the navy, but lacks the advantage of the retiring pension of three-fourths pay. The academic salary scale is appreciably lower than that of the professional and scientific services of the national government at Washington. The salaries of all the groups above mentioned are very much lower than those paid in manufacturing enterprises to positions above the wage-earning class.—*E. E. Cummins*.

1783. UNSIGNED. Belegschaftszahl und Löhne in den Hauptbergbaubezirken Deutschlands im Jahre 1928. [Miners and wages in the principal coal districts of Germany, 1928.] *Glückauf*. 65 (32) Aug. 10, 1929: 1103-1108.—*E. Friederichs*.

1784. UNSIGNED. Hours and earnings of men and women in the silk industry. *Pennsylvania Dept. Labor & Indus. Special Bull.* #29. 1929: pp. 74.—Since 1910 the number of wage earners in the silk industry in Pennsylvania has practically doubled and the value of the product has tripled. Today Pennsylvania is employing more than twice as many persons in the silk industry as any other state in the United States. About two-thirds of these employees are women. There are 62 silk plants and nearly 17,000 employees included in the present study. These plants comprise more than one-fourth of the silk workers and 15 per cent of the silk plants in the State. The pay period ending nearest to Feb. 15, 1928 was selected for study because studies of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia showed the month of February to be a nearly average period for both earnings and employment in the silk industry for the five years previous to 1928. However, the payroll period of Feb. 15, 1928 proved to be well above the average, nearly attaining the peak for earnings and employment for 1928. Three-fourths of the silk plants were working more than one shift. Fifty hours was the scheduled work week of approximately three-fourths of the employees. Only one-fourth of the men and one-third of the women worked their regular scheduled hours; men tended to be employed more and women less than their schedule. Nearly one-half of the men worked overtime, more than one-third of the women worked undertime. The median weekly earnings were \$26.93 for men and \$16.29 for women. The warpers, weavers, and twistors had the highest earnings. Overtime earnings did little to increase the median earnings of all men and actually lowered the median earnings of all women. Undertime materially lowered median earnings. Forty-one per cent of the women were working undertime. This group had median earnings of \$12.39 which must be considered as more representative of women's earnings than the \$19.74 median earnings of women employed full time. The median earnings in individual silk plants ranged from as low as \$3.41 to as high as \$54.50. Extreme fluctuations in employment from month to month and year to year have long been recognized as a handicap to the silk industry. Similar fluctuations also occur in a single week of extreme activity in the industry. In the weekly pay period studied, while the great majority of the plants were working double shifts, in some cases three shifts, the industry was not providing a full week's work for one-third of its employees, although it was requiring excessive hours of overtime from one-third of its employees.—*E. E. Cummins*.

1785. UNSIGNED. Recent wage changes in various countries: Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa. *International Labour Rev.* 19 (3) Mar. 1929: 423-431.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

1786. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in cotton-goods manufacturing 1910-1928. *U. S. Bureau*

*Labor Stat. Bull.* #492. Aug. 1929: pp. 52.—A study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics covering 11 states, which the U. S. Census of Manufactures shows to be the most important in the number of wage earners in the cotton-goods industry. From 1910 to 1914 the study included only selected occupations and after 1914 all occupations. During this period the number of establishments furnishing data increased from 59 to 158. The number of wage earners in the selected occupations increased from 20,725 to 36,578 and for all the occupations it increased from the 1914 figure of 78,582 to the 1928 figure of 88,006. Changes in average full-time hours per week from 1910 to 1928 were from 58.5 to 53.4. The average earnings per hour increased from \$0.140 to \$0.324 and the average full-time earnings per week rose from \$8.16 to \$17.30. A large number of other tables give more specific data.—*G. G. Groat*.

1787. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of work in the coal mining industry. *League of Nations Studies & Reports. Ser. D.* (18) 1928: pp. 279.—This comparative study of wages and hours in the coal industry of Great Britain, Germany, France, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Netherlands, was prepared by the International Labour Office at the request of the International Miners' Federation. The comparative data are based entirely on the year 1925, with supplementary notes on individual countries covering changes in 1926 and the first half of 1927. The working day of underground mineworkers is reckoned as beginning when they enter the cage to descend into the mine and as ending when they leave the cage at the end of the shift. On this basis the miner's day in 1925 was less than 8 hours in Great Britain, France, the Saar, and Czechoslovakia; 8 hours in the Ruhr, Lower Silesia and Saxony, the Netherlands and Poland; and more than 8 hours in Aachen and German Upper Silesia. In Great Britain, the miners' shift underground was lengthened to 8 hours in 1926, except for a few districts where by collective agreement the day was fixed at 7½ hours. In Poland, the same year, in the Dombrowa and Cracow districts, a rest period of one-half hour was required without reduction of actual working hours so that the time spent underground was lengthened by half an hour. In German Upper Silesia it was to be illegal to require after Sep. 1, 1927, an underground shift exceeding 8 hours. The complexity of wage comparisons is analyzed in great detail. When all the data from the several countries, including employers' contributions for social insurance, are reduced to a common basis, it appears that in 1925 Great Britain had the highest wage level and Poland the lowest. After adjustment for cost of living, the real wages of Polish miners were estimated as averaging from 50 to 55% of the British miners' wage. Except in Germany, the continental coal miners suffered serious decreases during 1926 but returned to about the 1925 level of wages in 1927. German wages increased slightly in both years. British wages, on the other hand, were about one-tenth lower at the end of 1927 than they had been during the early part of 1925. In 1925, the average wage cost per ton of saleable coal in Poland was less than half the wage cost in other coal fields except the Ruhr, German Upper Silesia and Czechoslovakia. On this point Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Saxony were approximately equal. The low average daily output per worker gave French coal a higher wage cost per ton than Ruhr coal although the Ruhr wages—in terms of gold—were considerably higher than the French miners' wages. Practically all the countries showed increasing daily output and therefore a falling wage cost per ton after 1925. The fall was most marked in Great Britain.—*A. Rochester*.

1788. VARY, GEORGE W. Special retirement adjustments. *Amer. Management Assn. General Management Series* #89. 1929: pp. 8.—*R. M. Woodbury*.



**1789. WHISLER, R. F.** Uses and limitations of group incentives. *Factory & Indus. Management*. 78(1) Jul. 1929: 43-46.—The article describes a study of methods of payment which was made in the National Cash Register Company, an industry covering an unusually wide field in its operations. A group bonus plan and a time study system were installed and applied to both large and small groups of employees. Upon comparison of the systems the experiences brought to light not only the advantages gained but also that group incentives have limitations as well. The writer gives a brief summary of the conclusions reached by the study.—*M. Richter.*

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 1787, 2049)

**1790. BERRIDGE, WILLIAM A.** Employment and buying power. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 34(6) May 1929: 1030-1044.—The problem of unemployment cannot be adequately understood until we have figures giving the amount of unemployment. There is now no direct evidence. We hope to have a census, but have as yet only local surveys which are too thin a sample and include too diverse categories. There are two advantages to indirect evidence, in that it is easier to compute employment rather than unemployment, and the data is easier to collect. Two widely different estimates by competent authorities indicates how great is the problem, however. A member of the Division of Statistical Research of the U. S. Department of Commerce finds that recent shifts indicate two million have left reporting industries and are either unemployed or elsewhere employed. The Brookmire service on the other hand estimates two million six hundred thousand more unemployed than in 1926. Compared to first three years of this decade, the last six have shown a remarkable steady wage income received. Both average employment and average payrolls tended upward in 1928. Turnover figures for 1928 also showed improvement.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

**1791. CAMPBELL, J. R.** Only Communism can conquer unemployment. *Communist Rev.* 1(5) May 1929: 250-261.—Mass unemployment has endured in Britain for eight years, and during that time it has never fallen below the million mark. The percentage of unemployed in the major industries ranges from 10% in general engineering to 24% in coal mining. The world market narrows in relation to productive capacity. New inventions leave the workers with a smaller share of the total value of goods. The health of British industry depends upon its maintaining a large export trade, as normally 30% of its total production must be exported. The United States exports but 9% of its total. Rationalization of industry is not a remedy. Such action will only be met by similar procedure in other capitalist countries. Moreover, it does not cure unemployment; it only shifts it to another country. Tories favor wage-cutting and protective tariffs as means of improving the export trade; but this only worsens the condition of the workers, decreasing their purchasing power at both ends. Liberals and laborites would create political committees to assist rationalization. Temporary economic stimulation, achieved by erection of public works, would merely transfer unemployment from one industry to another, as the money to carry on a comprehensive plan of state construction of utilities would have to be raised by a loan from industry or the supporters of industry. Such loans would result in saving and, thereby, decrease the purchase of goods that now enjoy a market. Unemployment in the latter industries would result. Unemployment can only be liquidated by removing its causes, and this is possible only in a Workers' State where industries are developed proportionately and

harmoniously in relation to one another.—*Cortez A. M. Erwing.*

**1792. FALK, HAROLD S.** Universal apprenticeship essential. *Iron Age*. 124(4) Jul. 25, 1929: 203-206.—It is probably true that the proportion of skilled mechanics required in mass production is smaller than in the old-fashioned manufacturing methods, but the production industries have expanded so much that the actual total number of mechanics required today is greater than ever before. A skilled labor shortage is inevitable unless apprentice-training is more extensively adopted. The United States has 4,500,000 skilled mechanics. To maintain this number at least 675,000 apprentices should be in training. Actually, less than 200,000 are being trained. Apprentice-training is not an added expense if the quota of apprentices is correct. The work of apprentices is usually done well enough to carry labor cost and all indirect charges. The suggestion is made that fostering of apprentice-training would be an excellent field for one of the wealthy foundations.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

**1793. FOSTER, WILLIAM TRUFANT, and CATCHINGS, WADDILL.** Better jobs and more of them. *Century*. 118(3) Jul. 1929: 277-284.—*G. Soule.*

**1794. HERSCH, L.** Seasonal unemployment in the building industry in certain European countries. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1929: 39-59; (2) Feb. 1929: 205-230; (3) Mar. 1929: 358-384.—This is a part of a study of unemployment carried on by the International Labour Office. (1) In an analysis of the technique of study it appears that attention should be directed to fluctuations in employment caused both by changes in the demand and by fluctuation in production. A differentiation must also be made between the fluctuations of the industry as a whole and of specific occupations. In general it appears that there are wide fluctuations in the industry in all countries. Further, the fluctuations by months correspond for the various countries. There are so many factors to be considered that it is impossible to fix a trend. Seasonal fluctuation will be expressed both by the average monthly change, and by the range of fluctuation. (2) One part of the study is devoted to Great Britain. There in comparing all industries with the building industry, it was found there was a much wider range in the latter classification. The end of January was the period of least employment both for "all groups" and for building. April was the peak month for "all groups" and June for building. In a comparison of different occupations, it was discovered there was a wide range. All occupations but laborers and painters have more than one maximum. Though there were wide fluctuations between regions, these were less than between occupations. (3) In a similar comparison in other countries extremes of fluctuations are found. Germany varies four times as much as Great Britain, Netherlands five and Denmark ten times. There are no great differences in the duration of seasonal fluctuations.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

**1795. LEWIS, CLARE.** Some problems in junior placement. *Personnel J.* 8(2) Aug. 1929: 125-137. The article describes the work of the Vocational Service for Juniors in the continuation schools of New York City. The topic is grouped under three divisions: (1) problems incident to location; (2) problems resulting from the kind of applicants to be handled; and (3) problems arising in continuation school placement work. Conditions of placement bureaus in Manhattan are compared with those of other large cities. A survey of applicants showed that in ten years 30,000 registered for employment; of that number 98% were white, 2% colored; in nationality there was a wide variety, with Italians, Russian Jews, Americans, Germans and Irish predominating. In age, approximately 48% were under 16 years, 41% were 16, and 11% were 17 or over.



Specific examples of the conditions met by the applicants are cited by the author.—*M. Richter.*

1796. LUKAS, J. La réglementation des vacances dans les différents pays. [The regulation of vacations in different countries.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 21 (7) Jul. 1929: 213-220.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1797. MYERS, ROBERT J. Occupational readjustment of displaced skilled workmen. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37 (4) Aug. 1929: 473-489.—This article is a local study of what happens to skilled workers who are displaced because of technical changes within an industry. The employment history of less than four hundred men in the trade of men's garment cutting in Chicago, is presented. The depression of 1921 was severe in the men's clothing industry; and the demand for high-grade suits suffered more than that for cheaper clothing. Chicago was a center producing, chiefly, quality clothing. The reduction in output, the tightening up of the organization of the industry, and the introduction of cheaper lines of clothing involving the greater use of machinery, forced, by 1926, 5,000 clothing workers out of jobs in the Chicago market. Many others were working part time. One of the groups which suffered most severely was the cutters. This study is concerned with the employment fate in the early summer of 1928 of 370 cutters who were thrown out of work in the period, 1921-1926. Approximately one-fifth of the total had obtained jobs as clothing cutters or in allied trades. Seventeen were operating small tailor shops. Of the remainder, 236 were working in occupations not similar to cutting. Twenty-six were seeking work; and sixteen were dead, retired, or sick. Only 69 out of the 370 went to work directly without loss of time after leaving their jobs as cutters. One-third lost six months or more. Only 30% of those who obtained new jobs were earning more than they received as cutters. Sixty-one per cent of those in new occupations wished to return to their old job as cutters. Of the total number of cutters studied, 217 received a dismissal wage under the plan agreed upon between Hart, Schaffner and Marx and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The remainder came from other factories.—*Frank T. Carlton.*

1798. UNSIGNED. Report of Senate committee on causes and relief of unemployment. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (5) May 1929: 65-78.—The U. S. Senate on May 3, 1928, provided that the Senate Committee on Education and Labor should make an investigation of the causes of unemployment and possible methods of relief. The report of the committee was submitted on February 25, 1929. The evidence taken revealed that the causes or the type of unemployment might be divided into three classes, cyclical, seasonal, and technological. Efforts should be made to provide an efficient system for obtaining statistics of unemployment. The Bureau of the Census in 1930 should ascertain how many were unemployed as of a certain date and how many were not seeking employment and yet were unemployed as of that date. The states and municipalities should be responsible for building efficient unemployment exchanges. The Federal Government should be responsible for coordinating the work of the states. Insurance plans against unemployment should be confined to the industry itself as much as possible. There is no necessity and no place for Federal interference in such efforts at this time. If any public insurance scheme is considered, it should be left to the state legislatures to study that problem. The Federal Government should adopt legislation without delay which would provide a system of planning public works so that they would form a reserve against unemployment in times of depression. States and municipalities should do likewise. Private industry should recognize the responsibility it has to stabilize employment within the industry. The Government should encourage this effort in every way, through sponsoring national conferences and through

publishing information concerning the experience had by industries in this work. Further consideration might well be given to a system of old-age pensions.—*E. E. Cummins.*

1799. UNSIGNED. Survey of employment stabilization in New England. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (5) May 1929: 89-91.—The extent to which research is applied by industrial establishments in the effort to stabilize employment was the subject of a recent study by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The study deals with the methods followed by individual companies and recounts the results attained by these companies in securing more stable employment conditions as a result of systematic research studies designed to show the weak places in their operating policies. Policies adopted as a result of research activities include job analysis, the training of the foremen so that they may be qualified to contribute toward maintaining the earnings and the quality of the working force, the careful selection and placement of employees, and the carrying out of various personnel policies. Particular emphasis is placed upon the necessity of selling the results of the research to the employees.—*E. E. Cummins.*

1800. UNSIGNED. Survey of unemployment in Baltimore. February-March, 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (5) May 1929: 59-65.—In February, 1928, there were 15,473 men and women in Baltimore who, though usually gainfully employed, were without employment of any kind and seeking work, according to the report of the commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland. In 1929 the number was 13,177. The largest number of persons charged to a particular industry was reported for the building industry. The unemployment of the 13,177 persons affected 11,315 families out of about 175,000 families living in Baltimore. At least 56,006 persons were directly or indirectly affected. These figures may be compared favorably with the 12,739 families in which unemployment was reported in February, 1928. In 1928 a little more than three-fourths of the total number of persons had been without work for periods varying from one to six months; in 1929 slightly more than two-thirds were included in the same class.—*E. E. Cummins.*

1801. UNSIGNED. Wages in Germany during 1928. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 4 (5) May 1929: 15-22.—The nominal weekly wages of skilled workers in Germany increased on the average from 49.20 marks in January, 1928, to 52.34 marks in January 1929, or 6.4%. During the same period the wages of unskilled workers rose from 37.56 to 40.50 marks, or 7.8%. The increase in real wages was 4.8% for the skilled and 6.2% for the unskilled. The real wages of skilled workers in January, 1929, were 3.2% lower than the pre-war level. Those of unskilled workers were 12% higher. Because of inadequacies in the data on nominal wages and on the cost of living these official figures present too optimistic a picture of the condition of the German proletariat.—*Edward Berman.*

## COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 1022, 1832, 1992, 1993)

1802. CHASE, STUART. Prosperity—believe it or not. 2. New standards of living. *Nation*. 129 (3356) Oct. 30, 1929: 488-490.—The typical 20th century American urban standard of living includes: (1) a variety of "modern improvements" compressed into a smaller housing space; (2) a smaller yardage of more costly clothing for women; (3) less calories, less home cooking, and more delicate foods; (4) autos, movies, and more magazines and schooling. High pressure salesmanship and instalment selling have forced in luxuries at the expense of leaving the majority of the population



below the minimum standard of decency.—*M. A. Cope-land.*

## WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 475, 751, 1503, 1572, 1782)

1803. ÉBER, ANTON. A Magyar nemzeti tőke alakulása 1924-től 1928-ig. [Hungary's national capital from 1924 to 1928.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 74(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 177-195.—In contrast to national wealth a nation's capital can be determined to an approximate degree. To the national capital belong the goods which serve in production. It is not, however, simply the sum of private capital, but the value of the productive factors plus investments and sums due from abroad less indebtedness and the value of foreign investments within the country. The author calculates only changes in the national capital: the additions from 1924 to 1928 to Hungary's capital consisting of the reserves of the bank of issue, capital investments in agriculture and manufacturing industries as well as the capital investments of the state and the local administrative units amounted to 1,366.6 million pengő (\$238,400,000); these were offset, however, by 1581.7 million pengő (\$275,900,000), principally by indebtedness. The net result is a decrease of 215.1 million pengő (\$37,500,000). This is explained by the fact that although consumption was less than the national income part of the national capital was transformed into reserves of consumption goods.—*Andreas Szente.*

## COOPERATION

(See also Entries 1672, 2017)

1804. BANNERJEA, D. N. Post-war co-operation in Germany. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(764) Aug. 1929: 220-227.—The German cooperative movement increased its scope during the war, and even after the war, especially in agriculture, despite the difficulties which arose with the depreciation of the currency. There are now over 40,000 cooperative societies, of which 64.7% belong to the *Reichsverband* and 21½% to the *Raffeyen* or agricultural group. The former has 25 central banks as members, with a turnover in 1927 of three billion marks. The savings and deposits of the affiliated banks are over 700 million marks. The general principle of cooperation in this group is extensive autonomy within the local unit, with only guidance and suggestions from the central headquarters. Before 1924 the chief problem of German cooperation was the organization of credit. Today it is marketing and the sale of products. Restive at the large amount of foodstuffs still being imported into Germany, the responsible authorities are trying to standardize the quality of the agricultural products concerned. Radio is also being used to educate the smaller farmers to the value of the cooperative movement to them, although agriculture in Germany is steadily becoming more intensive. The Government is now trying to "rationalize" agriculture by strict cooperation between the financiers, the cooperative societies and the political bodies. It is a movement toward restricting the area given over to middlemen, giving credit on the basis of crops, standardizing quality, and increasing agricultural research. It is being proposed that the Government recoup the *Raffeyen* cooperative societies for their loss of some 60,000,000 Reichsmarks, which was due to the post-war depreciation of the currency; but if this is done, the Government will probably require that all the cooperative groups form a single unified and centrally controlled system.—*B. Benedict.*

1805. CHEN, CHUNJEN C. C. Agricultural co-operative movement in China. *China Critic.* 2(27) Jul. 4, 1929: 531-534 & (28) Jul. 11: 552-553.—The modern agricultural cooperative movement in China is fostered, mainly, by three groups: the China International Famine Relief Commission; the Kiangsu provincial government; the Chekiang provincial government. The societies under the administration of the Relief Commission accept deposits, make loans and have recently made some small beginnings in cooperative marketing. The Relief Commission issues free a monthly publication, *Cooperative News*, which is growing in popularity. The Commission also conducts a training institute every year for members of cooperatives. Kiangsu province, through the Bureau of Agriculture and Mining, has started a rural credit bank, with 10 to 100 branches in each of the eight districts and has established a school for training cooperative supervisors. The activities of the Chekiang Provincial Government, which are more recent, have been patterned after those of Kiangsu. The administration of cooperative work has been placed in the hands of the Provincial Farm Loan Bank. There is a possibility that Chekiang provincial administration of this work will be discontinued. Some figures are given showing the scope of the cooperatives and a model constitution for cooperative organizations is outlined.—*Herbert B. Elliston.*

1806. CHRISTENSEN, CHRIS L. Farmers' Co-operative Associations in the United States, 1929. *U. S. Dept. of Agric. Circ.* #94. Aug. 1929: pp. 66.—We have some 12,000 farmers' cooperative business associations with a combined membership totaling about 2,000,000 farmers, and their total annual business is approximately \$2,500,000,000. This circular deals with the aims, development, and status of such associations engaged in marketing and purchasing. For discussion, the marketing associations are arranged by commodities and a section is devoted to the cooperative buying of farm supplies, with outstanding examples. A short list of literature is cited, and tables and dot maps are included.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

1807. GĄTKIEWICZ, JÓZEF. Robotnicze spółdzielnie wytwórcze w Polsce w roku 1926. [Labor co-operative production in Poland in 1926.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 5(4) 1928: 1551-1589.—The first cooperative production appears in 1871. It was constituted with the aim of improving the material conditions of its members. The idea of solidarity was absent from the first cooperatives. The oldest cooperative was the association of tailors in Lwow, which was followed by an association of shoemakers and another of printers in 1872. In Cracow, 4 years later, an association of printers was organized. The two last mentioned cooperatives are still in existence. From 1885 to 1911 16 cooperatives were constituted and from 1910 to 1913 the number of new societies was 24. This was the situation of cooperative production in the former Austrian Poland. In German and Russian Poland the movement was weak. It is only after 1910 that a considerable development took place in Russian Poland, where a number of cooperatives arose covering various branches of industry. The movement is now making progress after the war. Cooperatives are organized by small craftsmen and War invalids. As the economic situation of the country before 1925 lacked stability, many of these cooperatives disappeared. The year 1926, when economic conditions in Poland were stabilized, saw a new period of cooperative production inaugurated. At the end of 1926 there was 32 societies of cooperative production covering 9 branches of industry, including metal-working societies 6, tailoring 5, leather 5, timber 4, polygraphy 4, textile 2, paper 1. The number of the members is 1,933. Salaried labor forms 39.9% in comparison with the members-workers. And the share per



member amounts to 302 *zloty*. The average social capital per cooperative is 19,029 *zloty*. According to published results of these 28 Societies, their turnover in 1926 reached 3.2 million *zloty*. Eight incurred losses totalling 96,900 *zloty*, while the profits of the others amounted to 96,200 *zloty*. Detailed statistical tables are given in the article.—*O. Eisenberg*.

1808. KERÉK, MICHAEL. A földmunkások szövetkezeti mozgalma. [The agricultural cooperative movement.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje*. 33 (12) Dec. 1929:—A Hungarian law of 1920 called again into life the cooperative associations of laborers, (*Erdarbeiter*) which had been organized before the war on the model of the Italian workers' cooperatives (*cooperative di lavoro*). The advantage of cooperatives of this type as compared with cooperatives of craft workers consists in the fact that the latter are dependent for their prosperity upon the conditions of production and demand in a single branch of industry, whereas the scope of the former extends to the whole field of unskilled labor. Such associations arose in Hungary before the war but they did not survive. After the World War the movement experienced considerable growth, although its development was hindered by certain factors, for example, the lack of opportunities for work and the lack of confidence of the employing authorities. The most appropriate means for aid are the thorough revision of the state purchasing service and the commercial and technical centralization of the movement.—*Johann Martin, Jr.*

1809. KREBS, WILLY. Das Genossenschaftswesen im Jahre 1928. [Cooperatives in Germany in 1928.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 131 (2) Aug. 1929: 238-254.—This article is a summary, largely statistical in form, of the state of the cooperative movement in Germany during the year 1928. The most significant fact is the increasing stabilization in the organization of cooperatives during the past few years. In 1928 for the first time in several years the number of new organizations (1,592) exceeded the number of dissolutions (1,356), and the total number of cooperatives of all kinds was 52,153 at the end of the year. The chief gain in numbers occurred in the agricultural and building cooperatives, where the advantages of this form of organization were greatest.—*C. W. Hasek*.

1810. TOTOMIANZ, V. Das landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftswesen in Rumänien. [Agricultural co-operation in Rumania.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*. 10 (2) 1929: 257-266.—The author traces the development of cooperation in Rumania from the establishment of an agricultural credit bank in 1881 to the foundation of the National Office of Cooperation by the law of March 28, 1929. Begun as a private enterprise, the movement was soon obliged to secure state help, and in 1891 the first Peoples' Bank was created. The number of these banks increased rapidly, and they were organized under the control of a Central Bank, with a credit of 20 millions from the National Bank of Rumania. In 1905 the Federal Bank was established which united all the Peoples' Banks of a province and acted as intermediary between them and the Central Bank. The Central Bank itself became part in 1920 of the Central Cooperative Bank, attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, and by the recent law of March 28, 1929, the National Office of Cooperation was made paramount, and superseded the other two main organizations. Figures are given which show the steady development of agricultural cooperation in Rumania from 1904 to 1926. Cooperation is today a prescribed course in the Rumanian commercial high school, and there is an Academy of Cooperation in Bucarest with about 100 students. In all there are today in Rumania 10,748 cooperative associations, with approximately 1.6 million members out of a total population of 17.5 millions. The author calls attention, however, to the dearth of co-

operative societies for cattle and poultry raising, and for the production and sale of dairy products, fruit, and wine. The number of consumers' cooperatives, also, needs to be increased. There are still too many middlemen, speculators, and usurers in Rumania; the author believes that cooperative organization is the only peaceful means of getting rid of them.—*A. M. Hannay*.

1811. UNSIGNED. The growth of Soviet co-operation. *Communist Rev.* 1 (7) Jul. 1929: 403-408.—Consumers' cooperation in the U.S.S.R. covers more than 50% of the retail turnover of the country. There is also a close connection between cooperation and the general economics of the country. Hence the Central Cooperative Union has organized a research staff to study such subjects as relations between the movement and the workers' state, its influence on workers' and peasants' budgets, its role in industrialization and in the villages, and problems of supply and demand. The movement is also developing its work of protecting mother and child through training and cultural education. A fund raised by deductions from profit and by a percentage of turnover is used for nurseries, kindergartens, playgrounds, and medical advice. A traveling bureau has been organized to reach the remotest villages, stopping about three months in each. Co-operative bakeries supply 60% of all the bread—in Leningrad 100%. The baking industry is being mechanized, a new factory in Leningrad turning out 390,225 pounds of bread in three shifts of seven hours each. The cooperative leather and shoe business has grown faster than the general leather and shoe business of the country. In 1927-28 it amounted to about \$175,000,000.—*Solon De Leon*.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 1268, 1329, 1803, 1975)

1812. MOMTCHILOFF, N. Le rétablissement des finances Bulgares. [The restoration of the public finances in Bulgaria.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3 (2) Aug. 1929: 267-296.—*R. M. Weidenhammer*.

### TAXATION

(See also Entries 1166, 1385, 1902, 1903)

1813. ALBUS, FRANK J. When is a credit allowed under acts prior to the Revenue Act of 1926? *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (7) Jul. 1929: 262-265.—The determination of the question as to when a credit is allowed under the revenue acts prior to the Revenue Act of 1926 is of vital importance to many taxpayers at the present time. The method of the Internal Revenue Department in allowing such credits has been set forth in findings of fact brought out in the many cases tried by the courts. Many of the findings of the court in the different cases are reviewed by the author with the conclusion that the result will undoubtedly be that the government will ask the Supreme Court to review the question as to the date of the allowance of a credit under the earlier revenue acts.—*M. H. Hunter*.

1814. ALTMAN, GEORGE T. The income tax problem of unreasonable salaries. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (8) Aug. 1929: 303-306; 328-329.—In some cases the Court of claims sustained the Commissioner's disallowance of a portion of the salaries paid by the corporation to its officers on the ground that they were unreasonable. After a careful review of the facts and many decisions the conclusion is that the decision was erroneous. Congress never intended to snare the taxpayer, through his natural and legitimate desire to pay



a minimum tax, into a payment twice of the normal tax on the same income. It is to be expected, in accordance with the assurance of the Circuit Court of Appeals, that such a situation can no longer arise.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1815. ATHERTON, LELAND T.** *Business operations and the income tax law.* *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(8) Aug. 1929: 299-302.—In most business reorganizations which take place today, one of the most important and troublesome problems which arise is how to accomplish the desired result with the least income tax liability to the parties involved. The earlier revenue acts contained no specific provisions relating to the transfer of property from one corporation to another, or the exchange of stock for stock in reorganization. Under the statute of 1918 exchanges and transfers may be effected in such a way that no gain or loss is recognized for tax purposes with respect to the intermediate steps in the plan of reorganization. Unless the intermediate steps are accomplished in such a way as to come within the statutory exceptions a taxable gain may result. Many court decisions arising from such reorganizations are discussed in the article.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1816. BORDEN, GRANVILLE.** *Depletion and valuation problems of the mining industry as related to federal and state income taxes.* *Mining & Metallurgy.* 10(271) Jul. 1929: 315-319.—This article is devoted to a discussion of depletion and valuation questions in the mining industry as they are affected by the Federal income tax. After a brief statement of the necessity for and the calculation of the depletion allowance, seven current problems in the mining industry are considered. (1) In considering the "Prevention of Discrimination" it is stated that the employment and the adequacy of the depletion allowance depend entirely upon the will of Congress. (2) "The Depletion Base Problem" is resolved into a consideration of the discovery depletion base and a base dependent upon a given percentage of income. (3) The problem of "Revaluations" deals with proposals to permit certain revaluations of mines as of March 1, 1913 when subsequent developments have changed the factual basis upon which former estimates were predicated. As the law stands no revaluations are permitted except in case of "gross error." It is suggested that revaluations should be permitted when it can be shown that ore reserve estimates have been exceeded by 50%. (4) The discussion on "Depletion Allowable vs. Depletion Sustained" deals with a controversy now before the courts in which the taxpayers contend that the basis for depletion cannot be diminished from year to year by any greater amounts than the amount of depletion legally allowable in prior years and that during the course of the life of a mine a taxpayer is entitled to recover in the aggregate the total value prescribed by law. (5) The section "Mines vs. Year's Production as Depletion Base" considers whether the unit of valuation is the whole mine or each year's production. (6) In "Retroactive Application of Ore Reserves" a problem now before the courts is discussed. It deals with the right to have taxes paid in former years readjusted, as of those years, when operations reveal mistakes in depletion allowances previously charged. The government, in this case, seeks to limit the deduction to the year in which the loss is discovered. If the retroactive principle is established it will afford an opportunity to reduce taxes previously imposed under higher rate schedules. With upward revisions in rates taxes would be increased. (7) The section on "Valuation Problems" is chiefly concerned with computations estimating the present worth of mines in which minimum rates of discount on account of hazards or risks are employed. The writer questions the use of such rates. Throughout the article the writer emphasizes the role which opinion, as distinguished from fact, plays in these problems.—*S. E. Leland.*

**1817. CARROLL, MITCHELL B.** *Taxation of*

*business in Italy.* *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Dom. Commerce. Trade Promotion Ser. #82.* 1929: pp. 125.—In recent years the Italian tax system has been reorganized and the fiscal regime is now regarded as being on a normal basis. The principal taxes affecting business are the income tax, and sales, stamp, registration and mortgage taxes. In general, the same rates apply to foreigners as to Italians. The rates of the income tax vary—that on business income being 14%. In addition, there is a complementary tax on the total income of individuals which progresses from 1 to 10%. The sales tax applies to the importation and sale of goods to merchants. For raw materials, the rate is 0.5% and for "ordinary" goods, 1%. Branch houses and authorized representatives of foreign companies are subject to the sales tax. The stamp tax is imposed on nearly all commercial documents, including bills of exchange, securities, receipts, letters relative to debiting or crediting an account, etc. Various kinds of commercial documents are also subject to the registration tax, e.g., notes, credits, acknowledgments of debt, leases and transfers of real estate. The mortgage tax is 1%. The provinces and communes of Italy levy important taxes and surtaxes both on business and on persons dwelling in Italy. These include taxes on industry, commerce and professions; on rentals; on signs, carriages, servants, pianos, billiard-tables, and dogs; the road tax; and a tax on the increase in value of real estate resulting from public works. Severe penalties are imposed for evasion and violations of the tax laws.—*T. R. Snavely.*

**1818. FEHR, JOSEPH CONRAD.** *What is an annuity for income tax purposes?* *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(7) Jul. 1929: 259-261; 288.—Until recently the Bureau of Internal Revenue has encountered little difficulty in properly earmarking annuities within the meaning of the various revenue acts and thus exempting them from the federal income tax. The problem now arises as to what is a tax exempt annuity in connection with certain contracts obtained by individuals from various insurance companies. The answer can be determined only by looking into the nature of the transactions underlying each contract. It is apparent that the mere fact that the payments under the contracts are designated as annuities is not conclusive. In view of the large amount of revenue involved, the Bureau of Internal Revenue is entitled to look into the real nature of the transaction represented by the contracts.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1819. GRIZIOTTI, BENVENUTO.** *I primi principi dell'imposizione.* [The elementary principles of taxation.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 653-661.—The juridical and moral basis for taxation is to be found in the sharing by the taxpayer in the benefits of government, the taxpayer being politically, economically, and socially a member of the State. The tax laws of different countries have one of these elements as the basis for taxation, a situation, which may give rise, therefore, to international double taxation. This double taxation may only be eliminated through the unification and coordination of the principles of taxation. The author surveys these principles in the laws of some typical countries, such as the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Italy. The fundamental principle is the economic relation between the taxpayer and the country, the political and social relations being supplementary. Finally the author examines the principle of taxation underlying the compulsory contribution levied on the taxpayer as a member of a "corporation." The relation in this case is not a direct one between the taxpayer and the State, but between the taxpayer and the "corporation" authorized by the State to collect the taxes.—*Mario Saibante.*

**1820. HIBBARD, B. H., HARTMAN, W. A., and SPARHAWK, W. N.** *Use and taxation of land in Lincoln County, Wisconsin.* *Wisconsin Agric. Experi-*



*ment Station Bull.* #406. Jan. 1929: pp. 38.—Nearly one-quarter of the unplatted land of Lincoln county, Wisconsin was offered for sale at the 1927 tax sale, and an even larger amount was offered in 1928. About 90% of the area offered in 1927 was left in county hands. One-half of the county contains four-fifths of the tax delinquent lands. Much of this section is rough, stony and swampy. While it represents the poorest land from the standpoint of agricultural development, it will grow a valuable timber crop. Tax delinquency causes the burden on tax paying land to increase and so gives rise to new delinquency. Lowered town revenues make school and other financing difficult. The new school equalization law gives some assistance, but gives it to many sections that should not be maintaining schools. The development of a program for forest land use with ownership in permanent hands offers a solution to the county's problems. County action including continued county ownership of much forest land will probably be necessary. The division by the county of its territory into sections suited to various undertakings and the use of money and authority to promote utilization of lands in accordance with such plans are also parts of a solution of the difficulties. Such zoning can be applied only after careful study of the possibilities of each section of the county. (Maps, charts and tables of data relating to taxation, delinquency and land utilization in the county.)—*Whitney Coombs.*

**1821. LELAND, SIMEON E.** Breakdown of personal property tax in Illinois and its solution. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (7) Jul. 1929: 266-271; 288-289.—The State Tax Commission of Illinois has ordered a reassessment of property in Cook County which if allowed to stand, will represent the best assessment of property in the history of the County. The tremendous underassessment of personal property was also brought to light. In fact, no case can be made for the taxation of many kinds of personal property, and evidence shows that there has been a complete breakdown in the taxation of this form of property. Some states have tried low rates on such property as household furniture, but exemption is urged because it is, in a measure, reached by the tax on real estate, because it is a liability rather than asset, and because it is difficult to assess and has slight fiscal importance. The present state of affairs reflects upon the administrative forces of Illinois. Administrative lethargy accounts for much of the non-listing of property in the state.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1822. LELAND, SIMEON E.** Taxation of productive personal property. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (8) Aug. 1929: 307-310; 326.—Productive personal property consists of producers goods devoted to the process of income and wealth acquisition. Personal effects, on the other hand, are typically consumed to the enjoyment and maintenance of life. The property standard for measuring the taxable faculty of business undertakings becomes increasingly bad as amounts of visible property differ. On businesses of the same net income the tax may be much heavier on some than others. The same is true with merchandizing and retail stores. Ultimately the net income tax should make its appeal to all who now pay business taxes. Here, then, is contemplated the taxation of all productive property and all income. There is no reason for taxing different forms of productive property at different rates for to do so is to subsidize some industries.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1823. McCLOY, JOSEPH F., McMASTER, JOHN H., and BRADY, LEO.** Death taxes—survey of underlying legal principles. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (7) Jul. 1929: 272-275; 284; 286.—This is the third installment of a series of articles on the inheritance tax and deals with domicile and the death tax. No question is more beset with difficulty than that of domicile, concerning which a vast literature of decided cases has grown up. Under death tax laws domicile and residence

usually mean the same thing. One of the fundamentals of the law of domicile is that every person has at all times one domicile and no person has more than one domicile at a time. As regards the imposition of death taxes, however, it would seem that a paradox may be presented of a person having in practical effect more than one domicile and possibly several domiciles at the same time. This possibility is one of the nightmares confronting legal representatives called upon to adjust and discharge liabilities for death taxes upon estates of deceased persons whose habits were migratory. After examining several cases the author gives a tentative restatement of the law suggested by the American Law Institute.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1824. PLUMMER, ALFRED.** The reform of local taxation in Great Britain. *Quart. J. Econ.* 43 (4) Aug. 1929: 697-712.—The Local Government Act in Great Britain of March 27, 1929 contains important measures of reform in British Local Taxation. These have long been overdue. Because of its greater approximation to ability to pay, central taxation in the British System is more scientific and equitable than local rates. General defects exist in the application of local rates. The letting value of property is not necessarily a measure of the occupier's ability to pay. The tax burden falls unequally between certain branches of commerce and industry. The burden of local rates applies unequally in different localities. Immovable property is an increasingly imperfect criterion of taxpaying ability. Unlike the income tax, local rates are unresponsive to fluctuations in trade. The new act affords relief especially to agriculture and industry. Agricultural land and buildings, with certain exceptions, are exempt from local rates, and industrial and mining properties are to be rated at one-fourth of the full rate. New principles of state aid in the form of "block grants" will supersede the old system of "grants-in-aid." The new formula is based on the magnitude of given social and economic facts. It is open to adverse criticism on several points, and hence, the reform measures must be regarded as only partial.—*T. R. Snavely.*

**1825. SNAVELY, TIPTON R.** Virginia's progress in tax reform. *Tax Digest.* 7 (7) Jul. 1929: 240-244.—The tax legislation enacted in Virginia in 1926 followed the principle of the strict separation of sources of revenue. Real estate and tangible personal property were segregated to the localities, and in 1928 an amendment to the constitution was passed prohibiting a state levy on real property. The revenues allocated to the state government were franchise and income taxes, taxes on insurance companies, the capital stock of banks and on intangible personal property. An important phase of tax revision relates to the creation of a full-time State Tax Commissioner to administer the tax functions of the state. Provision was also made for the recodification and simplification of the tax laws. Serious inequalities continue to exist in the local administration of the tax laws. The chief cause of unequal local assessments is the lack of supervision and administration. The work of the State Tax Department should be extended to aid, inform, persuade and generally supervise the commissioners of revenue in the assessment of property.—*T. R. Snavely.*

**1826. UNSIGNED.** Ansættelserne til Indkomst- og Formueskatten for Skatteaaret 1928/29. I. Afdeling: Hovedoversigt. [Income and estate taxes, 1928-1929. Part I. General Summary.] *Danmarks Statistik. Statistiske Meddelelser.* (4th ser.) 82 (3) 1929: pp. 68.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**1827. UNSIGNED.** The California tax system and a plan for its reform. *Final Report of the California Tax Commission.* Mar. 1929: 13-132.—In 1910 California withdrew from local taxation the operative property of all except a few minor public utilities. It taxed for the benefit of the State at rates varying from 2 to 4% the



gross receipts of the utilities withdrawn. It also imposed a tax of 1.5% on the gross receipts of insurance companies, subject to an offset of local real estates taxes paid by such companies and levied a tax on the capital stock of banks and on the franchises of all corporations not subject to other special taxes. In 1911 this system yielded the State about 10 millions. By 1928 the taxes mentioned were producing with increased rates 45 millions, while other State taxes, chiefly on automobiles, gasoline, and inheritances, made up total collections of 94 millions. Separation of sources of State and local revenues judged by California's experience which is reviewed at length has failed to provide the essentials of tax reform. Neither improvement in local assessments nor relief to real estate has resulted. From the point of view of equity the determination of the proper rates of a gross receipts tax is a task incapable of satisfactory solution. California's tax system should be revised so that it will ultimately consist of the following elements: a property tax of reduced scope; a business tax to be levied on all business activities carried on in the State and to be based on net income; and a personal tax to consist at some later date of a personal income tax, although temporarily to be a low rate tax on foreign securities and solvent credits. New restrictions should be placed on the use of special assessments. State studies of property assessment by a State tax commission which would have the power to order a reassessment would make adequate equalization a possibility. State assessment of public utility property would be a necessity in the proposed system. The administration of State taxes, together with the responsibility for investigation and research, would also be duties of the proposed tax commission. (Tables and charts relating to the tax system and its proceeds in California.)—*Whitney Coombs.*

**1828. UNSIGNED.** The tax burden on public utilities compared with the tax burden on common property. *Final Report of the California Tax Commission.* Mar. 1929: 133-241.—The separation of the sources of State and local revenues in California effected in 1910 has made necessary at various times the determination of the relative tax burdens of property in the State and the readjustment of rates on the gross receipts of the classes of public utilities. Previous to the present study no attempt had been made since 1921 to determine such burdens. The average tax on real estate taxed for local revenues for the year 1928-1929 was estimated from data collected by the State Board of Equalization to be \$1.79 per \$100 of "full" valuation. In the several counties the burden ranged from \$0.77 to \$2.67. When assessment studies of other groups are used and allowance is made for property other than real estate the average tax burden may be estimated at figures varying from \$1.42 to \$1.73 per \$100. On the basis of studies made for the Tax Commission a tax burden in 1928-1929 of \$1.51 per \$100 of value was estimated for public utilities generally. The burden varied greatly among the different classes of utilities, ranging from \$1.01 in the case of short-line railroads to \$2.21 in that of electric roads. Gas and electric companies had an average burden of \$1.26, but when gas and electric properties were segregated the former was found to have a burden of \$1.96 and the latter \$1.05. Equalization of burden among the utilities even with their total tax contribution unchanged would involve the alteration of every gross receipts tax rate. Increases would be called for in the cases of the short-line railroads, the electric light and power companies, and the telephone and telegraph companies. Decreases would have to be made in the rates applying to the large railroads, the electric roads, the gas companies, the car companies, and the express companies. (Many tables containing data relating to valuations of properties

appraised by various methods and summarizing tax burdens.)—*Whitney Coombs.*

## PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 835)

**1829. MASON, D. M.** Conversion of the national debt. *Accountant.* 79(2819) Dec. 15, 1928. 783-786.—The practice of issuing at large discounts securities bearing a rate of interest smaller than the market rate for government securities is condemned as extravagant. It would be far better to raise the nominal rate and issue at par or above. Also, in view of the present high interest rate it would be better to issue short-term securities than the long-term obligations now being used. The use of sinking funds is also decried. Government economy and the encouragement of industry are the means by which ultimately the debt must be retired.—*H. F. Taggart.*

## INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 1659, 1710)

**1830. LONG, ROBERT CROZIER.** Germany overrules Dr. Schacht's objections to long term foreign loans. *Analyst (N. Y. Times).* 34(867) Aug. 30, 1929: 395.—This article summarizes the arguments of the borrow and the anti-borrow schools. In recent years the Loans Advisory Board has vetoed a large percentage of applications on the grounds; first, that borrowing from abroad makes for currency inflation; second, that foreign loans will ultimately tend to depress foreign trade; and, third, that they lead to wasteful public expenditures. The subcommittee of Inquiry into Money, Credit, and Finance recently denied the general validity of these arguments. Hereafter foreign loans will be vetoed only if their undesirability in particular instances is demonstrated.—*H. L. Reed.*

**1831. PAISH, GEORGE.** German Reparations. *Contemporary Rev.* 136(763) Jul. 1929: 15-20.—In examining Germany's capacity to pay reparations the article states that Germany's 1928 imports were 13,715 million marks and her exports 11,786 million marks. Beyond this she paid abroad for interest 735 million marks against which she received a net sum of something over 200 million marks for shipping services and tourists. Her total deficiency was, therefore, about 2,500 million marks. To this sum must now be added an annuity of about 1,700 million marks per annum for reparations making a total adverse balance of 4,200 million marks. If Germany could continue to borrow abroad on the scale of the years since the introduction of the Dawes Plan, these payments could be made with the same ease as they have been hitherto. But are such further borrowings feasible having regard (1) to the capacity of the nations to lend to her, and (2) to the fact that the German Government will be liable for the reparation payments in foreign currencies on a gold basis, and no longer in German marks which do not have to be transferred unless the foreign exchange is available at par? If Germany cannot raise additional foreign loans to meet her payments then she must reduce her imports or expand her exports or both. But such action would lead to further world disorganization industrially. A contraction in German imports would reduce living and wage standards, and would create a corresponding reduction in the countries from which Germany is now buying or with which she is competing. On the other hand an expansion of German imports to the required extent will further intensify the difficulties which her competitors, as well as Germany experiences already, in selling enough of their manufactures to pay for the products they need to buy or the obligations they have to meet. Thus as matters stand at present, the reparation payments in foreign



currencies will render the present disorganization of world markets still more complete. This disorganization is entirely apart from that caused by deliveries in kind. The plan of the experts provides for the creating of a "Bank for International Settlements" into which the reparation payments in foreign currencies will be deposited for distribution to the respective creditors. The purpose of the new bank is to provide machinery for the removal of the reparation obligation from the political to the financial sphere. This bank will be a Central Bankers' Bank and so greatly facilitate the transfer of funds from one country to another without the transfer of gold. Probably the most effective method of securing the reduction of annuities, and probably their termination in a much shorter time than nearly sixty years will be for Germany to carry out the proposals with the utmost determination in order that the creditor nations may fully realize the effect of their demands both upon German and upon their own welfare.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

1832. PRICE, M. PHILIPS. *Reparations and a European standard of life.* *Socialist Rev.* (35) Dec. 1928: 27-31.—In the effort to meet the reparations payments, German capitalists have a higher price for their domestic market than for the export market. On the former they make their profits. On the latter they make the money to pay reparations. The delivery by one country to another of wealth not paid for by exchange of other wealth upsets the industries of both countries. England has more unemployment, while miners there work longer and for less pay than in Germany. If to relieve this situation English capitalists seek to have reparations payments from Germany decreased, they will have more difficulty in meeting the payments to America. If this forced them to rationalize their industries, as in Germany, it would be a gain. But it will require strong trade unions and a Labor government to prevent the rationalization's being carried out at the expense of the workers' standard of life.—*Solon De Leon.*

1833. PUTNAM, GEORGE E. Our side of the transfer dilemma. *Atlantic Monthly.* 144 (1) Jul. 1929: 110-119.—R. M. Woodbury.

1834. SEYDOUX, JACQUES. Die Pariser Reparationsverhandlungen. [The Paris reparations negotiations.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (3) Mar. 1929: 185-194.—Most of the Allies have reduced their claims to German reparations in proportion to the scaling down of their debts to the United States. Setting a final sum of reparations and a limited number of annuities inevitably raises the problem of how the Allies can continue to pay America after they have ceased to receive payments from Germany. It is unlikely that the debt-funding agreements will undergo no modification before 1988.—M. W. Graham.

1835. UNSIGNED. Die deutschen Reparationsleistungen und Zahlungsverpflichtungen von 1918 bis 1988. [German reparations deliveries and payments, 1918-1988.] *Glückauf.* 65 (31) Aug. 3, 1929: 1071-1073.—E. Friederichs.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 854, 1577, 1828, 1842, 1923, 1926)

1836. GITERMANN, MARCUS. La distribution de gaz à longue distance en Allemagne. [Long distance distribution of gas in Germany.] *Ann. de l'Écon. Collective.* 21 (239-242) May-Aug. 1929: 192-220.—R. M. Woodbury.

1837. GRAY, HORACE M. Competition as a basis for electric light and power rates. *J. Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 5 (3) Aug. 1929: 242-248.—The position of Cabot that electric rates are competitively

determined and that rate control should be based on the competitive method of price comparison is criticized. Since the central thesis of Cabot's position is the influence of competition on rates, his theory must stand or fall on the soundness of this assumption. The various classes of electric customers are divided into two groups, and the contention is made that almost one-third of total sales and two-thirds of total revenues are not effectively influenced by competitive forces. By far the larger number of consumers, those taking domestic and retail light and power service, can neither supply their own needs or use substitutes. Hence Cabot's sweeping indictment of regulatory policies of rate control is not supported.—E. W. Morehouse.

1838. LEWIS, BEN W. *Going Value.* *Public Utilities Reports.* 4 (2) Jul. 25, 1929: 77-84.—Whether the prevailing system of regulation by State Commissions (with review by the judiciary as an integral feature) should be retained intact, modified, or discarded should be determined on the basis of searching and unceasing study of its relative capacity, currently demonstrated, to realize the ends which public control is meant to serve. Evidence on this matter should be sought for in diverse directions. A study of the practice and policy of commissions and courts with respect to going value discloses much that has bearing on the efficacy of regulation. Commission decisions on this technical problem do not evidence the degree of expertness which one might expect to find in such specially constituted agencies. The tendency to employ "good common sense" in lieu of scientific analysis is too frequently indulged. Many commissions are inconsistent in their rulings in the sense that they not only reverse but actually ignore their prior decisions. There is a marked disinclination to make use of the results of independent scholarly research in this field. The relation between commissions and courts on going value has been extremely unfortunate: it raises anew the problem of the proper limits for the application of the principle of judicial review in proceedings of this sort. Going value is, in the last analysis, a problem of public policy, and authorities dealing with it should demonstrate completely and convincingly the logic of the position they choose to assume.—Ben W. Lewis.

1839. SHEAHAN, JAMES. Rate making for water works. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21 (7) Jul. 1929: 906-910.—Some of the elements in the cost of operation of a water works are noted. For the proper application of rate schedules, metering is necessary. Under the minimum bill, a sufficient amount of water should be furnished to satisfy the moderate needs of the poorest consumers. In determining rates, a tentative block schedule is set up with trial rates. The first block should cover the requirements of a large family. Other blocks are selected arbitrarily. The number of customers falling in each block may be determined by actual count and the income to be derived from each block is ascertained. If the total income derived from all customers should be out of proportion to the cost requirements of the water works, the tentative rates may be adjusted in several ways.—E. O. Malott.

1840. THOMPSON, CHAS. M. and others. Standard financial ratios for the public utility industry. *Univ. Illinois Bull.* 26 (50) Aug. 13, 1929: pp. 44.—This bulletin is the seventh in a series planned by A. C. Littleton and the manuscript was prepared by A. H. Winakor. In the preceding bulletins, various ratios were analyzed under several classifications such as the geographical location, the size, and the operative function of the companies and also according to sample years in the general business cycle. In the present bulletin, ratios under these classifications are given in a table in the appendix and only the most significant financial relations for the entire industry as a whole are



summarized in the text. The practical value of "standard" ratios is illustrated by example. The ratios given form a picture of the financial structure of public utility companies and include (1) the balance sheet, with current position, (2) the income statement, (3) the ratios of turnover or efficiency, and (4) the net productivity and financial ratios. The charts in the text are supported by tables of statistics which are segregated in the appendix.—*E. Orth Malott.*

1841. THORP, WILLARD L. Ten years of electric power and light mergers. *Public Utilities Fortnightly*. 4(1) Jul. 11, 1929: 27-31.—The merger movement in the electric light and power industry really began in 1921 and advanced to a peak in 1926 when 1,029 companies were involved. Since then it has declined, affecting 911 in 1927 and 745 in 1928. The quarterly variations during the period are reflections not so much of business conditions as of political conditions. The recent decline is undoubtedly due to the diminishing number of companies left in the industry. Mergers are becoming consolidations of consolidations rather than the integrating of many small units.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

## GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 572, 763, 786, 1521, 1597, 1837, 1924)

1842. CRAWFORD, F. G. Control of interstate transmission of electricity. *Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 5(3) Aug. 1929: 229-234.—Transmission of electricity across state lines generally takes two forms: (1) Energy produced in one state is transmitted and sold directly to retail consumers in another state; (2) Electricity is transmitted and sold in wholesale quantities of an intermediary distributing company serving in another state. In transactions of the first type, the U. S. Supreme Court has held that the utility commission in the receiving state may regulate rates without unduly burdening interstate commerce. In wholesale transactions, however, rate regulation is a federal matter and since Congress has not yet acted, this form of interstate commerce is not at present regulated. To fill this gap in regulation several proposals have been made: (1) Interstate compacts; (2) Grant jurisdiction to state commissions either (a) to act jointly in making administrative rulings, (b) to act originally with review by a federal agency, or (c) to serve as agents for some federal body with original jurisdiction; (3) invest a federal body, such as the Federal Power Commission, with authority over rates, service, financing, etc. whenever electricity enters interstate commerce. This last proposal is favored, provided suitable powers and financial support are given the Federal Power Commission.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

## CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 1041, 1372, 1440, 1473, 1743, 1791, 1811, 1832, 1850, 1971, 1972, 2041)

1843. CHANCE, ROGER. A socialist looks ahead. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(752) Aug., 1929: 160-170.—The British Guild Socialist, or National Guilds, movement has now petered out, but was of great service in the last decade in bridging the gap between socialist

theorizing of the library and responsible socialist administration in the marketplace, now that British Labor is again in the seat of power. This is attested by one of the most prominent and active of the former National Guildsmen, G. D. H. Cole, in his recently published *Next Ten Years in British Social and Economic Policy* (Macmillan). This new orientation of British socialist thought is more sceptical of Government ownership of business enterprise, with its threat of the evils of bureaucracy. More reliance is placed upon strict Government control, supervision and direction. British business will never again be able to export its specialized products in such quantities as before the war. It can hope to revive only by developing the home market. One of the concrete means to this end is the creation of a Labor Corps to alleviate unemployment by expanding public works. Its members will be especially trained and will receive £2 a week. Another is the diversion of capital into channels which benefit the whole nation instead of the individual pocketbook, by strict supervision over the credit operations of the Bank of England and the joint stock banks. Another is a scheme for family allowances, instead of merely high wages, to increase the workers' purchasing power. The increase of national budget which will thus occur can be met by increasing income, inheritance and other direct taxes, and also by reducing the army and navy.—*B. Benedict.*

1844. RAPPOPORT, CHARLES. La méthode Marxiste. [The method of Marx.] *Rev. Marxiste*. (5) Jun. 1929: 552-561.—To establish the materialist conception of history, the founders of scientific Socialism had to break both with the mystic idealism of Hegel and with the anthropologic and the vulgar forms of materialism as represented respectively by Feuerbach and Buechner. Feuerbach was the first German philosopher to express himself comprehensibly. Marx and Engels began as disciples of Feuerbach, but found him insufficient. They developed the idea of historical continuity—not ignoring all past society as undesirable, but analyzing it to distinguish the revolutionary elements which caused change and the reactionary elements which resisted it. They also showed that social life is not fixed, but is a process of constant change. Further, they showed the incorrectness of explaining nature as matter but history as spirit, showing that materialism reigned in both. By basing their philosophy on the need for creative action, and not on formal logic, they answered the old question of whether the objective world exists, in a practical way. The positive, dynamic, relative philosophy of Marx fits completely into the energetic, electronic, relativity-governed science of today.—*Solon De Leon.*

1845. ROTHSTEIN, A. F. Soviet Russia—a triumph of socialist management. *Communist Rev.* 1(5) May 1929: 269-279.—The Sixteenth Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which opened April 20, adopted three reports dealing with the Five Years Economic Plan (1928-1933). Fructification of such a plan would be impossible in a capitalist country, for there selfish capitalist interests divert public policy for their own profit. In its first year the plan has exceeded the optimistic estimates of the commission. It is estimated that capital investments will increase from 70 milliard rubles in 1927-28 to 127 milliards in 1932-33, the total value of industrial products from 18.3 milliards to 43.2 milliards, and the total value of agricultural output from 16.6 milliards to 25.8 milliards, while the net total output of national economy will rise from 24.4 milliards to 49.7 milliards. Electrification plans schedule an increase of 450%, heavy metallurgy a 300% increase, the coal industry 200%, the output of engineering industry 350%, and of agricultural machinery 400%. The plan looks to a "decisive growth of the socialist sector," so that by



1932-33 69% of the total capital resources will be owned by the state and by cooperative enterprises, while by that year private capital will produce but 8% of the total industrial output, 84% of the agricultural products, and will carry on but 9% of the retail trade. The plan also estimates on reduction of industrial production costs by 35% and of building costs by 50%, and an increase in labor productivity by 110%, of agricultural output by 35%, and of cultivated acres by 22%.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

1846. SÉE, HENRI. *Le socialisme et le capitalisme expliqués par Bernard Shaw.* [Socialism and capitalism explained by Bernard Shaw.] *Grande Rev.* 130 (8) Aug. 1929: 295-305.—This is a review of Shaw's recent book. Sociologists and economists will find that he has greatly oversimplified his problem. If England alone were to nationalize the land, the mines, the banks, etc., these reforms would be but interesting

palliatives. The triumph of socialism requires that all countries be at about the same level. As long as imperialism and the colonial regime exist, as long as backward countries demand capital for industrial development, international socialism will not triumph. Such objections Shaw would answer by asserting that he did not intend to produce a work of science, but simply to explain capitalism and socialism to "the intelligent woman," to answer objections, and to dissipate prejudices. These he has succeeded in doing. Although his book is somewhat insular the Frenchman will read it with great profit. "He will be intrigued by the humour, the spirit which is manifested on each page, by the charm of a supple and vigorous style. And he will appreciate above all the free spirit of the author, who, throughout the book, shows himself liberated from every prejudice and from every creed, be it Marxist or any other."—*Edward Berman.*

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 1166, 1350, 1372, 1451, 1861, 1892, 1975, 2005)

#### HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 1178, 1252)

1847. ANAGNINE, A. J. B. Bossuet e le correnti religiose e politiche del suo tempo. [J. B. Bossuet and the religious and political currents of his times.] *Bilychnis.* 32 (4) Oct. 1928: 180-193.—Bossuet foresaw clearly the disastrous implications of the currents of his time: Jansenism, Historism, Protestantism, Cartesianism. He foresaw their culmination in the cataclysm of the French Revolution. But he was unable to stem the onrushing tide of nationalism, and he died, disillusioned and embittered, but unshaken in his child-like Christian faith.—*Carl Joachim Friedrich.*

1848. HUNT, R. N. CAREW. Calvin's theory of church and state. *Church Quart. Rev.* 108 (215) Apr. 1929: 56-71.—With Calvin's advent the Reformation enters upon a new phase of constructive activity. Against the Anabaptists, Calvin attached to the state a far more positive value than Luther had done. The civil magistracy is the most honorable of vocations. The state is regarded as the product of the will of God rather than of human reason. The rule exists, and has therefore been set up by God. If the ruler is overthrown, allegiance must be promptly transferred to the *de facto* sovereign. Forms of government are an affair of circumstances. But Calvin is increasingly hostile to monarchy. The ideal state, he says, is one in which the rulers are chosen by the suffrage of all. His real sympathies, however, are with the aristocratic government of Geneva. The aristocratic principle appears in the synodical constitution of the Reformed Church. Whether Calvin would have agreed with the Monarchomachi in France after St. Bartholomew is an open question. They seized upon his emphasis upon the right of the inferior magistrates to protect the people against tyrants, but he had opposed resort to civil war in France. In the strict sense of the term, he aimed at a theocracy. Magistrates and ministers were alike to be instruments of God. He did not subordinate the state to the church, but he created a church-state. Church and state are united and inseparable.—*J. T. McNeill.*

1849. PELVES, V. *Tradizione e Fascismo.* [Tradition and Fascism.] *Vita Italiana.* 17 (194) Mar. 1929: 109-114.—Fascism has revealed a profound national

tradition, which can be traced back not only to Dante but also to Plato. The political doctrines in Plato's *Republic* and Dante's *De Monarchia* run on the same line. Plato's head of the state is chosen from the aristocratic class. Dante seeks a personality independent of his origin. Dante's conception of aristocracy rests on the personal merits of the individual. Though Plato does not exclude the possible advance from one class to another, he touches the idea of the personal factor in only slight degree. The guardian of the Platonic state bases his power on disinterestedness, justice, wisdom, and virtue. Dante requires justice and wisdom from the head of the state. The modern conception of a ruling aristocracy is a dynamic one. The leaders are elected differently from generation to generation, which is contrary to the old static conception based on a constituted class aristocracy.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1850. VOLGIN, V. ВОЛГИН, В. Социализм и эгалитаризм [Socialism and egalitarianism.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* 29 (5) 1928: 13-27.—The terminology of historical science lacks the preciseness proper to natural science. From that viewpoint the history of social ideas is in a very disadvantageous position. The use of the word "socialism" is quite indefinite, due mainly to the fact that the notion of socialism has been introduced into science from publicistic literature, without any preliminary critical study of the term. Studying the works of Pöhlmann, Wippen, Espinas, Beer, etc., dealing with socialist doctrines, one can divide them into two types. One is based on the idea of communism, the other on that of equal partition, tending to secure to everyone individual property. The latter idea can be observed in antiquity (Jewish prophets, ancient Greece, etc.) and is called by the author "egalitarianism." It was advocated in the 4th century B.C. by Phalkas of Halkedon and Plato, though the principle of equal partition bears here an anti-democratic character. Egalitarianism attains its greatest democratic spirit in the 18th century. Its representatives in France are Rousseau and Gosselin; in Great Britain, Spencer. This theory shows the characteristic features of the *petit bourgeois* and the small land-proprietor when oppressed by the capitalists. Though different from socialism and communism, egalitarianism was continuously interlaced with them in the course of history and gave rise to new intermediary social theories. This must be borne in mind



in studying the socialist theories of the first part of the 19th century. Chartism, for instance, is an example of influence of egalitarianism upon the working classes.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

## GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entry 1969)

1851. BRUERS, ANTONIO. *Cultura ecclesiastica e cultura civile.* [Ecclesiastical and civil culture.] *Gerarchia.* 8 (10) Oct. 1928: 716-723.—The church now being recognized by the Fascists, the question arises whether the influence of Catholicism in Italy will be limited, or whether the goals of the Vatican will be identified with those of the state. For the state has not only a political, but also a cultural tradition permeated with the spirit of Bruno, Galileo, Descartes, etc., a tradition to which the church is permanently opposed. From the Renaissance downwards, cultural initiative has been in the hands of secular power. It may be that the existing dualism will, in the far future, end in harmony of theology and science. For the time being, however, it is the duty of the state to defend its autonomy even in the cultural sphere. The state should not forget that the super-national structure and the international and universal character of the church are opposite to its unity. Religious virtue should be separated from civil virtue, but not contradicted by it. Both are born in Rome, and this common origin may accomplish an accord between them in their common country.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1852. HORVÁTH, BARNA. *Természetjog és pozitívizmus.* [The law of nature and positivism.] *Társadalomtudomány.* 8 (3-5) 1928: 213-247.—Positivism, rightly considered, is not in contrast to, but merely a special kind of law of nature.—*J. Moór.*

1853. MOÓR, JULIUS. *Örök béke és világjogrend.* [Eternal peace and the legal ordering of the world.] *Társadalomtudomány.* 9 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 51-73.—There can hardly be a greater contrast than juridical pacifism on the one hand, which seeks to establish world peace through the legal ordering of the world or a world state, and anarchism on the other hand, which denies all law and all states. Nevertheless, fundamental ideas of legal pacifism and anarchism are essentially alike. The virtual identity of the ideology of ethical pacifism and of anarchism is readily demonstrable, and thus the general statement of the relationship between pacifistic and anarchistic ideas may be upheld.—*Stefan Dékány.*

## CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entry 1791)

1854. CULLBERG, JOHN. *Auktoritetsproblemet i nutiden.* [The problem of authority in the present

time.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 19 (6) 1929: 407-419.—The author suggests two objections to the formulation: the problem of authority in the present day. First this problem is not one, but many. It is almost as if one were to speak of the problem of science. Then too, there is the objection that in none of its forms does the problem of authority belong especially to the present. The Swiss pedagogue and philosopher, Paul Häberlin, is right in setting forth the conflict between the old generation and the new as ever one of the main forces in man's cultural development, and from this point of view there is chiefly to be observed the old story that "the young take the power unto themselves by themselves becoming old." These objections are emphasized in order to serve as a corrective to the "necessarily schematic" and "simplified" inquiry which follows into the three institutions that have principally served to embody the social idea of authority: the family, the church, and the state. As to the first of these, Rousseau and Pestalozzi have done their work too well. As to the church, although the Reformation substituted one external authority (Holy Writ) for another, the modern church has, with some exceptions, merely a "social program" which is designed to show "that even if the church is no longer among the leading powers of the time, yet it is not behind the time." The state, in the main, has abdicated to the political party. Not parliament, not public opinion, for the public has not the unity nor the definiteness that is necessary to authority, but parties, are the political unities today, and these in turn appear to be breaking up into smaller groups. Yet in the long run social unity is a necessity. The tried, though lagging, institutions need to be revitalized. The church, perhaps, can do the most, if it will understand itself.—*Walter Sandelius.*

1855. d'EICHTHAL, E. *Économie politique et politique.* [Economics and politics.] *Rev. des Sci. Pol.* 52 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 161-164.—Economists cannot avoid noticing the failure of the modern state to act in accord with the precepts of their science. This failure, increasingly pronounced, is due (1) to the present sense of insecurity in foreign relations, and (2) to the popular basis of the state. While one may hope that the former cause is temporary, the latter, in conjunction with the current amplification of governmental activities, serves to accentuate the disharmony between economic principle and political practice. The explanation is simple. Public opinion, nowadays chiefly the opinion of organized special-interest groups, desires immediate satisfaction, regardless of general welfare. Hence government is constantly forced to violate economic law, for this law presupposes a neutral and non-interfering state. Until the general interest of the community is more durably and more effectively represented in government, economists must be content to criticize and to proselytize.—*Allan F. Saunders.*

## JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entries 1904, 1905)

### HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 1266, 1268, 1423)

1856. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. Some old-time bootleggers. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20 (1) May 1929: 102-106.—The author believes that the modern bootlegger is not a new type of criminal; in fact bootleggers existed in the 13th century. In the Middle Ages every municipality which did not have an Assise of Bread and an Assise of Ale was subject to fine by the Justices in Eyre. At the Assise of Ale the strength of the beer and its price were fixed. The author quotes

many cases arising from the sale of ale *contra assisam*, from F. W. Maitland's *Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester before the . . . Justices Itinerant*, and the *Year Books of Edward II.* It appears that the clergy were especially active in breaking the assise.—*W. Palmer.*

### DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

1857. HORVÁTH, BARNA. *Igazságosság és igazság.* [Justice and truth.] *Társadalomtudomány.* 9 (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 209-247.—In contrast to a partial difference between the logical and the ethical there is



also a partial similarity. Justice means the logical in the ethical and at the same time the ethical minimum.—*J. Moór.*

1858. MOÓR, JULIUS. A logikum a jogban. [Logic in law.] *Athenaeum*. 14(1-2) 1928: 1-43.—In law, logic plays a secondary role to allogical elements. In the application of law, the allogical elements play a secondary role to the logical, and in jurisprudence finally, logic alone is the determining factor.—*Stefan Dékány.*

1859. RUBER, JOSEF. Történeti és jogi szemlélet. [The structure of historical and juridical thought.] *Athenaeum*. 15(1-2) 1929: 60-73.—It is characteristic

of historical thought to evaluate every fact according to the criterion of a given age. In juridical thought this chronological determination is wholly absent. This static tendency of juridical thought reaches its highest development in the idea of a law of nature, valid at all times. The idea of a temporal change of legal norms—in which the actual dynamics of historical legal life is expressed—leads to juridical thought at the opposite pole to the natural law idea, to the idea of the continuous change in legal life. Thus arises an antinomy, difficult of reconciliation, of the static natural law idea and the historical dynamic tendencies in jurisprudence, whose influence is felt in all fundamental legal problems.—*J. Moór.*

## MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 1331, 1394, 1395, 1705, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1905, 1917, 1922)

### GENERAL

1860. EREKY, STEFAN. A jogi személyek. [Juridical persons.] *Városi Szemle*. 14(1) Jan.-Feb. 1928: 49-112; (5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 773-827; (6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 939-1000; 15(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 207-269; (3) May-Jun. 1929: 447-529.—After a theoretical introduction and a short survey of juridical persons in private law, the juridical persons of public law, and especially of administrative law, are given very thorough consideration.—*J. Moór.*

1861. O'MAHONY, EOIN. The pathology of democracy, with particular reference to personal liberty under flexible and rigid constitutions. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internal. Law*. 11(1) Feb. 1929: 96-112.—Under a flexible constitution the maintenance of liberty depends on the existence of one of two conditions: political power must rest within an unelected oligarchy which is upright and educated; or, the citizens must be able, while retaining supremacy, to choose an oligarchy which is anxious to serve the ends of the state. With the advent of a fuller democracy in Great Britain, respect for law may not last. Already there is a notable tendency to develop a bureaucratic government, which depends on administrative law and ignores parliamentary legislation and the ordinary courts. There are in England many encroachments on the liberty of the citizen. The French *droit administratif* has made the remedies of the citizen against the state easier, speedier, and cheaper than in England. Mill prophesied in 1859 that when the majority had ceased to look upon the government as representing an interest opposite to that of the public and began to feel that the power of the government was their power, personal liberty would be gravely endangered by state invasion. This prediction has been fulfilled, as witness the Eighteenth Amendment. This leads one to ask whether under a rigid constitution the people will tolerate, or approve, the worst tyrannies, simply because the state is deemed impeccable. Though under a rigid constitution judicial action may sometimes lead to conflict between the executive and the courts and even to war and social unrest, it is always well to have the rights of the citizen defined in a concise instrument, as most European countries have recently done. Such definitions of rights should be regarded as "counsels of perfection."—*E. A. Beecroft.*

### GREAT BRITAIN

1862. JENNINGS, W. IVOR. Les états indigènes de l'Inde. [The native states of India.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Legis. Comparée*. 10(3) 1929: 480-491.—According to the report of the Indian States Committee there are two Indias—one, British India, administered by the crown and parliament and the Indian

legislature; the other the native states, under the suzerainty of the crown and for the most part under the personal government of their princes. The princes are in theory allies of the crown, but the latter has "paramountcy," a term impossible to define. Neither English law nor international law can govern their relations with Britain; and they call upon a general law, common to all civilized nations. The Committee held that they are subject to rules which are a special part of British constitutional law; and that "paramountcy" implies rights and duties on each side, and is a matter of internal organization of the British Empire, rather than an international relationship, as is that between the crown and the self-governing dominions. And yet India is a member of the League of Nations. The problem remains to be solved by the Simon Commission.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

### IRISH FREE STATE

1863. KENNEDY, H. M. The association of Canada with the constitution of the Irish Free State. *Canad. Bar Rev.* 6(10) Dec. 1928: 747-758.—The writer points out the respects in which the constitutional law practice of the Irish Free State is modelled on that of Canada. The importance of these similarities is illustrated by reference to a number of events in the history of the Free State from 1921 to 1928.—*George W. Brown.*

### ITALY

1864. RANELLETTI, ORESTE. Il Gran Consiglio del Fascismo e la forma di governo dello stato italiano. [The Great Council of Fascism and the form of government of the Italian state.] *Riv. di Diritto Pubblico*. 21(6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 320-338.—After describing the constitutional place and function of the Great Council, and explaining the characteristics of its position and of its relationship with the constitutional organs in the modern liberal state, as compared to the absolute state preceding it (both in the form of pure constitutional government and in that of parliamentary government), the author examines the present form of government of the Italian state. He concludes that it may be described as a pure constitutional type.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

### UNITED STATES

1865. CARPENTER, CHAS. E. Constitutional law—due process of law—guest statute. *Oregon Law Rev.* 8(3) Apr. 1929: 274-278.—In the case of *Stewart vs. Houk* (271 Pa. 998 (1928)), the Supreme Court of Oregon invalidated the statute providing that a person who accepts gratuitously a ride in an automobile as a guest could have no recovery against the driver or



owner of the automobile for personal injuries sustained. This was based on the grounds that it conflicted with Article I, Section 10, of the Oregon constitution, which provides that "every man shall have a remedy by due course of law for injury done him in his person, property, or reputation." The court in giving this very broad interpretation of this clause said: "The purpose of this provision of the constitution is to save from legislative abolishment those jural rights which had become well established prior to the enactment of our constitution. If prior to the enactment of this constitution a host who transported a guest without charge, owed to the latter a duty to exercise care, and if the law recognized that a breach of that duty with a resultant injury afforded the guest a cause of action, this jural right the constitution preserved against legislative abolishment." This denial to the legislature of the power to change any rule of law which was the basis of a right existing at the time the constitution was adopted would be most unfortunate in its consequences if consistently followed. Another interpretation could be placed upon Article I, Section 10. It is that this provision is a due process of law clause. The Indiana constitution, which was largely the source of the Oregon constitution, has an article quite similar which has been so interpreted. It is well established that the due process of law clauses of the federal and state constitutions do not prevent a court from changing a rule of the common law simply because that rule was established or gave right prior to the adoption of the constitution. The constitution gives no one any vested rights or interests in rules of law. A Connecticut statute which denied recovery for the negligence of the driver or owner in case of accident, but which did not provide such exemption from liability for intentional and reckless injury, was held valid in that state, although the Connecticut constitution has a provision identical with that of the Indiana constitution and very similar to Article I Section 10, of the Oregon constitution. On rehearing, the Oregon Supreme Court implied it would hold a similar statute constitutional. The Oregon legislature has passed such an act.—*F. R. Aumann.*

1866. **FORDHAM, J. B.** The federal courts and the construction of uniform state laws. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 7 (4) Jun. 1929: 423-432.—The decision in *Swift vs. Tyson* in 1842 established the doctrine that in cases of diverse citizenship governed by common law, federal courts would determine questions of "general jurisprudence" without being bound by state decisions. Should the doctrine be extended to uniform state laws? Courts and commentators are not agreed. Some hold that in construing a statute which is merely a codification of general commercial law, a federal court is not obliged to follow what it believes to be the errors of the state courts, while others hold the contrary view. It remains for the federal Supreme Court to settle the matter. It is to be hoped that the doctrine of *Swift vs. Tyson* will not be extended to the field of uniform state laws. To do so would violate section 34 of the Judiciary Act of 1789, and it would be undesirable on grounds of policy.—*Charles Fairman.*

1867. **KENT, ARTHUR H.** State's control of its wild life. *Illinois Law Rev.* 23 (8) Apr. 1929: 806-811.—This is a comment on a United States Supreme Court decision which held a Louisiana statute void. The statute required that all shrimps which were taken within its territorial waters be packed within the state. Although the state has extensive control over wild animals, fish, etc., in this case the Supreme Court indicated that it was using this power to defeat one of the objects of the constitution, namely, free trade between the states. The author points out that here the court is using the doctrine of unconstitutional conditions as a means of giving flexibility to earlier defini-

tions of powers which are no longer applicable in modern industrial conditions. This is practical reasoning rather than abstract logic.—*Rodney L. Mott.*

1868. **LAY, GEORGE C.** The Red River valley controversy between the United States, Texas and Oklahoma. *Amer. Law Rev.* 63 (2) Mar.-Apr.-May 1929: 180-199.—In one form or another the unusual questions involved in this controversy have been determined by the United States Supreme Court on 37 different occasions, extending over a period of 35 years. The border dispute broadened into a controversy over economic interests, due to the discovery of oil and gas in the Red River. Texas, when admitted to the Union in 1845, claimed title to and jurisdiction over a tract of over one million acres, or about the size of Delaware, north of the Red River, which she called Greer County. The claim was resisted by the United States and its determination was the first phase of this protracted litigation. The mines afterwards discovered in the river bed increased the resources of bordering states and awakening state pride and jealousy. The United States claimed title to Greer County, Texas, under the treaty with Spain of 1819, which fixed the boundaries between them west of the Mississippi River. The boundary described in this treaty was adopted by the republic of Texas and Texas was admitted to statehood subject to the adjustment by the United States of all questions of boundary. The effect of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, June 5, 1922, was to destroy the rights of nearly all the claimants to oil and gas in the receivership area and to establish the right of the government to sequester all the oil wells in the river and to appropriate the oil and gas for the sole benefit of the United States. The claimants to the oil wells by virtue of grants from the state of Texas and locations under the mineral and land laws of the United States, whose claims had been disallowed, organized in 1923 and applied to Congress for relief. In spite of the decision of the Supreme Court that they had no rights, Congress passed a law providing for leases and permits by the Secretary of the Interior to those claimants of areas of not less than 160 acres upon payment to the government of a royalty of 12½% of the value of all proceeds of oil and gas produced before and after the issuance of the leases, except oil or gas used for production purposes or unavoidably lost.—*Reuel L. Olson.*

1869. **RANDALL, CLIFFORD E.** Validity of use of set-back lines for street widening. *Marquette Law Rev.* 13 (2) Feb. 1929: 103-110.—The problem of providing adequate street widths for the ever increasing traffic loads on city streets is daily becoming more acute. From a practical standpoint, the establishment of set-back lines in the exercise of the police power of the city and as a part of a comprehensive zoning plan is the most feasible device for preserving the opportunity of widening streets at a minimum cost. Such set-back lines may become operative upon the removal of existing buildings and may also prevent new buildings from encroaching. This method permits the city to take advantage of the lapse of time and accomplish the widening of streets at a lesser cost. As in zoning, the courts have taken different views as to the validity of legislation fixing set-backs and building lines. Some of the state courts have held that the establishment of building lines under the police power cannot be sustained. However, the proponents of legislation establishing building lines, as in the case of zoning, have persevered until now we find a line of authorities, including the United States Supreme Court, upholding such legislation. And it may be safely said that municipal corporations under the police power have the authority to establish set-back lines or building lines or provide front yard requirements, provided they are reasonable under the circumstances and have a substantial rela-



tion to the public health, safety, morals, or the general welfare. The establishment of building lines under the police power in business districts is as valid as in residential districts. Before set-back legislation is adopted each street should be studied carefully, both from plans and from actual examination upon the ground. When the survey has been carefully made, if the legislation is adopted by the legislative body with a well-defined policy, after due notice and hearing to avoid charges of discrimination, arbitrariness, and unreasonableness, the courts will undoubtedly sustain the legislative enactment as a proper exercise of the police power.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**1870. UNSIGNED.** Executive pardons of contempt of court. *Iowa Law Rev.* 14(4) Jun. 1929: 448-453.—In *State vs. Shumaker* (164 N. E. 408 (1928)) the Indiana Supreme Court denied the power of the governor of the state to pardon the defendant of a sentence for contempt of court. The decision of the court was based on two grounds: (1) the power of the governor to pardon would violate the doctrine of separation of powers, and (2) the Indiana constitution, in giving the governor power to pardon for "offences," conferred a power to pardon for crimes only, and contempt of court is not a crime. The reasoning of the Indiana court on the second ground would seem to be contrary to that followed by the U. S. Supreme Court in *Ex parte Grossman* (267 U. S. 87 (1925)). Judging by the language of the two courts it would seem that the Indiana decision interpreted the principle of the separation of powers to forbid the governor to pardon for any contempt of court and that the U. S. Supreme Court decision understood that executive pardon of any sentence for contempt of court was quite compatible with the doctrine of separation of powers. If one distinguishes between the types of contempt under consideration in each case, it is possible to reconcile the two holdings and justify the soundness of each. In the Indiana case the sentence for contempt had been imposed in order to protect the court in the process of adjudication. In the U. S. Supreme Court case, the contempt sentence had been imposed to assist in the administration of public law, criminal or administrative.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

**1871. UNSIGNED.** The pocket veto. *Constitutional Rev.* 13(2) Apr. 1929: 104-120.—During the first session of the 69th Congress, an act authorizing certain Indian tribes to present their claims to the Court of Claims, was passed by Congress and was presented to the President on June 24, 1926. The first session of the 69th Congress adjourned July 3, the second session did not commence until the first Monday in December. Neither House was in session July 6, the 10th day after the bill had been presented to the President, who neither signed the bill nor returned it. On a writ of *certiorari* the Supreme Court of the United States heard the petitioners, and the *amicus curiae* asserts that the bill nevertheless became law because: (1) The only adjournment which prevents the President from returning a bill within the constitutional time limit is the final adjournment. An adjournment of the first session is merely temporary. (2) The 10 days allowed for the return of a bill mean legisla-

tive not calendar days. The government contended that the bill was pocket vetoed, for the Constitution refers to calendar days. Further, the Constitution uses the word adjourn in a broad sense. Accordingly, Congress cannot pass a bill over the President's disapproval if it is adjourned on the tenth day. The case is important because of its bearing on the Muscle Shoals resolution which likewise was neither signed by the President nor returned.—*G. W. Rutherford.*

**1872. UNSIGNED.** When is a suit against a state officer a suit against the state? *Minnesota Law Rev.* 13(2) Jan. 1929: 135-143.—The Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which took away the jurisdiction of federal courts to entertain an action against a state by a private citizen, brought with it the perplexing problem of determining when a suit against a state officer is within its scope. Great conflict of opinion marked the development of rules of construction in the earlier cases passing on such suits. The reasoning of these earlier cases showed two distinct ideas as to the nature of the state, which were the basis of opposite conclusions in regard to specific questions. To those justices who emphasized the conception of the state as an ideal, immutable entity, all acts of state officials outside the realm of their authority as defined by the statutes and constitutions of the states and the United States rendered such officials subject to suit. But those who stressed the tangible, active features of the state as a government would have limited the possibility of such suits against officers to situations when such suit would not interfere with the governing function of the officials. A summary of the rules as to when a suit against an officer is a suit against the state and thus prohibited by the Eleventh Amendment may be broadly stated as follows: (1) An action at law may be maintained against an officer in his individual capacity for unlawful invasion of individual rights; (2) an injunction may be granted to restrain specific unlawful invasions of individual rights; (3) an injunction may be granted to restrain the enforcement of a law by the bringing of suits or other official acts by the officer of a state, if the law is clearly unconstitutional and the complainant has no adequate remedy in the courts of the state; (4) an injunction or writ of mandamus may be granted as to purely ministerial acts of an officer, if the state has no pecuniary interest in the result of the suit; (5) no relief will be granted, and the suit will be considered one against the state, if it is an attempt to reach property claimed by the state or an attempt to force the state specifically to perform a contract.—*F. R. Aumann.*

## YUGOSLAVIA

**1873. FUMAGALLI, P.** La Costituzione del Vidov-Dan. [The Constitution of Vidov-Dan.] *Europa Orientale.* 9(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 56-68; (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 118-148; (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 214-235.—These are the continuation and conclusion of a series of articles commenced in (9-10) 1928, and give the Yugoslav Constitution with juridical and historical commentaries. (See Abstract No. 7657.)—*O. Eisenberg.*



## GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entries 1166, 1173, 1407, 1899, 1922)

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 1061, 1536, 1610, 1627, 1657, 1670, 1705, 1736, 1739, 1781, 1823, 1828, 1842, 1851, 1871, 1898, 1907, 1924, 2020)

## GENERAL

1874. VANDEN BOSSCHE, GEORGES. *Autour du parlementarisme. Le mode de nomination des ministres.* [Concerning parliamentarism. The mode of nominations of ministers.] *Rev. Belge.* 62 (3) Jun. 1929: 109-121.—Ministerial crises in France, Germany, Yugoslavia, Austria, and Poland during the past year have resulted in protests against parliamentarism. These crises have been due to party politics and the refusal of parties to allow their members to act in coalition cabinets. The constitution of Belgium, article 65, declares that, "the king appoints and recalls his ministers." If this power was invested in the king in practice as well as in theory, party politics would be excluded from the realm of ministerial appointments.—*Helen M. Cory.*

## HUNGARY

1875. BUZA, LADISLAUS. *A királykérdés nemzetközi vonatkozásai.* [International relations and the question of Hungarian kingship.] *Magyar Jogi Szemle.* 9 (10) Dec. 1928: 341-355.—*J. Moór.*

## INDIA

1876. MIO-KAĪ. МИО-КАЙ. Комиссия Саймона и национальное движение в Индии. [The Simon Commission and the national movement in India.] *Международная Жизнь.* (8) 1928: 57-64.—The Simon Commission whose inquiry in India should afford preparatory work for a future revision of India's constitution, was greeted with strikes and boycotts by the Hindu masses, because it tried to compromise the unity of the nation, by means of causing religious troubles. The arrival of the Commission marks an important event in Hindu national life, because it resulted in a revolt of the class conscious workers and peasants. While the insurrection in India in 1920 was guided by the national bourgeoisie, the resistance of 1928 was organized by the working masses.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

1877. SAPRE, B. G. The political and fiscal relations of the Indian states with British India. *Hindustan Rev.* 52 (299) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 13-20.—There are about 600 princes in India who rule over an area amounting to a third of the whole country. The central legislature at Delhi may pass an all-India tariff which affects every Indian state, without so much as consulting the princes or their governments. The same is true with reference to defense, exchange, opium, salt, railways, post offices, and telegraphs. The solution of all these problems seems to lie in the creation of a federal constitution for India, where self-determination and federalism shall be combined. "Autonomy so far as aims and ends are separate, union so far as they are identical."—*Sudhindra Bose.*

## ITALY

1878. BRUNOV, E. БРУНОВ, Е. Государственная реформа Муссолини. [Mussolini's governmental reforms.] *Международная Жизнь.* (7) 1928: 3-15.—After discussing Fascist law and state ideology, the author reviews the policy of Fascism in which he distinguishes three periods. The first goes to the spring of 1923, during which period Fascism still remains within

the limits of the old constitution. The second lasts until January, 1925, and during this time some changes of a legislative nature take place, but they are characterized by moderation. The third period begins with the spring of 1925, when the famous Fascist Council of 18 is created. Their task is to elaborate the fundamentals for the corporative Fascist state. The last Fascist reform regarding the election closes this period. Now begins a new chapter of Fascism, which may be called the "Fascistization" of economic life in Italy.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

## POLAND

1879. GIDYŃSKI, J. K. Ogólne warunki ważności aktów prawno-sądowych według rozporządzenia prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej o ustroju sądów powszechnych. [The validity of judicial acts according to the decree of Feb. 6, 1928, on the organization of tribunals in Poland.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny.* 9 (1) 1929: 34-47.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## SWITZERLAND

1880. HIS, ÉDOUARD. De la compétence des cantons suisses de conclure des traités internationaux, spécialement concernant la double imposition. [Competence of the Swiss cantons to make international treaties, especially concerning double taxation.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 10 (3) 1929: 454-479.—A study of history, practice, and writers shows that there is no consensus of opinion as to the division of the treaty-making power between the central government and the cantons. The solution should be juridical rather than political. The two competences are clearly distinct. The tendency has been toward centralization. The central government is the intermediary for most cantonal treaties, and it must approve all such treaties.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

## UNITED STATES

1881. STINSON, J. WHITLA. Some considerations governing title VI of the Espionage Act. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 77 (3) Jan. 1929: 369-381.—Title VI of the Espionage Act makes munitions of war about to be unlawfully sent out of the country liable to seizure and forfeit. The wording makes the availability of the recourse given by Title VI doubtful, especially when there is no national emergency. There is also a question as to whether the Act is operative only upon a presidential proclamation. However, the measure was intended to re-enforce international law, and the wording follows earlier measures of a similar nature. The Supreme Court has held in construing the Espionage Act that the question was whether or not the allegations were likely to produce evils which Congress had a right to prohibit. Title VI must be applicable to trade in munitions of war illegal under the law of nations or treaties of the United States. Construed broadly it provides preventive measures of traffic in arms which would threaten the peace, neutrality, or security of the country.—*R. L. Jones.*

1882. STONE, IVAN M. The House of Representatives and the treaty-making power. *Kentucky Law J.* 17 (3) Mar. 1929: 216-257.—This is another attempt to determine the extent to which the treaty-making power is influenced by the House of Representatives. It is a very complicated problem, upon which speculation is still rife, but practice fairly settled. Is the President constitutionally obliged to send diplomatic papers to the House of Representatives upon



request? No, but he usually does. Is the House constitutionally bound to pass auxiliary legislation to make treaties effective? No, but the House has always waived its prerogatives and bowed to expediency, except once in connection with a commercial treaty with Mexico in 1883. Does a treaty regulating foreign commerce, duties on imports, or the outlawry of war restrict the freedom of Congress to exclude immigrants, change tariff rates, or declare war? No, though such action may be a breach of international good faith. If a treaty and an act of Congress dealing with the same subject are in conflict, which is the law of the land? The most recent enactment takes precedence, though a subsequent act of Congress alone does not serve to terminate the treaty as an international obligation. Though the House of Representatives does not formally share in the treaty-making power, it does nevertheless exercise considerable influence in treaty-making.—*John E. Briggs.*

## STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 1774, 1827, 1909, 1916, 1917, 2070)

### UNITED STATES

1883. SMITH, A. K. Advisory opinions in North Carolina. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 7(4) Jun. 1929: 449-452.—The North Carolina senate recently requested the advice of the supreme court on the constitutionality of two bills which proposed changes in the superior courts. The reply of the chief justice expressed the view that the members of the court would be willing to follow precedent in giving opinions to the legislature when it appeared that a course of action had been agreed upon which raised constitutional questions, but that in the present instance, the fact that the request had been addressed to the court in its official capacity, and that the two bills showed that there had been no agreed course of action, prevented the expression of opinions. From 1818 to 1868 the supreme court existed by legislative enactment, and the individual justices considered it a duty of courtesy to give advice when requested. The constitution of 1868 made the court a coordinate organ, but by a 3 to 2 vote, the justices came to the conclusion that they might continue to render advisory opinions as acts of courtesy. Such opinions are persuasive but not binding, and have in

fact been repudiated by a subsequent court.—*Charles Fairman.*

1884. UNSIGNED. A survey of statutory changes in North Carolina in 1929. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 7(4) Jun. 1929: 363-412.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See Entries 1268, 1521, 1525, 1824, 1869, 1900, 1901, 1902)

## RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See Entries 733, 2003, 2070, 2075)

## DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 1046, 1069, 1427, 1734, 1742)

### FRANCE

1885. WARREN, ÉDOUARD de. La France de la Mer du Nord au Congo Française. [Greater France from the North Sea to Equatorial Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 39(5) May 1929: 299-307.—In the past France has failed to realize the tremendous value of her immense African domain, and instead of developing it, has enriched other colonial powers, such as Great Britain, by making heavy purchases of raw products abroad when they could be produced under her own flag. This was always bad from the imperial point of view, but in consequence of shifting currency values it has become utterly ruinous. French industrialists, faced with the necessity of paying enormous prices to foreign sellers operating on the pound sterling or dollar basis, have become interested in opening up the colonies so that purchases may be made in francs. North, West, and Equatorial Africa have elicited the greatest interest because of their geographic proximity, and the Trans-Saharan railroad is now being planned in order that these several regions and the motherland may be more closely knit together. Construction of the line is entirely feasible. It will be one of the great railways of the world, will inaugurate a new era in African and French colonial history, and will bring into being a closely bound together France extending from the North Sea to the heart of the one-time dark continent.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

(See also Entry 1854)

### RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 1337, 1342, 1367, 1399, 1406, 1408, 1437, 1791, 1845, 1874)

### AUSTRIA

1886. DELATTRE, PIERRE. L'avenir de l'Autriche: I. Vienna et le bolchevisme. II. Les efforts d'organisation. [The future of Austria. I. Vienna and Bolshevism. II. Efforts at organization.] *Études; Rev. Catholique.* 198(4) Feb. 20, 1929: 400-415; (5) Mar. 5, 1929: 531-543.—The political situation of Austria was little improved in the 18 months following July 15, 1927. Vienna, the most populous state of the nine in the Austrian federation, at the meeting point of Orient and Occident, is on the way to becoming a capital of Bolshevism. Its populace is one-third Jewish, and with its suburbs it constitutes over one-half the population of the Republic. Austria's chief problems are economic, caused by the shifting of industry and trade as a result

of new political boundaries since the War. The Social Democratic party of Vienna is almost entirely under Jewish control. It is well-organized and doctrinaire, revolutionary before it is social, maintained by economic and military terrorism. It increased its membership during the years 1920-1927 and dominated all urban areas. Its organization is more important than its size. It leads all other groups in the control of the press and education, even in south Austria, where the Catholics are more numerous. The schools, though theoretically administered under the laws of 1869, are used as weapons by the party. For three years no Catholics have been appointed to teaching positions; nor do those already there receive the annual "gratification." Persons without religious affiliation of any sort have been appointed, and these instructors conduct an organized campaign to persuade children to leave the Catholic church. A 100% increase in the number of such children in the years 1926-1928 is evidence of their success. Freemasons, whose organization recently became legal in Vienna, and adherents of Free Thought, which



includes in its membership 98% of Vienna's school directors, aid the Social Democratic party in this movement. They are assisted by secular associations; members of *La Flamme*, who believe in cremation; of *L'Asko*, a workingmen's sporting association; of *Kinderfreunde*, an extra-scholastic grouping of children, used to recruit adherents for the party. The Catholic church lost over 31,000 members by apostasies announced after the riots of July 15, 1927. The municipal housing system inaugurated in Vienna is also used for partisan purposes. The dormitories are regular barracks, planned to control the streets strategically. Neither the government nor the states have abandoned hope in the face of danger. Resistance is being organized. As a result of a balance between city and country, proletariat and peasantry, three powers now exist in the country: (a) official Austria—the federal government and the army—the *Bundesheer*—of 17,000 men, including the administrative services; (b) Socialist Austria, Vienna, party organizations and syndicates, with the republican *Schutzbund* of between 80,000 and 90,000 members; (c) rural Austria, with its *Frontkämpfer* and *Heimwehr*. The federal government can not entirely trust the army, which was filled with revolutionary members of the Red Guard in 1918 under the Social Democratic party. They permitted the army to organize in syndicates to wield political influence; as a result three groups were formed, the *Wehrbund* of Christian Socialists, the *Militärverband* of Socialists, and the *Deutsche Soldatengewerkschaft* of Pan-Germanists. The Christian Socialist Minister of War, Karl Vaugoin, has reduced the Social Democratic influence in the army, but the government is loath to disband the *Heimwehr*. The army and the police will control the situation in Vienna if they take the offensive during the first hours of any strife. The *Frontkämpfer*, a veteran's association formed in 1920, only became political in answer to the menacing attitude of the *Schutzbund*; it is anti-Semitic, and ultimately Pan-German. The *Heimwehr* developed from the corps of volunteers which defended Carinthia against the Yugo-Slavs in 1919. They woke out of inactivity to defend the public utility services in 1927. Organized under Dr. Steidle and the popular General Hülgerth, they are Christian and national in spirit, tending toward a Fascist policy. The *Schutzbund*, secure for a while in the possession of power, has recently reorganized on more military lines.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey*.

## GREAT BRITAIN

1887. MORRISON, HERBERT. London's labor majority. *Labour Mag.* 8(2) Jun. 1929: 66-68.—Out of a total of 62 M. P.'s for the County of London, 36 are now members of the Labor Party. This represents a growth in the Labor vote of 37.39% since 1924 and a clear majority of members. Until 1915 there was no London Labor Party and only since 1922 has the local organization supported candidates for all offices from the House of Commons to the Boards of Guardians. Organization and propaganda work has decreased in Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park, and now takes place on the doorsteps and through ward organizations. People have no time to attend big mass meetings, and "hot air is at a discount."—*W. B. Catlin*.

## GREECE

1888. PERNOT, MAURICE. Balkans nouveaux. *La Grèce qui renaît*. [The new Balkans. Greece in process of rebirth.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes*. 48 Oct. 15, 1928: 721-752.—Greece has experienced remarkable changes since 1923, wrought largely in the attempt to assimilate the million and a half refugees from Turkey and Bulgaria. The work of placing these refugees, and

the agrarian and industrial problems of land reclamation and distribution, communications, banking, and town and factory construction required tremendous amounts of capital for which Greece has turned principally to England and the United States. Much remains to be done, especially in Macedonia, but the first stage of adjustment is happily over, and the future is bright except for the very heavy financial burden incurred by the state. In politics there are two names, Constantine and Venizelos, and while there is the greatest expressed desire for order and stability, only a truce exists between the royalists and the republicans. In foreign relations Greece wants peace, particularly with her neighbors. There is some desire for a Balkan confederation, or at least a Balkan Locarno including Turkey. Russian interference in the peninsula is more feared than Italian, although apprehension of communism is abating with the return of better conditions. English assistance has been most sought in the material reconstruction of Greece, but French influence predominates in the intellectual sphere. (This article was written after a tour of the Balkans, including a visit to Greece, in February, 1928.)—*Dwight E. Lee*.

## POLAND

1889. BOROVSKIĬ, V. БОРОВСКИЙ В. К. десятилетию Польской республики. [The tenth anniversary of the Polish republic.] *Международная Жизнь*. (12) 1928: 32-41.—Reviewing Poland's achievements during the last decade, the author insists on the nationalities' problem as an important factor in Poland's political and economic stability. Poland has a total population of 30 million,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of which belongs to national minorities. Pilsudski's coming into office stopped the nationalist policy of the government, and even succeeded in winning the confidence of the bourgeois classes of the minorities. In the economic domain, Poland is in a favorable position due to her natural resources. The peace treaty with Soviet Russia in 1921 marks the beginning of her economic rise. Industrial and agricultural production is steadily progressing, and finances, with the aid of loans from the United States, rest on solid foundations. To conquer the foreign market, Poland's industry needs rationalization in its technique and organization. This, however, can be accomplished either by foreign investments, or by lowering the labor conditions in Poland. In her foreign policy, two different currents can be distinguished. The first, represented by the National Democratic party, pursues an anti-German policy, a close alliance with France, and maintenance of good relations with Soviet Russia. The second, supported by Pilsudski's partisans, advocates the resumption of friendly relations with Germany, a reserved attitude towards the Little Entente, and an anti-Soviet policy. Though Polish-Russian relations are not satisfactory, the common economic interests of the two countries cannot be denied. Russia is the natural market for Poland's metallurgy and textiles, and furnishes the necessary raw materials for Polish industry.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg*.

## RUSSIA

1890. ROSEN, HERMANN von. Der Aufschwung der nichtrussischen Sowjetvölker. [The progress of the non-Russian Soviet peoples.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Apr. 1929: 28-31.—In striking contrast to Russia and the Ukraine, all the regions of the Soviet Union extending from Poland to the Pacific have shown unusual economic and cultural progress. This transformation must be attributed to the disappearance of the repressive Czarist regime and to the hope of the Soviet leaders to prepare these peoples for Marxian socialism by the encouragement of education. In the German Volga



republic cultural progress is greater even than economic progress. The rapid progress of the Asiatic Mohammedans since 1920 is especially striking. In the Volga Tartar republic the number of Tartar schools increased from 35 to 925 between 1917 and 1927. In Transcaucasia the more backward people showed the greatest advance. The cultural and economic progress of the peoples of Siberia, especially those of the frozen north who were but a few years ago in a state of savagery, is most striking.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

## UNITED STATES

1891. **McBAIN, HOWARD LEE.** The elephant and the donkey. *Amer. Mercury*. 17 Jun. 1929: 153-159.—Both the Republican and Democratic parties are in fact composed of inharmonious blocs of voters devoted to varying sectional and economic interests. Any hope that the defection of a part of the South from the Democratic party in the election of 1928 may pave the way for the creation of a liberal party and hence bring about a rational party alignment depends for its realization upon (1) the permanent association of an industrialized South with the Republican party, with the Democrats receiving compensation from the Northwest; (2) the development of a truly national leadership among "liberals"; (3) the evolution of an adequate philosophy of liberalism. Even assuming that we can define "liberalism" in any rational way, it is probably true that there are not enough liberals in the country to make an effective opposition to a conservative party. "We shall probably continue to muddle along with these strangely formed and strangely trained animals . . . with the elephant on the stage most of the time."—*Lane W. Lancaster.*

## YUGOSLAVIA

1892. **VOŠNJAK, BOGUMIL.** Jugoslovensko kulturno jedinstvo i naše selo. [Yugoslav cultural unity and our village.] *Narodna Odbrana*. 16 (24) Jun. 1929:—This article presents the problem of the national and cultural unity of the Yugoslav nationalities and takes into consideration the part played by village culture in the state as a decisive political factor. The crisis of national unity in Yugoslavia results from one-sided political unification in the absence of true national and cultural unity.—*S. Vereščak.*

## NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entry 1908)

## GREAT BRITAIN

1893. **BOUFFALL, BR.** Jawność funduszów wyborczych w Anglii i Stanach Zjedn Ameryki. [The publicity of electoral funds in England and the United States.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny*. 9 (2) 1929: 125-135.—The uncontrolled expenditure of money for elections has proved dangerous, especially in capitalistic countries. In England large sums of money spent during election campaigns led to many abuses. In 1854 a law was passed which forced every candidate to give an account of the money spent by him during the elections. Two further amendments of 1868 and 1883 (Henry James Act) fixed the maximum of electoral expenditures for the candidate, and established the possible punishable abuses during elections. In the United States, public opinion has long been uneasy because of the large sums spent on elections and the influence of the powerful trusts and financial corporations. President Roosevelt was the first to assail the trusts. Only seventeen states adopted provisions modelled after the Henry James Act. The

struggle was later taken up by the Democrats. In 1911 the National Publicity Act was passed, providing for the publicity of electoral funds. The principle of publicity exists in England and in the United States where there is danger of misleading large electoral masses. In Poland this danger is insignificant. During the last elections the question of publicity became actual, because of the objections raised against the use of secret funds of the government for electoral purposes.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1894. **THOMSON, LORD.** Peers in politics. *Labour Mag.* 8 (2) Jun. 1929: 58-59.—"Not the least noteworthy feature of the last election was the active participation in it of members of the House of Lords." Peers are voteless and are denied the right to present themselves as candidates for the House of Commons. Their power to delay and to revise bills still exists. During Conservative governments, however, this power is limited by the demand for party regularity, and under a Labor regime by some fear of arousing a storm. Yet the Lords contain a number of authorities on almost every aspect of national life who are ably qualified for their tasks. The more energetic members have sought an outlet on the public platform during the recent campaign. Lord Thomson found the audiences in industrial areas particularly stimulating and eager for the discussion of foreign policy.—*W. B. Callin.*

## POLAND

1895. **TRZCIŃSKI, WITOLD.** Ewolucja polityczna ludności m. Warszawy w świetle statystyki wyborczej 1919-1928. [Political evolution of the population of Warsaw according to the electoral statistics from 1919 to 1928.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 5 (3) 1928: 1235-1238.—This article covers the elections to the Municipal Council of Warsaw, the Diet, and the Senate of Poland. During the period under consideration, there were 5 elections based on universal, equal suffrage. The number of voters rose from 51% to 63.3% of the entire city population. The outstanding feature of the elections was the political decline of the National Democratic Party (Right) and the rise of democratic and labor parties. The first received 55.75% of the total vote in the Diet election of 1919, and but 21.2% in 1928. The second grew from 2.36% in 1919 to 35.9% in 1928, after the constitution of the neutral bloc, which supported the government. The Polish Socialist Labor Party obtained successively, in the five respective elections, 14.45%, 17.64%, 20.7%, 18.92%, and 9.4%. In the last elections, the Communists, who boycotted the elections till 1922 profited partly by the Socialist loss. In 1922, the percentage of the communist vote was 6.7%, in 1928—14.0%. The evolutionary development of the Jewish Socialists is irregular, as the following figures for the five elections indicate: 0.88%, 7.24%, 5.0%, 7.46%, 4.8%. The Jewish bourgeois party shows a shrinkage from 24.37% in 1919 to 14% in 1928. It is necessary to point out that these two parties do not represent the whole Jewish population. The National Labor Party (conservative) also shows a continuous decline: 2.19% in 1919, and 0.3% in 1928. However, all the labor groups together, i.e. Polish Socialists (P.P.S.), Communists, National Labor Party (N.P.R.), Bund, and Poale-Zion, show a gradual increase up to 1927, when they reach 46.31%, but in 1928 decline to 27.5%. The last results, in the opinion of the author, are to be considered as a sporadic phenomenon. To determine the political character of the population, figures must be based on the election results of 1928, for this showed the influence of the democratic and labor groups. Thus the electoral evolution of Warsaw tends to give a true picture of the social structure of its population.—*O. Eisenberg.*



## UNITED STATES

1896. ROZIN, M. РОЗИН, М. Социально-экономические основы президентской кампании в Соединенных Штатах. [The social-economic basis of campaigns in presidential elections in the United States.] *Международная Жизнь*. (12) 1928: 42-58.—The author sets forth the main social and economic principles underlying the programs of the two contesting parties. President Hoover who owes his election in part to his popularity, contrasts with President Wilson. Incapable of theological thinking, he is a man

of practical ideas and a connoisseur of European economy. These qualities will, no doubt, facilitate the solution of political and economic relations with Soviet-Russia.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg*.

1897. VINOGRADOV, S. ВИНОГРАДОВ, С. Гувер или Смит? [Hoover or Smith?] *Международная Жизнь*. (7) 1928: 16-29.—After having described the positions of the two candidates in the Presidential election, the author discusses the attitude of the agrarians, financiers, and professional politicians towards Hoover, and his views regarding foreign policy.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg*.

## GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

## GENERAL

1898. GANGEMI, LELLO. Burocrazia, ordinamenti amministrativi e Fascismo. [Bureaucracy, administrative orders, and Fascism.] *Vita Italiana*. 17 (192-193) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 8-25.—Italy's old system of administration, based on centralization, was greatly hampered in performing its tasks, because of the variety of provinces to which it was applied. Furthermore, the overwhelming growth of the officials' syndicates often seemed a substitute for the hierarchy of public authorities. The administrative machinery became too intricate. The Fascist government, in order to remedy this, appointed a special committee for administrative reform. A new legal status for officials has been elaborated. The next problems to be solved are methods of appointment of officials. These should be based on very severe competition and decentralization of bureaucracy and administration.—*O. Eisenberg*.

## PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 697)

1899. UNSIGNED. Public service retirement systems in the United States, Canada and Europe. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28 (4) Apr. 1929: 34-44.—In the summer of 1927 the Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook an inquiry into the retirement systems for public service employees in the United States, supplemented by a brief survey of retirement systems in Hawaii, Canada, and European countries. It was thought that a study of state wide systems and municipal systems in cities having a population of 400,000 and over, would include all types of pension plans. The survey covered plans maintained by 46 agencies. Among the seventy plans studied in detail there are only seven in which the employees do not contribute to the funds of the system, and only two in which the employing agency makes no contributions. The cash disbursement system prevails in a great many more instances than the actuarial reserve system. The latter plan is comparatively new and may gain favor as it becomes more familiar. On the whole, where a well planned state or municipal system has been inaugurated, there seems to be an increasing tendency for it to become all-inclusive. A retirement allowance, usually based on age and length of service, but sometimes only on one of these factors, is of course common to all systems. However, there is a good deal of diversity as to the qualifications. Practically all the systems make retirement compulsory by 70. An age for optional retirement is common, ranging from 50 or under to 65. When a service requirement is imposed, it varies from 10 to 40 years, 25 years being the most common period. Other benefits are usually provided for, such as allowances for disability

directly due to the performance of duty, and allowances for ordinary disability. On the whole, the tendency among the newer systems is to include more benefits than are found in the early systems. The retirement system of Hawaii is a joint contributory system, established upon an actuarial basis. It applies to all the employees of the territorial government, and is open to county and city employees also. The present Canadian retirement system for civil service employees is a contributory one. It applies to all permanent civil service employees with annual salaries of \$600 or over. Of the 12 foreign systems studied, those of Belgium, Great Britain, and Germany provide pensions for which the government pays the entire cost. In the other countries the system is in the nature of social insurance, the employer paying all of the cost, or only a part, usually 50%.—*E. E. Cummins*.

## FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entry 1617)

1900. MULERT, OSCAR. L'activité économique des communes en Allemagne. [Economic activities of communes in Germany.] *Administration Locale*. (49) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 653-700.—Contemporary Germany, in spite of the fiscal difficulties engendered by the War, has been the scene of extensive expansion in communal trading. In general, the legal basis of communal economic activity is extremely liberal; central administrative control is present in practically all phases of such activity, however. Particularly rigorous is the control maintained over communal enterprises of credit and assurance, including the regional and provincial banks. Among the more socialistic of Germany's communal enterprises are extensive housing programs and the public distribution of necessities. The insistence upon sound financing of these enterprises, through the control by *Staat* and *Reich*, has resulted in their establishment upon an enduring basis, and they have consequently produced a stabilization of economic life throughout the Republic.—*Rowland A. Egger*.

1901. MULERT, OSCAR. L'activité économique des communes dans les divers pays. [The economic activities of communes in different countries.] *Administration Locale*. (49) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 701-742.—This article is a review of the juridical basis and the extent of communal trading in the leading countries of the world. Their essential characteristics are outlined and the place of communal trading relative to the entire economic life is treated.—*Rowland A. Egger*.

1902. PIEKALKIEWICZ, JAN. Wydatki i dochody miast liczących poniżej 20 tysięcy mieszkańców. [Expenses and incomes of towns of less than 20,000 inhabitants in Poland.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 5 (3) 1928: 951-1118.—Towns with a population below 20,000 inhabitants form 92.6% of all Polish towns, and



their population attains 44% of the total urban population. The inquiry into the expenses and incomes of those towns, situated in different provinces, covers only  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the total number. All the towns considered are divided into 3 groups: Less than 5,000, from 5,000 to 10,000, and from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. Two years, 1925 and 1926, are compared. One differs from the other to a remarkable degree because the purchasing power of Polish money changed considerably in 1926. Because of this, it was interesting to note the influence of this change on the finances of the small towns. The study of the figures for 1926 shows that the financial condition of the towns of less than 20,000 inhabitants was generally good. The ordinary incomes covered not only the ordinary expenses, but in a large measure they could be made to cover extraordinary expenses. As to the last point, the author thinks that extraordinary expenses should be, in principle, covered by extraordinary incomes, in order that future generations may be made to bear this burden, and in order that the present generation, which is already exhausted by the War, inflation, and economic crises, will not be overloaded. The greatest part of the municipal income consists of public contributions, so that the extraordinary investments made by the municipalities constitute an additional charge. However, the difficulty in obtaining credits in 1926 obliged the municipalities to avail themselves of this tax policy, which made it possible to develop and improve various institutions.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

1903. PIEKALKIEWICZ, J. Wydatki i dochody gmin wiejskich. [Expenses and incomes of rural communes in Poland.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 5 (4) 1928: 1317-1550.—This study is based on an inquiry made by the central statistical office. In every department, three of the most representative districts were chosen, and all the communes, of which these districts are composed, were included. The inquiry covers 18.3% of all districts, 16.1% of all communes, and 21% of the total rural population. The figures refer mainly to 1926, and are set up in numerous detailed statistical tables with Polish and French headings.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## JUSTICE

(See also Entries 1423, 1856, 1858, 1872, 1879)

### PRINCIPLES

1904. BENSON, CARVILLE D., Jr. The people and law reform. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 13 (7) Jun. 1929: 687-701.—Law reform is a matter dependent not only on the activities of lawyers, judges, and legislators, but also on activities by the people. Anti-social behavior manifests itself not only in crime, but also in certain types of civil litigation, as well as in disrespect for and indifference to law and the administration of justice on the part of the people. There can be no adequate dealing with these problems unless careful and scientific studies are made of the causes and conditions contributing to these various forms of anti-social conduct. A beginning has been made with reference to crime, but the same methods can and should be used in dealing with the other forms of anti-social behavior. However, the continued cooperation of the individual citizen is necessary if these efforts are to secure any reasonable measure of success.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

1905. DODD, E. MERRICK, Jr. Dogma and practice in the law of associations. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42 (8) Jun. 1929: 977-1014.—“The bright line which traditionalists seek to draw between bodies corporate and unincorporate is, in the living law of today, a blurred one. Two separate lines of tradition are converging. Whether they will ever wholly unite only the future can determine. But with the Supreme Court vigorously asserting its right to render judgment against

an unincorporated body, and at the same time seeking to ‘guard against the corporate fiction becoming a non-conductor in the wrong place,’ the attempt to keep the two lines wholly apart seems foredoomed to failure. A powerful argument by a scholar who is an acknowledged master in his field—and such is Professor Warren’s treatise—may exert a strong influence upon the course of the law. It can hardly bring about a complete reversal of the direction in which the current of legal development is flowing.”—*Rodney L. Mott.*

1906. JACOBI, LUDWIG. Die Rechtsstellung der Strafgefangenen. [The legal status of the imprisoned offender.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Strafrechtswissensch.* 50 (3) 1929: 376-405.—This is an examination of the various ideas which have been advanced concerning the legal status of the prisoner, particularly the work of Freudenthal and Kitzinger. Imprisonment is considered as a legal relationship which subjects the prisoner to certain administrative rules and regulations, but which also guarantees to him certain rights and privileges. This relationship is characterized by the deprivation of liberty, the maintenance of discipline and order, moral and spiritual improvement, maintenance of health and labor power, and education which aims to develop an orderly and law-abiding life in society.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

1907. MASARI, EDOARDO. Le origini e la elaborazione della riforma penale Fascista. [The origin and elaboration of the Fascist reform of the penal law.] *Vita Italiana*. 17 (192-193) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1-7.—The increase of criminality at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century raised the question of amending existing penal legislation. It was not possible to accomplish this through separate penal provisions, but through a code, in order that the problem of criminality might undergo an extensive examination. The Italian government elaborated the new penal code for two reasons: growth of criminality, and political changes after the Fascist revolution. In the first place, it was necessary to do away with the old conception which dates from the time of political conspiracies, that is, before Italy gained her unity, and which left political offenses unpunished. To carry through the legislative work, eminent criminologists, who in their ideas were near to Fascism, were appointed. In August 1927 the draft of a criminal code was published and submitted for evaluation to different scientific bodies. The code has now been accepted and will, before long, be in operation. The reform affects the general doctrine of penal law. A new classification of offenders is established, according to the degree of danger they present to society. The distinction between preparation and completion of a crime is abolished. Juvenile delinquency is subject to a new regulation, based on modern ideas. In the code, special attention is given to the protection of the state, religion, family, private and public morality.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1908. SMITH, J. N. Equity—jurisdiction to protect political rights—party primaries. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 7 (4) Jun. 1929: 467-470.—A recent Georgia case (*Avery v. Hale*, 145 S. E. 76) held that questions as to irregularity of an election or as to qualifications of voters or candidates in a primary election are political questions, and the court therefore denied an injunction to restrain a party committee from declaring the result of a primary election. This case is in accord with many other decisions holding that equity will not interfere to protect a merely political right. Another line of cases holds that equity will take jurisdiction of political rights arising under regulatory statutes. This distinction between “legal” and “merely political” rights does not seem logical; and the rule that property rights only are within the jurisdiction of equity courts, although it has some historical basis, is an unintelligent and arbitrary rule, often disregarded. There are some objections



to the assumption of jurisdiction over political rights, arising out of the complexity of a political situation, the difficulty of enforcing a decree, the impolicy of a court becoming involved in politics, and the time required for the proper adjudication of political disputes. Moreover, it is sometimes possible to obtain a remedy in party tribunals or in courts of law. But the remedy of law is inadequate in some situations, and if equity courts refuse to take jurisdiction, important political rights will be left unprotected and unenforced. Courts should have discretion to decide in each case upon the propriety of taking jurisdiction.—*Clarence A. Berdahl*.

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entry 1590)

**1909. ARNOLD, THURMAN.** Judicial councils. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 35 (3) Apr. 1929: 193-238.—The chairman of the Committee on Judicial Administration and Legal Reform of the West Virginia Bar Association discusses the movement for the adoption of judicial councils in its relation to the larger movement for more scientific judicial administration. Not only is the history of the movement summarized, but also the types of judicial councils thus far adopted by eleven states are classified and their functioning and relative effectiveness examined. Recommendations are made for a judicial council for West Virginia with particular emphasis on the use of the state law school as a research department, to prepare such data as may be directed by the judicial council. In addition to the footnote bibliographical material, there is appended, in tabular form, a comparison of the statutory provisions relating to judicial councils. Finally, there are appended copies of each state judicial council act in effect in April, 1929.—*Carroll H. Woody*.

**1910. BUCHANAN, GEORGE E.** Appellate procedure in New York. *New York Univ. Law Rev.* 6 (4) May, 1929: 428-444.—The New York system of appellate procedure has some undesirable aspects. The use of a case which sets forth all of the evidence is the regular method for presenting the facts to the appellate court. This entails exorbitant printing costs and the presentation of a huge mass of useless and indigestible materials. This huge record must not only be compiled, but it must be printed twice over whenever the appeal is taken to the Court of Appeals, since the opinion in the Appellate Division must be added to the record sent to that court. On the other hand, the New York practice is free from the difficult problems presented by the appellate procedure of such states as Connecticut. There the trial court must make findings of fact in narrative form, always difficult of accomplishment to the satisfaction of both parties, only to have the whole of the testimony ultimately brought before the appellate court in an attack upon these findings.—*F. R. Aumann*.

**1911. GROOM, LITTLETON.** Proof of crime in a civil proceeding. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 13 (6) May 1929: 556-591.—In many civil cases proof of a criminal act must be made either to establish the plaintiff's case or as a defense thereto. Since the courts have established different rules as to proof in civil and criminal cases, the issue thus presents itself as to the amount of proof required to establish the commission of the criminal act involved in the civil case. Must its commission be established beyond a reasonable doubt, or is it sufficient to establish it by a preponderance of the evidence only? This survey attempts to show how the courts have answered these questions and what their reasons were for so answering. The law on this question is set forth as it exists today in the various jurisdictions. The development of the law on the proof of a crime in

each of the forty-eight states is presented in an appendix to the article.—*F. R. Aumann*.

**1912. HUTCHINS, ROBERT M., and SLE-SINGER, DONALD.** Some observations on the law of evidence; family relations. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 13 (7) Jun. 1929: 675-686.—Criminal law still holds to the policy, which civil law has largely abandoned, of treating the family as an indivisible unit. Wife may not testify against husband, nor vice versa; communications between them are held to be confidential and therefore privileged, even after divorce or death; prejudice of a witness in favor of any other member of his family is presupposed. This theory of family unity represents conditions which existed to some extent in the past, but which have changed entirely with a new economic and social organization of society. Modern psychology shows that a person is as likely to be prejudiced against some other member of his family, even though the prejudice is unconscious. The courts should modify the law of evidence in this respect to meet present conditions.—*Paul Popenoe*.

**1913. LÉNÁRT, GEORGE.** A vércsoportvizsgálatok szerepe az igazságszolgáltatásban. [The role of blood cell examination in the administration of justice.] *Jogtudományi Közlöny.* 64 (8) Apr. 15, 1929: 74-76.—*J. Moór*.

**1914. LITAUER, J. J.** Dowód z przesłuchania stron w przyszłym polskim procesie cywilnym. [The question of the interrogation of parties in the Polish draft of civil procedure.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny.* 9 (1) 1929: 10-33.—*O. Eisenberg*.

**1915. McCARTY, DWIGHT G.** Mental defectives and the criminal law. *Iowa Law Rev.* 14 (4) Jun. 1929: 401-419.—Criminal law should be readjusted to conform to the findings of psychiatry. The inadequacy of the common law legal test for insanity is shown. The problem is medical. The Massachusetts law which requires a psychiatric examination of every person indicted by the grand jury for a capital offense is advocated. Psychiatric examinations made in the schools, followed by adequate treatment, would help solve the problem of crime and punishment. Illustrative cases and citations upon which legal procedure is based are given.—*Alice L. Berry*.

**1916. PERKINS, ROLLIN M.** The "Short Indictment Act." *Iowa Law Rev.* 14 (4) Jun. 1929: 385-400.—Of the many enactments which make the 1929 session of the Iowa legislature outstanding in the reform of criminal procedure, the most important is the Short Indictment Act. The purpose of this act is to eliminate the technicalities and needless delays which have often hindered a prompt inquiry into the actual issue of guilt or innocence in a criminal case. Under the terms of this act an indictment is sufficient if it charges the "offense"; it is not necessary for the indictment to state the "particulars of the offense." The latter may, however, be included if the prosecuting attorney wishes to avoid the necessity of preparing a bill of particulars. Other Iowa statutes give ample assurance that the accused will be given sufficient information as to the nature of the charges with which he will be faced. There appears little doubt that the short indictment may be used for offenses committed before the date at which the act became effective, for the change of the form of indictment is too inconsequential to characterize the act as *ex post facto*.—*Charles S. Hyneman*.

**1917. UNSIGNED.** Judicial councils in theory and practice. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42 (6) Apr. 1929: 817-820.—This is a note on the constitutionality of statutes providing for judicial councils. The present status of the work of these bodies is surveyed with



special reference to the successful operation of the Massachusetts Council. The restricted success of these councils in other jurisdictions has been due to un-

wieldy size, niggardly appropriations for their work, inertia of the chairman, or legislative jealousy.—*Rodney L. Mott.*

## THE PUBLIC SERVICE

### DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See Entries 1326, 1414, 1418, 1952, 1968)

### EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

1918. NIKIĆ, FEDOR. Privatne osnovne škole i nacionalne manjine. [Private primary schools and national minorities.] *Letopis Matice Srpske.*

(1) 1929: 1-9.—The author gives an analysis of the legal obligations which are imposed on the Kingdom of Yugoslavia by the international treaty for the protection of minorities with regard to guaranteeing to these minorities the possibility of primary education in their own language. He arrives at the conclusion that government is obliged to assure this possibility either by way of establishing parallel sections for the minority children in the state primary schools, or by allowing the formation of private schools by the minorities themselves. The author is inclined to consider the first way more satisfactory.—*Alexius Jelačić.*

### HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 1427, 1748, 1774, 1781, 1798, 1900, 2003, 2007, 2010, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2041, 2044, 2046, 2049, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2060, 2070, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2080, 2082, 2087)

1919. ESCALAR, P. G. Il sanatorio antimalarice governatoriale "Ettore Marchiafava." [The government's malaria sanitarium "Ettore Marchiafava."] *Capitolium.* 5(3) Mar. 1929: 126-132.—The author describes the organization and the workings of this sanitarium erected for the children of the farmers of the Roman Campagna.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

1920. MAROTTA, R. G. Le malattie sociali e la difesa del lavoratore. [Social diseases and workers' protection.] *Vita Italiana.* 17(195) Apr. 1929: 186-190.—This is a discussion of the problem and a general outline of the measures taken by the Italian government.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1921. VALLE, CESARE. Le provvidenze anti-tubercolari dell' Urbe. [Anti-tuberculosis measures of Rome.] *Capitolium.* 5(4) May 1929: 255-269.—The author describes the widespread activity of the government and of other agencies for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis in Rome and in Latium.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

### REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 1368, 1473, 1500, 1505, 1564, 1573, 1582, 1597, 1610, 1627, 1649, 1652, 1663, 1669, 1670, 1705, 1733, 1845)

1922. ALBERTSWORTH, EDWIN F. Industrial law—some developments and tendencies. *Illinois Law Rev.* 23(8) Apr. 1928: 789-805.—There are four tendencies discernable in the present development of industrial law: (1) The wide acceptance of principle of the workman's compensation acts as transferring the burdens of industrial accidents from employees to employer. There still remain two major difficulties: (a) The division of responsibility between federal and state laws with respect to interstate commerce.

(b) The conflict between state and federal jurisdiction in admiralty and maritime cases. (2) The liability of unions has been more developed in England, but attempts to curb the use of injunction in labor disputes have gone a considerable distance, and there seems to be a tendency to limit the right to stop work in essential industries, e.g., railroads. (3) There is a distinct trend of judicial thought in favor of large scale units and combinations in the industrial world. (4) There is an increasing tendency to legalize state interference in industrial matters.—*Rodney L. Mott.*

1923. MELISURGO, G. La riforma della legge sulle derivazioni di acqua e la politica statale della energia elettrica. [The amended law on water sources and government policy regarding electricity in Italy.] *Vita Italiana.* 17(192-193) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 36-40.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1924. MILENKOVIĆ, VLADA. Privreda i privrednici. [Industry and industrialists.] *Letopis Matice Srpske.* (2) 1929: 248-252.—The difficulties experienced by the industry of Yugoslavia lies in the absence of free private initiative, independent of governmental interference. In Yugoslavia no undertaking, whether industrial, agrarian, financial, or in connection with railway or sea transport can be carried through without participation by the government. The scope allowed for private initiative in industrial circles is extremely small, nor do these circles make any attempts to free themselves from governmental interference.—*S. Vereščak.*

1925. UNSIGNED. Proposed "Warsaw Rules, 1928" relating to contracts C. I. F. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(5) May 1929: 652-664; (6) Jun. 1929: 813-829.—In England the practice of contracting to sell goods at prices which include the invoice cost of the goods, freight to the buyers' place of business, and insurance in transit, was well established and the law had been clarified by much litigation nearly sixty years ago. But in America c. i. f. (cost including freight) contracts were not common before the World War. Since the use of c. i. f. contracts is particularly advantageous in foreign trade, it is essential that the law be clear and uniform. To this end the International Law Association tentatively drafted a series of rules on this subject at the meeting at Warsaw in 1928.—*John E. Briggs.*

### PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 1649, 1828, 1838, 1842)

1926. MERRILL, MAURICE H. On the distinction between a nonconfiscatory rate and a just and reasonable rate. *Cornell Law Quart.* 14(4) Jun. 1929: 447-460.—The legislature provides for the fixing of a just and reasonable rate. The courts hold that any rate is legal which permits a utility to earn a return sufficient to attract new capital to the industry; a rate which does not permit the utility to earn such a return is confiscatory and illegal. The upper limit for a just and reasonable rate is the point above which the charge for service exceeds its value to so many customers that a reduction in the number of patrons due to higher rates offsets the increase in revenue from higher charges. Rates may be set at any point between these two limits. The aim of regulation is to obtain maximum production at minimum cost. A system of regulation based upon a theory of reproduction of competitive price conditions can not do this. If rates are set at a point substantially above the non-



confiscatory level they place an economically unjustifiable burden on the customers. Rates, consequently, should not substantially exceed the nonconfiscatory level. They should not, however, be so low as to hold the utility down to the last dollar.—*D. W. Malott.*

## PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 1060, 1068)

1927. GIAQUINTO, ADOLFO. Dei danni dipendenti dalla manutenzione delle opere pubbliche. [Concerning damages arising from the maintenance of public works.] *Riv. di Diritto Pubblico*. 21 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 339-364.—This article upholds the proposition that public administration must make good the

damages produced to the person or property of those who use public works, caused by acts directly contrary to the express rules or regulations of the law. It need not, however, make good private property which is damaged or destroyed through the effect of some special system for the maintenance of public works, but wholly independent of the use of these public works.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

1928. MAROI, LANFRANCO. L'attività edilizia in Roma nel 1928. [Public works in Rome in 1928.] *Capitolium*. 5 (1) Jan. 1929: 44-49.—The author observes that increased construction in 1928 parallels the increase of 35,000 in the population of Rome in this year. He gives statistical tables of completed construction, classified according to type, dimension, and locality.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entries 1881, 1882)

### SUBSTANTIVE RULES

1929. BULL, JENS. La question de la souveraineté sur le Groënland oriental. [The question of sovereignty in Greenland.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 10 (3) 1929: 572-605.—This is a presentation of the Norwegian view that Greenland is *terra nullius*, in opposition to the Danish view that it has been ceded by Norway to Denmark.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

1930. CASTORKIS, D. E. Le droit extraditionnel et les conventions d'extradition de la Grèce. [The law of extradition and the extradition treaties of Greece.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* (3) May-Jun. 1929: 225-265.—The former reluctance of Greece to enter into extradition treaties and the restricted character of those concluded are due to difficulties arising out of internal legislation, as well as to the fact that Greece was unwilling to surrender persons of Hellenic origin to Turkey. The development of the conventional law of extradition in Greece has followed the conclusion of the treaty of 1901 with Belgium, which has served as the model for subsequent agreements. The most recent treaty, with Czechoslovakia, 1927, constitutes an entirely new type, for it substitutes a general for an enumerative clause. (Abstracts of all the extradition treaties of Greece are given.)—*L. Preuss.*

1931. DE LA GROTTE, MICHEL. Les affaires traitées par la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale pendant la période 1926-1928. [Cases before the Permanent Court of International Justice 1926-1928.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 10 (3) 1929: 388-430.—This article presents a survey of the doctrines of international law brought out by the Court in the cases for this period and suggests that a systematic and complete study of the Court's teachings in international law be made.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

1932. DUPRIEZ, LÉON H. La répression internationale du faux-monnayage. [International suppression of counterfeiting.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 10 (3) 1929: 510-530.—This is a study of the convention adopted at Geneva Apr. 20, 1929, for the suppression of counterfeiting. The chief problems involved were the securing of uniform legislation, the discretion to be left to each state as to penalties, etc., and the question of extradition for political crimes.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

1933. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B. МИРКИН-ГЕЦЕВИЧ, Б. Консульное право Советов СССР. [Consular law of the USSR.] *Ruski Arkhiv*. (4) 1929: 22-32.—The consular law of the USSR is based on the decree on consuls accredited to the labor

and peasant government (1921), on the instructions regulating the consular service (1921), on the Soviet-German consular convention (1925), and finally, on the consular law of 1926. The last law, which has considerably changed previous regulations, is a result of the Soviet government's abandoning the position of complete isolation of the Union with regard to international relations. At first the Soviet consuls were agents of revolutionary propaganda and the laws regulating consular service did not conceal this fact. At present the situation is radically changed, and the specific character of consular agents is outlined almost exclusively by the following expression in the new law: "the fraternal solidarity of the working classes" (art. 66). Soviet consuls, contrary to the consuls of other countries, possess the *ius revocandi* of Soviet-citizens from abroad and they have a partially political character. Soviet Russia does not differentiate between civilized and uncivilized countries and the Soviet government has given up the right of capitulations in Turkey, Persia, China, and Mongolia. Besides consuls and political representatives there exist also commercial representatives. The question of the international character, particularly the question of extraterritoriality, of commercial missions, is disputed.—*Alexius Jelacich*. 1918.

1934. NIBOYET, J. P. Les accords du Latran et le droit international privé. [The Lateran agreements and international private law.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., Sci. Diplom. & Pol.* 7 (2) 1929: 99-111.—The reconstitution of papal independence raises interesting problems as to nationality, the rights of aliens, and conflicts of laws. There is now a Vatican nationality, dependent upon residence alone, without reference to *ius soli*, to *ius sanguinis*, or to naturalization. What is the status of citizens of third states, not bound by the treaty? Can Italy bar access to Vatican City to aliens? As to civil law, the rule that the law of the individual's state should be applied raises difficulties where, as in Vatican City, there is no local law. Must a German who has become a Vatican citizen be tried by German law, even though he is no longer German? There are other problems of conflicts which should be studied.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

1935. VAN HILLE, W. Étude sur la responsabilité internationale de l'état. [A study of the international responsibility of the state.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 10 (3) 1929: 531-571.—A conference is to meet at The Hague in the spring of 1930 to attempt the codification of this subject. Many states favor codification, and various studies have been made of the subject. The principle of responsibility is admitted, but there is difference of opinion as to the



criteria according to which, in each case, responsibility is incurred. The traditional school admits only fault as a basis for responsibility, but there is much opposition to this theory today. Nevertheless, with some procedural changes, it should be supported. A state may be compelled to afford better protection to aliens than to its own citizens. A denial of justice is a failure in local redress. The state should be responsible for the usage which its agents make of the public power confided to them. Disputes as to responsibility should be referred to judicial settlement.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 1276, 1289, 1438)

1936. EAGLETON, CLYDE. Neutrality and the Capper resolution. *New York Univ. Law Rev.* 6(4) 1929: 346-364.—Only the cooperation of the United States is necessary to eliminate the status and law of neutrality, and to set up an effective control over war. The concept of neutrality is in complete negation to the

solidarity of the society of nations today. For impartial isolation there has been substituted the idea of collective action against the aggressor. The economic sanctions of the League can not be applied so long as the United States maintains its neutral rights; and the Capper resolution would, without committing the United States to the League, permit of effective use of its sanctions for the prevention of war.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

1937. LE WITA, HENRI. Autour de la guerre chimique. [Concerning chemical warfare.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., Sci. Diplom. & Pol.* 7(2) 1929: 125-136.—The next war will be aero-chemical. It is well proven that new instruments of warfare, even though condemned, will be used; even now, all states are busily engaged in developing their chemical resources. It is not enough to outlaw war and have a League of Nations; we must also have an international union of common interests against the aerial peril and for the collective protection of civil populations, to be the right arm of the League of Nations.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 1017, 1019, 1366, 1388, 1545, 1697, 1741, 1742, 1750, 1918)

1938. BOTTAI, GUISEPPE. Perche andiamo a Ginevra. [Why we go to Geneva.] *Politica Sociale*. 1(3) Jun. 1929: 155-161.—Italian representatives, despite Italy's scant sympathy with international organization, attend the International Labor Conference. Their intention is neither to learn nor to teach. The Conference occupies itself with theorizing about principles which Italy has converted into concrete facts. It seeks a basis of compromise between interests of capital and labor, whereas Italy looks upon all problems of labor and production from the standpoint of the supreme interests of the nation. Given the differences among nations and among systems—socialism, democracy, fascism, and bolshevism,—the least common denominator of the International Charter of Labor is not easy to find. Italy goes to Geneva to give her aid to a work which may contribute to the elevation of the working class.—*Robert C. Binkley*.

1939. BRÜEL, ERIK. Norden og den Internationale Arbejdsorganisation. [The North—Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden—and the International Labor Organization.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Indus.* 5(6) 417-432.—The northern nations have been exceptionally active in the International Labor organization. Their most positive and characteristic contribution has been the intelligent pooling of the interests of the four component states.—*L. M. Hollander*.

1940. COMOZ, PIERRE. International air organizations. *World Trade*. 1(2) Apr. 1929: 304-312.—There are a number of international air organizations in existence. Counting only those of a thoroughly international nature, in which more than fifteen nations are represented, there are at least ten, not including commercial ententes, (cartels, pools, etc.) formed for the joint operation of international lines. Neither shipping, nor railways, nor any other branch of business has as many as ten large international organizations. (1) The International Commission for Air Navigation is the oldest official air organization and is composed of representatives of states which have adhered to the convention of 1919. The commission has dealt with more than 200 questions since its organization. (2) The Spanish American Commission of Air Navigation was created in Oct. 1926, but has not so far shown practical signs of activity. (3) The Pan-American Union Air Bureau was created in 1928. (4) The advisory and Technical Commission on Communications and Transit

of the League of Nations is especially interested in through traffic between railways, shipping, inland waterways, and air transport, in the formulation of certain principles of public international law governing air navigation, and in the exchange of indispensable technical services. (5) La Conférence Internationale de Droit Privé Aérien was formed in 1923. (6) Le Comité International Technique d'Experts Juridiques Aériens dates from 1926. Also four unofficial organizations deal with air law, air sport, air traffic, and air trade interests. (1) La Fédération Aéronautique Internationale is essentially an organization for the regulation of air sport and air touring. (2) Le Comité Juridique International de l'Aviation, formed in 1909, has assumed the task of preparing a uniform international air code for approval by the governments. (3) The International Air Traffic Association founded in 1919 is essentially a trade association for the purpose of inquiring into technical questions of operation and its members are all air navigation companies. Twenty-three now belong to it. (4) The International Chamber of Commerce (Air Transport Committee), functioning since 1923, considers air problems, and has organized its work from the point of view of business interests. Its sub-committees which prepare its work consist of experts on air law, air mails, and air traffic barriers.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

1941. DEXTER, ROBERT C. International social adjustments. *Soc. Forces*. 7(4) Jun. 1929: 581-589.—There is recognition in the program of the League of Nations that social and economic maladjustments lie back of much international and national unrest. The social work of the League of Nations includes the study and control of opium traffic, traffic in women and children, child welfare, relief of people overtaken by disasters, slavery, and the suppression of obscene publications. The International Labor Office, closely associated with the League, studies and arranges international agreements on labor problems. Many social agencies have headquarters at Geneva in order to keep in touch with the work of the League.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

1942. DUPUIS, CHARLES. Les antécédents de la Société des Nations.—Le projet pour rendre la paix perpétuelle de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre. [Antecedents of the League of Nations. Abbé Saint-Pierre's project for perpetual peace.] *Acad. des Sci. Morales et Pol. Séances & Travaux*. 89 Mar.-Apr. 1929: 288-



381.—The League of Nations is new neither in name nor in fact. In 1713, the Abbé de Saint-Pierre, secretary to M. de Polignac, at the Congress of Utrecht, wrote and published a project to secure perpetual peace. His observation of existing leagues, the Swiss and German Confederations and the United Provinces—led him to conclude that members of leagues are involved in war only through the action of neighbors. Hence, if all states were organized in leagues, there would be no war. He proposed a league of all Christian Europe, which would be bound by treaty with the Ottoman Empire, and another league for Asia. If fourteen European states decided to form a league, they were to have the right to force all other states to join. The union should support a sovereign's rights against seditious persons, as well as the permanence of frontiers and institutions. Each member, on signing the treaty of union, must forego all pretensions against another state. To prevent aggressions, punishment must be inevitable. No sovereign might take up arms against another, unless that one has been declared the enemy of the union. If a sovereign had any complaint, he should bring it to the senate of the league, which would try to conciliate differences. If it should not succeed in this, it should decide the question by a plurality of votes, judgment being given only after each senator had consulted his sovereign. The senate was to have 24 members, one for each sovereign state. Expenses of the league were to be contributed not only by members, but by associates, as the Moslems, each being bound to give a fixed sum. In case of war, the league was to name a generalissimo. To maintain frontiers, it was to keep garrisons on the frontiers of princes not members. This plan for a league of nations failed because it was not approved by the sovereigns. The present League of Nations has had more adherents, but it is not certain that it will be more successful in reaching its goal.—*Helen L. Young.*

1943. EDWARDS, AGUSTIN. Latin America and the League of Nations. *Jour. Royal Instit. Internat. Affairs.* 8(2) Mar. 1929: 134-149.—At the outset the League of Nations was the realization of a great ideal which appealed to Latin American states perhaps more than to those of Europe. Argentina in 1920 voiced the inner feelings of all Latin American peoples in upholding the principle of the universality of the League. The erroneous reference to the Monroe Doctrine as a "regional understanding" in Article 21 of the Covenant has introduced an element of uncertainty into the political cooperation of Latin America in the League. Necessarily, the League has been interested primarily in European problems created by the World War. Beginning with 1925, however, a number of questions of general scientific, economic, and humanitarian interest have occupied the League, and this tendency is increasing. Latin American states have played a very important part in the mechanism of the League and the League has shown an earnest desire to give these states a place of honor. Despite these facts, however, the author believes that at some future time there will be several continental councils and assemblies, concerned primarily with the affairs of their regions, but at the same time working in close cooperation with the universal Council and Assembly.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

1944. GOUDAL, J. La question du travail forcé: Vers un accord international. [The question of forced labor: Toward an international agreement.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* (3) May-Jun. 1929: 266-301.—The general provisions of the Covenant of the League relating to the welfare of indigenous populations are made more precise by the terms of the B and C Mandates forbidding forced labor, except for essential public works and with equitable remuneration. The Convention on Slavery, 1926, provides that

forced labor must be for public purposes and that every nation in whose colonies it exists must abolish it as rapidly as possible, unless exceptional conditions forbid. A report on forced labor has been submitted to the International Labour Organization and will be made the subject of a convention. The moral obligation to work ought not to involve the right to impose upon indigenous populations forms of labor to which they are ill-suited, and which may endanger the conditions of their racial existence.—*L. Preuss.*

1945. MONLINI, DOMENICO. L'unificazione della nomenclatura doganale internazionale. [The unification of the international customs nomenclature.] *Vita Italiana.* 17(194) Mar. 1929: 122-137.—This is an outline of the work of the sub-committee instituted by the League of Nations, to study the question of the simplification of customs. The committee adopted a draft of a unified nomenclature for the customs tariffs for use in the different countries. The author also gives a survey of similar attempts made in the past.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1946. PHILIPSE, A. H. Quelques réflexions sur les récentes discussions relativement à la protection des minorités. [Some reflections on recent discussions as to the protection of minorities.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 10(3) 1929: 492-510.—The discussions on minorities before the Council of the League of Nations reveal a difference of belief as to procedure in handling these problems. Some argue that special treaties call for a special treatment of minorities questions, allowing the Council to act only when a complaint is put before it. It is believed, however, that Article 11 of the Covenant, which puts within the competence of the Council any matter which may affect the peace of the world, is sufficient to justify the Council handling these questions just as it would any other problem.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

1947. SEE, HENRI. De la nécessité d'une entente et d'une organisation économiques internationales. [The need for international economic understanding and organization.] *Scientia.* 46(209-9) 1929: 183-188.—The competitive economic warfare which has ruled among nations for centuries was still possible in Europe before the War, due to general prosperity. The new states set up by the treaty immediately established tariff barriers, which intensified the international struggle and made an economic entente appear improbable. But economic depression is really forcing upon European states some form of international economic organization. Such an organization is needed to complete monetary reform—possibly with a uniform international money as a goal—to remove trade obstructions, and to attack the problem of the international partition of raw materials.—*H. L. Caverly.*

1948. TREVISANI, RENATO. I nuovi orientamenti del B. I. T. dichiarazioni di A. Thomas a "Politica Sociale." [The new orientation of the International Labor Office. A declaration by A. Thomas to "Politica Sociale."] *Politica Sociale.* 1(3) Jun. 1929: 161-167.—An interview relating to Thomas' report, and to the possibility of considering the international regulation of collective labor contracts, which Thomas thinks unripe for consideration.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

1949. WANG, TSAO-SHIH. China and the League of Nations, 1920-1926. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 13(1) Jan. 1929: 79-112.—The Chinese Government was represented in the Council of the League of Nations as a non-permanent member from 1920 to 1924, and was re-elected to serve in that capacity in 1926. During 1921 China was represented by V. K. Wellington Koo, who also served as a member in the March, 1922, meeting. From November, 1921, to December, 1923, Tang Tsai-fou represented China, with the exception of the 17th session when Dr. Koo served. The Chinese delegate took an active part in the questions



considered by the Council which had particular interest for China, such as the traffic in opium, but also played no small part in purely European questions, such as the Saar. These activities are reviewed. On the expiration of the term of Tang as Chinese representative in the Council, Hjalmar Branting of Sweden expressed gratification for the cooperation of China with the League and for the special service of Tang. (See Abstract 1—3492 of first part of article.)—*C. Walter Young.*

1950. WOHL, PAUL. Communications and transport. *World Trade*. 1(2) Apr. 1929: 313-317.—The Advisory and Technical Committee on Communications and Transit consists of government representatives, in particular of representatives of ministries of communications and of public works, of nations belonging to the League of Nations. At its annual and semi-annual meetings the Committee draws up the balance sheet of questions which have been considered by its standing committees and sub-committees between sessions. Resolutions passed by the Committee are submitted to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations. When approved, the resolutions are directly communicated to the governments of states which are members of the League of Nations, their parliaments, or adminis-

trative authorities as the case may be. Thus the Advisory and Technical Committee on Communications and Transit is a central organ for all reforms on international communications which affect legislation or administration in the various countries. As the representative of international business interests, the International Chamber of Commerce attends all meetings of the Committee regularly. The agenda of the Committee depends largely on the work done by the standing committees. The Committee is concerned with the study and recommendation of various means of bringing about the unification of traffic statistics, such as: doing away with discrimination tariffs of railways through international regulation of railways; reform of the calendar; unification of tonnage calculating methods; international standardization of motor car parts and the organization of international motor car exhibitions; the organization of an international committee on hydraulic power for the purpose of exchanging experience in matters of hydro-electric power works and dams. The international exchange of power current will probably remain in the background for the present.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 1312, 1855, 1875, 1880, 1888, 1896, 1983)

### NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 1651, 1663, 1716, 1724, 1834, 1889)

1951. ARKUS, S. АРКУС, С. Японо-Китайское железнодорожное соперничество в Маньчжурии. [Japanese-Chinese rivalry concerning the railway in Manchuria.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика* (7) Jul. 1928: 57-62.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1952. IUZHNOĬ, K. ЮЖНОЙ, К. Англо-Персидские трения в Персидском заливе. [Anglo-Persian conflicts in the Gulf of Persia.] *Международная Жизнь*. (7) 1928: 41-49.—The key point of Anglo-Persian rivalry is Khuzistan, situated on the northern side of the Persian Gulf. Before the War, Great Britain had a very serious rival in the Gulf in imperialist Germany. After Germany's defeat and the October revolution in Russia, Great Britain remained alone as master of the Gulf, which serves not only her defensive but also her offensive aims. The Persian Gulf is one of the principal naval bases of British imperialism in the Near East, whence the Anglo-Hindu armies, in time of war, can be directed against Turkey, Irak, and even Soviet Russia.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

1953. KAPELIUSH, F. КАПЕЛЮШ, Ф. Средне-европейские проблемы. [Middle-European problems.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика*. (7) Jul. 1928: 40-51.—The author discusses the problems of *Anschluss*, as against a Danube Federation, or a Middle European Federation, with regard to Austria. Different phenomena give evidence of a movement in favor of a cultural and economic union between Austria and Germany. In 1927 the representatives of the basic industries in Austria voted in favor of the *Anschluss*. Germany now occupies the first place in Austrian foreign trade. An organization for "Austro-German cooperation" with the purpose of propagating the idea of the *Anschluss*, exists in Vienna. This body is composed of 5 committees: economic, juridical, cultural intercourse, press, and instruction. Similar institutions have been established in Germany. The meeting of the Austro-German National Union in Berlin, in May 1927, discussed the question of teaching history in a general German spirit, in order to avoid controversies regarding the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern rulers, as well as religious differences. As a protective policy the *An-*

*schluss* movement in Austria is particularly favored by the surrounding new states, formed out of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. France strongly opposes this movement, but is in favor of a Danube federation. Some German economists, however, propose a Middle-European bloc under the guidance of Germany. Italy prefers the idea of *Anschluss* to that of a Danube federation because of her antagonism to France.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

1954. KIRDETISOV, G. КИРДЕЦОВ, Г. Англо-французское сотрудничество и Италия. [Anglo-French cooperation and Italy.] *Международная Жизнь* (9-10) 1928: 37-51.—Anglo-American rivalry led Great Britain to look for a rapprochement with a continental Power. Because of the British interests in Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, cooperation with France, rather than with Italy, seemed to be preferable. Since Italy serves Great Britain in her international policy, especially on the European continent, Great Britain has not entirely given up the possibility of an agreement with her.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

1955. MIGAL, МИГАЛ. Японская интервенция в Китае. [Japan's intervention in China.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика*. (7) Jul. 1928: 30-39.—Japan's intervention in China invigorated the revolutionary state of the country, sharpened the relations between China and other Powers, excited the spirit of the Far East, and created a particularly menacing situation. England is not interested in strengthening Japan's position in northern China, but England lends her support to Japan for the following reasons: (1) Japan's acts impair her own economic position; (2) England endeavors to stir up the situation in the Far East, and she believes this can be effected through Japan's intervention in China, which will result in straining relations with Soviet Russia; (3) there is an improvement of England's political position in China, for the anti-British demonstrations are replaced by anti-Japanese demonstrations. Japan feels safe in her present position, because of the inactivity of the Powers concerned and the weakness of the Nanking government.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

1956. OSTENDORF, HERMANN. Das Problem Danzig. [The problem of Danzig.] *Deutsches Volkstum*. 11(6) Jun. 1929: 438-445.—The problems of the Polish



Corridor and of Danzig are closely connected; however, the German people are, to a large extent, ignorant of both problems. The twelve principles of the alleged secret Polish memorandum on Poland's policy toward the Free City of Danzig as recently published at Geneva are reprinted; they characterize Poland's ways and means of reaching her aim in Danzig. In the new Polish harbor of Gdynia, just outside of Danzig, which is speedily growing in importance, Poland is gaining a means of commercial pressure on Danzig which should not be underestimated.—*John B. Mason.*

1957. SONNESTRALH-PISKORSKIĬ, A. A. ЗОННЕСТРАЛЬ-ПИСКОРСКИЙ, А. А. Торгово-политические последствия ликвидации капитуляционного режима в Персии. [The commercial and political consequences of the abolition of the capitulations in Persia.] *Международная Жизнь*. (8) 1928: 33-48.—Due largely to the amicable relations of Soviet Russia and Persia, the abolition of the capitulations in Persia could be realized. In fact, in 1927 Persia abolished the capitulations' regime. An independent customs system has been introduced, which gives the country the possibility of free development of its productive forces.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

1958. YOUNG, C. WALTER. Sino-Japanese interests and issues in Manchuria. *China Weekly Rev.* 47 (8) Jan. 19, 1929: 323-324.—Manchuria offers no place of outlet for surplus Japanese population—and it is doubtful if Japan has the surplus population usually credited to her. The economic interests of Japan in Manchuria are of a larger mold, for the Japanese are in the field as buyers of raw materials and as merchants on a large scale. Much of Manchurian international politics is "railway politics." China's interests need less elaboration, because Manchuria is largely Chinese territory. Japanese policy is developed by the following logic: (1) Japan has fought two wars over Manchuria; (2) Japan has "special interests" which justify a stronger policy for her than for other Powers; (3) Manchuria's proximity to Japan makes any disturbance there a menace; (4) the economic progress of Manchuria is the result of Japan's insistence on keeping the peace there; and, finally, (5) until such time as some government emerges in China capable of keeping the peace Japan must prevent disorder in South Manchuria. The Chinese argue that: (1) Manchuria is an integral part of China; (2) any abridgement of sovereignty in Manchuria cannot be countenanced; (3) past abridgements should be set aside; (4) Manchuria is populated principally by Chinese; and, finally, (5) temporary concessions to foreign Powers must be recognized as temporary. The assertion that the Manchurian question is capable of settlement either by The Hague or Geneva is untenable, because each suggested method must fail for want of a realistic appreciation of essential facts. (This article is reprinted from *Pacific Affairs*).—*C. Walter Young.*

## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

1959. BOURGIN, GEORGES. L'évolution de la question romaine de Cavour à Mussolini. [The evolution of the Roman question from Cavour to Mussolini.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 139 (415) Jun. 10, 1929: 403-423.—The author declares himself indebted to Curatolo's recent work *La questione romana da Cavour a Mussolini* (Rome, 1928), and gives an impartial account of the question. He permits himself, however, a few expressions of opinion. He exonerates Benedict XV from the accusation of having been "pro-German" (p. 418) and suggests that it was to neutralize French disapproval of the Lateran Treaties that, even as he was beginning the negotiations in 1926, the pope condemned the *Action Française*. Fascism has drawn an immediate profit from

the agreement, but this "national monism" cannot last, and what will this treaty then be worth? The Law of Guarantees made papal independence manifest; if foreign nations now begin to doubt of it, and there are already signs of this, especially in the New World, they will insist on abolishing the traditional Italian preponderance in church government.—*Henry Furst.*

1960. BRIÈRE, YVES de la. Les accords du Latran: paix romaine et cité vaticane. [The Lateran Accords: Roman Peace and Vatican City.] *Études; Rev. Catholique*. 198 (5) Mar. 5, 1929: 513-530.—The preliminary announcement, signing, and celebration of the conclusion of the three Italo-Roman agreements are somewhat minutely detailed, with names and dates. Prince Marc Antony Colonna marked the celebration of Feb. 12 by reopening his salon after 59 years of disuse. Attended by nobility faithful to the pope, who had acted similarly, and also by nobility devoted to the cause of the king, this reception was a visible fusion of the two orders created by the Roman question. The reception of the papal nuncio in Paris was noted for the attendance of the ambassador of the King of Italy. The development of the Roman question is followed from its beginning in the declaration of Boncompagni di Mombello in 1861. The one-sided features of the Law of Guarantees are described, and the protestations made by successive popes listed. The voluntary seclusion of the popes in the Vatican and the anomalous diplomatic situation it produced are justified; they constituted the only visible evidence of the independence of the papacy necessary for the confidence of Catholics of other countries. The situation was in accord neither with law, equity, nor common sense. The outrages committed during the transfer of the ashes of Pope Pius IX in 1881, the erection of the statue of Giordano Bruno in 1891, and the "incident of the Pantheon" revealed the insufficiency of the Italian Law of Guarantees. Italy prevented the pope from receiving an invitation to the first Hague Conference, 1899; and her conduct toward the envoys credited to the Pope in the Great War violated her promises. Visits of sovereigns continued to focus public attention on the question. The atmosphere following the War favored the resumption of negotiations for settlement, which were begun by unofficial daily conversations in 1926, and opened officially late in 1928. The three agreements must not be separated. The recognition of Catholic action, as in the Lithuanian settlement, is a curious innovation in Italian policy. The clauses relating to religious marriage appertain only to Catholics; the papal tribunal, the Apostolic Signatura, will communicate its decision in these matters to the secular jurisdiction to secure the legal effects. Concordatory or quasi-concordatory pacts form a special category of diplomatic instruments, in that they treat of religious and spiritual, as well as temporal matters. The parts of the Lateran accords which deal with territorial and financial considerations are unique among papal engagements. The area included in the new Vatican City is listed. The Place of Saint Peter will be, with papal consent, under the police power of the Italian state; the pope will extradite criminals taking refuge in Vatican City. The financial settlement in no degree compensates for papal losses since 1870, but is accepted as a definitive indemnity therefor. Whatever may eventuate from the accords, a most unexpected arrangement is now history.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

1961. ELLIOTT, L. E. Bolivia-Paraguay problems. The question of the Chaco Boreal. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 41 (6) Jun. 1929: 329-338.—The area in dispute contains about 100,000 square miles of territory. Much of it is swampy from the overflow of the Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers. The rainfall is not unduly heavy. Beside woodland resources the area contains patches of good grazing ground. No minerals of importance have



been discovered in the Chaco, except oil in the northerly Santa Cruz country. The entry of the oil problem has intensified the old dispute over the boundary. Both states have been willing to accept less than the whole territory. The bone of contention is the middle section, particularly the request of Bolivia for a port far enough down the Paraguay River that goods may be shipped from it to Buenos Aires without breaking bulk. The outlook for a peaceful settlement of the difficulty is promising.—*J. A. Tillema.*

1962. GUERRAZZI, G. F. Dopo la "conciliazione." Esame di coscienza. [After the conciliation of the Italian state and the pope. A self-examination.] *Vita Italiana*. 17 (194) Mar. 1929: 73-89.—The author, a descendant of a well-known Italian family which fought against the papacy in the 70's of the last century, explains the reasons for his belief in Fascism, and his approval of the reconciliation of the pope and the state. To this end he sketches the political and religious ideas underlying the resurrection of Italy in the 19th century.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1963. NOLVA, RAOUL de. La solution de la question romaine et ses conséquences possibles pour l'église. [The solution of the Roman question and its possible consequences for the church.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 191 Jun. 15, 1929: 365-375.—The results of the treaty between the papacy and the Italian government will be threefold. To dispel any fear in other countries that Italy will become the most favored nation, there will be a more and more accentuated orientation of the papacy toward the United States, where Catholics are numerous and wealthy and yet are not in a position to dictate to the pope, since they do not hold a majority in the total population or in the government. From this greater contact with the world will come a modernization of papal surroundings, in the matter of comfort and hygiene, and a reform in the administration of the Vatican, particularly along financial lines, with the formation perhaps of an independent bank of the Vatican.—*A. T. Peloubet.*

1964. UNSIGNED. Settlement of the Tacna-Arica controversy. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union*. 63 (6) Jun. 1929: 539-546.—A milestone in the history of the pacific settlement of international disputes was reached on May 15, 1929, when Chile and Peru accepted the friendly proposal of President Hoover for the final settlement of the Tacna-Arica controversy. The disputed territory is to be divided into two parts, Tacna for Peru, and Arica for Chile. Chile agreed to grant Peru a wharf, a custom-house, and a station for the railroad from Tacna to Arica, and to deliver to Peru \$6,000,000, all the public works, and government-owned real property in Tacna. Private rights legally acquired in the territories are to be respected, and a monument commemorating the friendship of the two countries is to be erected on the Morro de Arica. Children born in the two districts may choose their nationality when they reach the age of 21. Any obligation or indebtedness between the two countries is to be released.—*Lillian Estelle Fisher.*

## WORLD POLITICS

1965. GUADAGNINI; SCHANZER, CARLO; and BORGONI, ANTONIONO. Gli Stati Uniti d'America nella politica mondiale. [The United States in world politics.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64 (1366) Feb. 16, 1929: 479-524.—I, Guadagnini, The Treaty of Washington; II, Schanzer, The Kellogg Pact; III, Antoniono Borgoni, The Monroe Doctrine.—*M. Daugherty.*

1966. HOBSON, J. A. The saving faith of internationalism. *Contemp. Rev.* 135 (762) Jun. 1929: 688-694.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

1967. KLIUCHNIKOV, IU. КЛЮЧНИКОВ, Ю. Пакт Бриана-Келлогга. [The Briand-Kellogg Pact.] *Международная Жизнь*. (8) 1928: 3-22.—The point of departure of this pact is to be sought in the Treaty of Security signed by France and the United States at Versailles, on June 28, 1919. It led to the Geneva declaration of Sep. 23, 1923, and that of April 6, 1927. These prepared the way for the pact. The United States is now dominant, not only in the financial and industrial domain, but also in the moral and cultural one. Not the League but the United States succeeded in outlawing war. It is important that the British Dominions and India have been invited to be parties to the pact as independent states. If world peace has not been attained by the pact, its international importance and consequence nevertheless cannot be underrated.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.*

1968. LITVINOFF, M. Le projet soviétique de réduction des armements. [The Soviet proposal for the reduction of armaments.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., Sci. Diplom. & Pol.* 7 (2) 1929: 112-120.—This is a speech delivered by Litvinoff at the April-May 1929 session of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

1969. MOÓR, JULIUS. A pacifismus útján. [On the road to pacifism.] *Társadalomtudomány*. 8 (6-8) 1928: 336-355.—It is a great defect of the Kellogg Pact that it seeks to establish peace without any consideration of the ideas of justice. It is a further defect that it is not guaranteed by effective sanctions. The question may be asked whether a pact outlawing war can in any way carry guarantees. Its effective guarantee would be that the treaty-violating states be hindered in carrying on war, if necessary by force, that is, by means of war. The pact would therefore have to obligate all the signatory powers to declare war on the violator of the pact. But a pact which outlaws war and at the same time obligates to war, contains a logical contradiction. The author considers pacifism and anarchism as essentially allied ideas, and he seeks to point out the logical contradictions of anarchism in the ideology of pacifism.—*Stefan Dékány.*

1970. ULLEIN, ANTON. A Kellogg-féle békepaktum előzménye és mibenléte. [The antecedents and the essence of the Kellogg Pact.] *Jogtudományi Közlöny*. 63 (20) Oct. 15, 1928: 185-186; (21) Nov. 1, 1928: 194-196.—*J. Moór.*



# SOCIOLOGY

## SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 1350, 1441, 1442, 1445, 1446, 1575, 1626, 1844, 1850, 1854, 2005, 2027)

1971. ALBARIC, MAURICE. *La pensée de Georges Sorel (1847-1922)*. [The ideas of Georges Sorel.] *Christianisme Soc.* (5) 1929: 681-696.—A former pupil of the École Polytechnique of Paris, "autodidact" in social science, G. Sorel reveals himself as a disciple at the same time of Proudhon and Karl Marx, of Nietzsche and Bergson, of Hegel and Renan; as anarchist and yet founder of the neo-royalist *Cercle Proudhon*. His *Reflections on Violence* (1909) shows his aversion to the lack of a moral sense arising from individual cupidity, his obsession with proletarian "heroism" as opposed to "bourgeois" cowardice; his theory of the Myth (i.e. a synthesis of the strongest tendencies of a group, class, or race). Violence is better than hypocrisy; proletarian intransigence alone is able to awaken capitalism. The general strike, tool of workers, has high social ends.—G. L. Duprat.

1972. KOLNAI, AUREL. *Die Machtideen der Klassen*. [The "power ideas" of the classes.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 62(1) 1929: 67-110.—Social power is a complex phenomenon, involving not only relations of command and obedience, influence upon the government, and the like, but also an idea-factor—an objectivation of recognized values. Power arises within a society not only from a difference in the functions and native endowments of individuals, but also from a separation of groups from each other on the basis of differences in force and worth. Every social power corresponds to what may be termed a power-idea, an idea of the justification, validity, and inevitability of this power. The power-idea is not identical with the idea of worth or value, nor with the total social function of the group in question. The power-idea of a group rests upon its function only in so far as this function is inherently bound up with the exercise of power, as in the case of functions of leadership. Class-power is the form of social power which is of greatest sociological importance. It is not a power of highly concentrated type, but is woven into the fabric of society. It rests especially on secure position, a favorable relation to production, and an advantageous material situation. Within the cultural limits of Christendom, feudal nobility, industrial bourgeoisie, and industrial proletariat have been the three great power-bearing classes. The power of a nobility is relatively direct and is connected with the idea of inherent, hereditary, worth. The power of the bourgeoisie is relatively impersonal, supported by the idea of reward for virtue or performance. The power of the proletariat is still more impersonal, but more human. It rests upon organization, and on the idea of an end to be reached.—F. N. House.

1973. MARCUSE, HERBERT. *Über konkrete Philosophie*. [Concrete philosophy.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 62(1) 1929: 111-128.—Human existence, with which philosophy is concerned, stands at every instant in a definite historical situation. It is not abstract, interchangeable "subjects" or "objects" which are predicated by philosophy, but every individual object exists in a definite activity, in a definite social position, which has grown out of definite natural and historical conditions. Concrete existence is "happening," which we conceive as "history." It is possible to limit philosophy to research into the stream

of consciousness with its content of experiences, on the one hand, and the circumstances experienced by this consciousness as intentions, on the other hand. The subject of happening is not the individual. Human existence is a matter of being with others, and historical unity is always a unity of the "with-one-another," of "social" being; it is always a "society." The philosopher must know that he has not only the right but the duty of participating in the whole concrete reality of existence. Public action necessarily stands at the end of every genuine concrete philosophy.—F. N. House.

1974. SCHELTING, ALEXANDER von. *Zum Streit um die Wissenssoziologie*. 1. Die Wissenssoziologie und die kultursociologischen Kategorien Alfred Webers. [The dispute over the sociology of knowledge. 1. The sociology of knowledge and Alfred Weber's categories for cultural sociology.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 62(1) 1929: 1-66.—Alfred Weber's categories for the definition of the field and method of "cultural sociology" afford an approach to the problems of the sociology of knowledge. Three fundamental problems are involved: (1) those arising from the apparent antithesis between the normative and absolutistic claims of science, and its actual changes in the course of time; (2) the definition of the manner in which the evolution of science is related to other phases of the totality of historical becoming, and of the basic distinctions between science and other forms of thought; (3) the determination of the logical structure and validity which cultural sociology (including the sociology of knowledge) will have, if oriented by the categories of Alfred Weber. Weber's fundamental contribution is the distinction which he makes between three elements in the total stream of history, the unity of which is to be accounted for by the fact that man is the single bearer of all phases: (1) the social process (*Gesellschaftsprozess*), in which the natural impulses and tendencies of human beings are brought to organized form; (2) the process of civilization, in which human knowledge is accumulated, organized, and its application to human problems made clear; (3) the movement of culture, in which the other two processes are immersed and by which they are formed. The movement of culture is relatively independent and self-determining.—F. N. House.

1975. SOUDEK, JOSEF. *Finanzsoziologie. Eine Kritik der Goldscheidschen Theorie*. [The sociology of finance: A critique of the theory of Goldscheid.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 62(1) 1929: 172-183.—There are three possibilities for the development of a sociology of finance: (1) it may be a sociological re-working of the science of finance; (2) it may involve the enrichment of sociology by the knowledge gained by the study of finance; or (3) it may mean the formation of a true sociology of finance. Goldscheid's view of the problems of a sociology of finance embodies something of the second and third of these possibilities. He formulates the definition, "*Finanzsoziologie* is the theory of the social conditioning of public economy (*Haushalt*) and of its function in conditioning of public economy (*Haushalt*) and of its function in conditioning social development." Goldscheid insists that science must be devoted to the solution of practical problems and the formation of value-judgments. In keeping with this viewpoint, he assigns to the sociology of finance the task of investigating the right means of meeting public needs. This is, however, not properly to be regarded as a problem of science but as one of politics. Goldscheid regards financial need as the motive which gave the impulse



to the development of the State out of the primitive community. This is incorrect; the essence of the State is its military organization (*Wehrorganisation*). Financial need arises out of the development of military and police organization. On the other hand, Goldscheid is correct in his contention that the financial organization of a State tends to develop into a "State within a State," in that its interests are opposed to those of all classes which desire to avoid taxation.—*F. N. House.*

1976. WALTHER, ANDREAS. Sozialpsychologie. [Social psychology.] *Arch f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 62(1) 1929: 163-171.—The starting-point of interest in social psychology in the nineteenth century was a reconsideration of the great manifestations of collective action. From this arose the Italian-French crowd psychology and Tarde's theory of imitation, but also certain inquiries into the individual aspects of social interaction. Social experiences and attitudes rest upon two kinds of elements: fundamental human impulses (*Grundstrebungen*), and the modes of reaction of the psychic organism. A few of the former are so obvious that they can be named without elaborate research, and these impulses have been made the basis of a considerable body of literature. The study of the bearing of fundamental modes of reaction is less developed. In this connection the American literature has established the term "behavior pattern," and the term "attitude-complex" (*Verhaltenskomplex*) is also used although susceptible of misunderstanding. The reaction pattern should be placed at the center of research in social psychology; reaction patterns are the long-sought entities, which are elemental enough on the one hand to establish a direct connection with psychological research, and complex enough on the other hand to be susceptible of direct application in the study of great social phenomena. Research in social psychology must concern itself with the following topics, in order: (1) the psychological foundation—the social development and dispositions of the human individual; (2) differential social psychology—the study of occupation groups, classes, etc.; (3) general social psychology, which is concerned with the reciprocal stimulation of person by person, both in an immediate "psychological" sense, and as "relationships," "processes," etc.; (4) the objective results of the reciprocal stimulation of human beings.—*F. N. House.*

## HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

### ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entry 2037)

1977. BACHMAIER, FRITZ. Kopfform und geistige Leistung. Eine Betrachtung an Münchner Volksschülern. [Head form and intellectual performance. A study of Munich school children.] *Z. f. Morphol. Anthropol.* 27(1) 1928: 1-68.—There is a positive correlation between size of brain case and intelligence quotient. Although the mean correlation coefficient is larger than in the findings of other investigators, the total correlation is smaller. There is no demonstrable correlation between school performance and race, so far as the latter is indicated by the length-breadth index of the head.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

1978. WIEGMAN, OTTO. Beiträge zur Methodologie der Intelligenzprüfung. Untersuchung an kriminellen und nicht-kriminellen Jugendlichen. [A contribution to the methodology of intelligence tests. Research based upon criminal and non-criminal young adults.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 32(1-3) 1929: 1-

101.—A battery of tests, including the dice test (which is primarily a mathematical ability test), a number series test, in which there is to be completion of a series of numbers bearing a definite relationship, the comprehension of question test, an analogy test, the three word test (from which a sentence is built) and a completion test (anecdotes in which blanks are to be filled in) were given to 227 inmates of the Hamburg House of Correction aged 15 to 21 years and 277 non-criminals aged 22 to 37. The non-criminal group scored some 15 points higher than the criminal group. (Tables and bibliography are included.)—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

### ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See Entries 1:10742; 1045)

### CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 2023, 2061, 2063, 2064)

1979. DAYTON, NEIL A. The relationship between physical defects and intelligence. *J. Psycho-Asthenics.* 34 Jun. 1929: 112-139.—Physical examinations of 14,379 retarded children in the public schools of Massachusetts made by the traveling school clinics "demonstrate a positive association between the factors of physical defect or underweight and the lower levels of intelligence. The lowering of the mean intelligence associated with these factors is more marked in the case of males than females. This is true for each defect and each combination of defects." In order to establish a control within the sample, the group was divided with particular reference to intelligence. The average intelligence of groups with and without certain defects was computed also. Only the first six physical defects in order of frequency were studied. These were stigmata, neurological, skeletal, circulatory, gastro-intestinal, and special sense (vision and hearing). The present study bears out the viewpoint "that mental defect is an indication of biological defectiveness on the part of the individual and that the more severe grades of this defect will show evidence of defectiveness in other spheres." Since the presence of stigmata which can not be considered as a material physical hindrance was found to be associated with the greatest deficiency in intelligence and special sense defects with less mental deficiency it does not follow that the physical defects observed in retardates influence the degree of the mental defect. (12 tables and 10 graphs.)—*Alice L. Berry.*

1980. VAN ALSTYNE, DOROTHY. The environment of three-year-old children. Factors related to intelligence and vocabulary tests. *Teachers' College, Columbia Univ. Contributions to Educ.* #366. 1929: pp. 108.—This doctor's thesis attempts to make a first step in determining the effect of certain environmental factors on intelligence test results. Five tests were used on 75 children of 3 years of age: (1) vocabulary comprehension test (Van Alstyne); (2) Kuhlmann revision of the Binet test; (3) Thorndike test of word knowledge, Form B (to mothers); (4) Minnesota scale of socio-economic level (Chapin); and (5) a questionnaire (Van Alstyne). In addition 60 specific environmental factors were described in objective terms or ratings. Conclusions of interest to the social scientist are: (1) Child's vocabulary is slightly more closely related to the composite of environmental factors than is the score on intelligence test; (2) the Minnesota scale of socio-economic status correlates practically as highly with the child's *M. A.* (mental age), the child's vocabulary, and the mother's intelligence as all the environmental factors together; (3) mother's intelligence is slightly more closely related to the



composite of environmental factors than it is to child's M.A., (4) the child's vocabulary is slightly more closely related to environmental factors and to the Minnesota Scale than it is to the mother's intelligence; and (5) none of these differences (the correlations range from .61 to .70) are considered statistically significant, but all tend to be better than chance. (Case studies of 3 pairs of children. Copy of questionnaire, bibliography of 37 titles.)—*F. S. Chapin.*

## PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 477, 997, 1757)

1981. ARNHEIM, RUDOLPH. Experimentell-psychologische Untersuchungen zum Ausdruckproblem. [Experimental-psychological research in the problem of (facial) expression.] *Psychol. Forsch.* 2(1-2) Nov. 1928: 2-132.—Although there is a considerable literature on the psychology of graphology and physiognomy there has been almost no empirical research in this field. An elaborate statistical experiment in the matter of reading character by means of the handwriting and photographs of famous personalities indicated that only a small proportion of people could distinguish characteristic traits on either basis. An analysis showed that most errors seemed to be due to faulty judgments based partially upon irrelevant items considered, and partially upon a definite failure in the experimental procedure, i.e., in faults in the type of questions asked those who cooperated with the research. While the matter of employing definite features or traits was shown to give an inadequate basis for judgment, free character reading from photographs and handwriting (i.e., without instructions) gave more favorable results. Again it was shown that "parts" of the face could not be isolated in any character analysis, since the expression of any particular part of the face is dependent upon its relation to the whole (a matter of significance to the Gestalt psychology.) The silhouette profile, however, does seem to show a definite totality of the features in the whole facial structure.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

1982. NICEFORO, ALFREDO. La personnalité et le langage. [Personality and language.] *Rev. de l'Inst. Sociol.* (2) 1929: 317-360; (3) 1929: 571-610.—In the speech of individuals, the predominance, now of the "milieu," now of individual qualities is fairly established. The average man speaks according to his habits which impose on him current formulas, for ready-made judgments, proceeding from stereotyped ideas and trite comparisons. Thus is accomplished an effacement of personality by environment.—*G. L. Duprat.*

## PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 1048, 1053, 1140, 1657, 1735, 1737)

1983. KRZYWICKI, LUDOMIR. Szkice z historii wychodźstwa polskiego do Francji w dobie powojennej. [Sketches of the history of the Polish emigration to France after the war.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Instytutu Emigracyjnego.* 3(1) 1928: 86-121; (2-3) 1928: 306-343.—The author gives particulars on the emigration movement, which he divides into the following main chapters: The conditions of the Polish migratory movement to France in 1919 and 1920; statistical data on the Polish migration to France in the years 1919-25; characteristics of the emigration. The distribution of France's demand for labor and the type of employ-

ment; the legal status of the Polish emigrant in the light of the French-Polish agreements dealing with emigration.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1984. RICARD, ROBERT. L'émigration des Juifs marocains en Amérique du Sud. [Emigration of Moroccan Jews to South America.] *J. de la Soc. d. Américanistes de Paris.* n.s. 20 1928: 427-429.—Beginning in the middle of the 19th century and becoming considerable about 1880, there has been a migration of Moroccan Jews to South America. Most of the emigrants come from Spanish-speaking communities: Tetouan, Tangier and Larache. One stream goes to Venezuela, another to the Amazon basin, and a third to the Argentine. With the exception of a few settlers in the Argentine, most of the immigrants remain ten to thirty years, and then, with the capital accumulated in business enterprises, return to Morocco.—*Robert Redfield.*

1985. SOKAL, M. FRANÇOIS. Family problems in emigration. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 16.—Change in the character of emigration requires new treatment of a very old problem. The chief difficulty arises from the fact that "the policies of the countries of emigration and the policies of the countries of immigration conflict and in the midst of the conflict there is the emigrant." Various publications of the International Labour Office, and of the Foreign Language Information Service show the extent of the problems and special studies illustrate by case stories the tragic results of families separated through the immigration laws of various countries.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

1986. SUKIENNICKI, HUBERT. Obrona interesów zawodowych emigranta polskiego we Francji. [Defense of the professional interests of Polish emigrants in France.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Instytutu Emigracyjnego.* 3(2-3) 1928: 436-450.—*O. Eisenberg.*

1987. SUKIENNICKI, H. Konjunktury osadnictwa polskiego we Francji. [Plans for the settlement of Polish emigrants in France.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Instytutu Emigracyjnego.* 3(4) 1928: 750-770.—The object of this article is to show that the plan drafted by Ludkiewicz (cf. 3(2-3) p. 277-303) according to which there is a possibility of establishing under certain conditions 100,000 Polish agricultural families in France is not to be realized. To this end the author gives an outline of the immigration problem in France in its historical development with special reference to the agricultural situation.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 1427, 1734, 1944)

1988. CROSS, ROWLAND M., and HAVERMALE, LEWIS F. Western money and the Chinese church. *Chinese Recorder.* 59(7) Jul. 1928: 421-432.—Even though the foreign personnel in Chinese mission work is to be cut down, the appropriations from abroad should nevertheless be maintained at approximately the present level. The need for mission work is as great as ever, in view of the extent of the unoccupied field, but the goal of Chinese self support is still distant, due to the poverty of the Chinese Christians. Foreign initiative has built up the present program of institutional and evangelistic work, and the foreigner must be responsible for maintaining it until the Chinese are ready to take it over.—*R. T. Pollard.*

1989. STEWART, MAXWELL S. China's economic challenge to the missionary. *Chinese Recorder.* 59(8) Aug. 1928: 482-486.—All missionaries are subject to occasional misgivings because of the contrast between their relative economic security and the misery among their Chinese neighbors. Such misgivings are heightened by the realization that their economic



security depends on the same forces in the West which, under the forms of capitalism and imperialism, are responsible for the present subjection of the Chinese. The missionary must adopt Tolstoi's doctrine that life must be preserved before it can be improved and rally the forces of religion to attack existing economic evils at their roots.—*R. T. Pollard.*

**1990. UNSIGNED.** Western money and the Chinese church—I. Two necessities. II. A changing habit. *Chinese Recorder.* 59(11) Nov. 1928: 701-709.—The present readjustment between the missionary bodies and the Chinese church requires as its first necessity that western Christians continue to share both purse and faith with the Chinese. As a second necessity, western economic cooperation must result in building up the spiritual vitality of the Chinese church.—*R. T. Pollard.*

**1991. UNSIGNED.** Western money and the Chinese church—III. How money works. *Chinese Recorder.* 59(12) Dec. 1928: 771-778.—Western money in the Chinese mission field has been used for three purposes: to draw attention to Christianity and to support workers in pioneer fields; to finance institutional work, such as the erection and upkeep of churches, the maintenance of educational establishments, and the support of orphanages, schools for the blind, and hospitals; to support missionaries. The assumption that economic independence is a test of spiritual vitality is based on western, not Chinese, philosophy. The western appeal to economic self-sacrifice rests on the western conception of private property. With the Chinese, the psychology of individual ownership is less prominent. The westerner, furthermore, thinks of equality in economic terms, while the Chinese is less prone to judge the spiritual value of men by their economic achievements.—*R. T. Pollard.*

**1992. WHITAKER, R. B.** A missionary confession. *Chinese Recorder.* 60(1) Jan. 1929: 7-13.—The missionary's comfortable scale of living frequently makes it difficult for the Chinese to discern any self sacrifice in missionary work. Large houses and numerous servants, however, are not unmixed blessings. Both are more or less forced on the missionary by the environment in which he lives. To discharge servants merely to reduce the missionary's standard of living would leave the servants destitute, and would simultaneously leave Chinese neighbors with the impression that one was stingy. The average missionary living standard differs little from the ordinary middle class standard at home, and it is lower than the standard enjoyed by the business and diplomatic groups in China.—*R. T. Pollard.*

**1993. UNSIGNED.** Western money and the Chinese church. V. The economic gap. *Chinese Recorder.* 60(2) Feb. 1929: 94-103.—Large sections of the Chinese church have acquired standards of work so high that the Chinese Christians cannot support them. In many sections, moreover, economic standards and institutional ideals are rising faster than the economic strength of the Chinese. There is also the gap between the economic superiority of the missionary and the poverty of the people among whom he works. As a solution for this problem, the Chinese church must recognize that the economic standards of the Chinese masses must be raised and it must aid actively in the promotion of methods of human labor which will increase human productivity while working at the same time for improved conditions of labor. One of the chief dangers in the subsidy is the practice whereby much is done for the Chinese instead of being done with them. The use of western money must continue until the economic gap is closed between the western Christians and the Chinese church and people.—*R. T. Pollard.*

**1994. UNSIGNED.** Western money and the Chinese church. IV. Some experiments. *Chinese Recorder.* 60(1) Jan. 1929: 25-32.—At least eight experiments have been tried in the past having for their purpose the elimination of western money from the Chinese church. Three more experiments are now being made. Missionary initiative has been responsible for all of these plans except one. A survey of the results attained shows that in no case did the work develop faster than under the subsidy, and that the presence or absence of western money is not the decisive factor in determining the vitality of Chinese Christianity. With this conclusion in mind, it becomes necessary to discover what is that decisive factor.—*R. T. Pollard.*

**1995. UNSIGNED.** Western money and the Chinese church. VI. Flank movements. *Chinese Recorder.* 60(3) Mar. 1929: 165-173.—Schemes having for their purpose an improvement in the use of western money rather than its elimination have been, first, that such money should be used only for the support of missionaries. Another proposal has been to have mission boards throw all or most of their resources into the work of evangelizing China's untouched areas. Thus the missionary would concern himself principally with pioneer work. A third suggestion has been that existing institutional work be turned over to the Chinese church, leaving to the missionaries only evangelistic work. Finally it has been proposed to discontinue financial aid for Chinese churches as rapidly as possible, western money being used only to support schools and hospitals. These proposals are all open to the objections that they would not eliminate the difficulties associated with subsidization, and they would involve a separation at some point between the Chinese church and western Christians, thus weakening the bond of sympathy between them.—*R. T. Pollard.*

**1996. UNSIGNED.** Western money and the Chinese church. VII. Changing the principles. *Chinese Recorder.* 60(4) Apr. 1929: 229-234.—The chief aim of missionary effort should be to open the door for the Chinese to enter upon a more vital religious experience. Paternalistic philanthropy should have no part in the missionary program. Propagandist subsidization having for its purpose denominational expansion must likewise be ruled out. Western Christians have hitherto regarded themselves as special trustees of the Christian faith, resources, and program. This trusteeship must now be shifted from the western churches to the whole church throughout the world. The West must, however, continue to share its wealth as well as its faith as a matter of common trusteeship. The Chinese must be given an opportunity to experience trusteeship before they can be expected to rise to its responsibilities. A keener sense of responsibility may be developed by the use of funds supplied by others, than by the use of one's own funds.—*R. T. Pollard.*

**1997. UNSIGNED.** Western money and the Chinese church. VIII. Self dependence or interdependence. *Chinese Recorder.* 60(5) May 1929: 299-306.—Economic sharing need not induce a spiritually devitalizing kind of dependence. Self help to the limit of one's capacity is essential to spiritual virility, but such self help, as in the case of the Chinese, may have to stop short of self support. The observation of minor children, dependent women, and college students disproves the contention that economic dependence makes impossible a vital religious experience. The missionary himself is an example of spiritual vitality coupled with dependence on financial contributions from the West. Despite the criticisms of subsidization, a vital Chinese Christian leadership has developed during the period of its use. The branches of the church in the East and the West are interdependent, and the wealth of the West is less a personal possession than a trust that should be shared



with the Chinese in achieving a common purpose.—  
R. T. Pollard.

## CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

### CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See Entries 1372, 1972, 1980)

### NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 1133, 1351, 1376, 1408, 1740, 1941)

1998. HANKINS, FRANK, H. Racial relationships and international harmony. *World Unity*, 4(3) Jun. 1929: 185-194.—Two high schools in Cleveland, with mixed racial attendance, recognizing the need of cultivating helpful cooperation between different groups, instituted, in four eighth-grade classes, courses in race relations. Junior high school students not only have interests in these social problems but opinions about them. The interests of the pupils centered about the problem, "how may the different races learn to respect and tolerate one another." Valuable results have followed.—Charles S. Johnson.

### RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See Entries 179, 922, 1126, 1131, 1214, 1345)

## POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

### DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 1020, 1043, 1247, 1489, 1691, 1984, 2030, 2079)

1999. DUBLIN, LOUIS I. The mortality trend in the industrial population. *Amer. J. Pub. Health*, 19(5) May 1929: 475-481.—This is a summary of a report on the mortality experience among 3,250,000 white male wage-earners insured in the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The study covers a 3-year period (1922-1924) and is an exact parallel to the one covering the 3-year period 1911 to 1913. Comparison of these two experiences shows an interesting decline in the death rate of the industrial group (27%) and considerable improvement in many of the specific diseases causing high mortality, especially tuberculosis. This latter disease, in 1912 the chief cause of death, has shown such a marked decline in importance as a mortality factor that it is now superseded by heart disease as the leading cause of death. Cardiac disease showed little change. As causes of death, cancer, influenza and automobile accidents increase at every age period. Diabetes increased at every period after age 45. The factors considered responsible for this vast improvement include workmen's compensation, preventive industrial medicine, the safety movement, the reduction in hours of labor, elimination of the sweat-shop, better plant sanitation, the wider education of the workers regarding dangers inherent in certain occupations, and the more intelligent care now taken to safeguard the health of workers to which should be added the even more important improved standard of living of the American wage earner.—E. R. Hayhurst.

2000. SCHMIDT, H. Zur Kritik der Sterbeziffern. [A criticism of mortality statistics.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene*, 42(4) 1929: 97-104; (5) 1929: 125-133.—Wars, migrations and changes in the causes of death have profoundly affected the composition of modern populations. These changes serve to minimize the value of mortality statistics which take no account of anything but numbers. To give an approximately true picture the crude death rate must be corrected by comparing the population concerned with a standard population. This necessitates giving consideration to age, sex, marital status, occupational, economic and social groupings, as well as other factors, these latter so numerous and difficult to ascertain as to make the ideal standard unattainable. By converting the crude figures for the death rate of Germany in 1925 into terms of a standard population, it was found that deaths from the various causes had increased in some instances and decreased in others with a considerable average decrease. In the interest of accuracy for the future it is recommended that reports of deaths be secured from physicians in attendance and that the statistics be presented in detail and in form comparable with previous compilations.—Carl M. Rosenquist.

2001. SZULC, STEFAN. Tablice wymieralności województw Poznańskiego i Pomorskiego 1922 roku. [Tables of mortality for the Departments of Poznań and Pomorze (Western Poland) in 1922.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*, 5(3) 1928: 907-950.—The average expectation of life in Western Poland during 1922 equals that of Central Europe and France before the war; it is considerably higher than in Eastern and Southern Europe, but is much lower than in the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon countries. The death rates are relatively high for ages 16-30, particularly for males, and very low, for ages 35-65. The excessively high death rates for age 15 were due in a large measure, if not exclusively to the effects of the post-war conditions. Apart from the fundamental tables calculated for 1922, the author has prepared some abridged, unadjusted tables for the years 1921 and 1926. Notwithstanding their incompleteness, they show a considerable improvement for 1923 and following years in comparison with 1922. It is characteristic that there is an exceptionally high probability in Poland that persons who survive to the age of 15 will live to the age of 65.—E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg.

2002. TRUESDELL, LEON E. The outlook for mortality statistics by occupation. *Amer. J. Pub. Health*, 19(6) Jun 1929: 620-626.—The kinds of material needed for the computation of death rates by occupational groups is noted. The suggestion is made that, in order to make possible the securing of more accurate returns on death certificates, the space and questions allotted to occupation be extended, thus making possible the separation of "retired persons." It is then proposed to base occupational death rates on the number gainfully employed, as returned in the census of population. A gradual increase in the accuracy of the occupation returns is the first improvement to be expected while the definite relation to occupation hazard may be expected to follow later. The author is chief statistician for population, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.—E. R. Hayhurst.

2003. WEDELSTAEDT, von. Die Zuständigkeit der Kommunalverwaltungen für die Aufgaben der öffentlichen Gesundheitspflege. [The competence of the communal administration for the tasks of public health service.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene*, 42(8) 1929: 201-213.—The recent fall of the birth rate in Germany to a figure almost as low as that of France brings the population problem to the fore. But neither punishment nor premiums will raise the birth rate. It becomes necessary then, since nothing



can be done with respect to quantity, to pay attention to the quality of the people. This is largely a question of health and, consequently, a proper function of the public health service. Health in general can be much improved through enforcement of housing regulations, elimination of the smoke and dust nuisance, and control of sports and hospitalization. In some cases the problems involved can be solved by the state, but in the main they will be most satisfactorily dealt with if left in the hands of the communal authorities.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

2004. UNSIGNED. Szacunek ludnosci Polski wedlug dzielnic. [The estimate of population in Poland according to provinces.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 5 (3) 1928: 1315-1316.—The period covered is 1919-1928.—*O. Eisenberg.*

2005. WOLF, JULIUS. Zu viel oder zu wenig Menschen? [Over- or underpopulation?] *Tagebuch*. 10 (26) Jun. 29, 1929: 1059-1065.—A low standard of living is generally a sign of overpopulation. Examples may be seen in China, Java, Italy, parts of Poland, and before long, Russia. But if these regions are overpopulated, are the United States, Canada, South Africa, and Australia underpopulated? Physically the volume of population in a country is determined by natural resources, capital, technical development, and the skill of the workers. The question of over- or underpopulation, however, receives its answer according to the ends sought by a state, that is, whether a state is practising *Machtpolitik*, *Kulturpolitik*, *Sozialpolitik*, or *Reichtumspolitik*. Because the state is seldom clear on its goal, its population policy is usually muddled. Since *Machtpolitik* and *Reichtumspolitik* have generally dictated the policies of states, they have mostly sought an increase of population. Thus the cameralist and mercantilist governments of the 17th and 18th centuries who encouraged and rewarded large families. They needed them for their armies and for their economic development. The situation is different from the point of view of *Kulturpolitik*. The great cultures of the past have developed in relatively small populations. Athens in the day of Pericles counted only 100,000; Florence in the Renaissance about 40,000; Nuremberg in the days of Dürer about 20,000-25,000; the England of Queen Elizabeth about 2,500,000; and Weimar in the days of Karl August exactly 6,225. From the social, cultural, and perhaps even economic point of view there is no reason in the world why states should seek an increase in population today. Only *Machtpolitik* justifies that and with Locarno, the Kellogg Pact and the policies of Hoover and MacDonald that, too, is becoming an anachronism.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

## HEREDITY AND SELECTION

2006. BAUER, K. H. Zur Genetik der menschlichen Blutgruppen. [The genetics of human blood groups.] *Z. f. Induktive Abstammungs- u. Vererbungslehre*. 50 (1) 1929: 3-62.—To supplant the generally accepted hypothesis of Bernstein that human blood-grouping depends on three allelomorphs, or the earlier one of von Dungern and Hirsfeld that two independent pairs of genes are involved, Bauer urges that the facts are better explained if referred to the action of two pairs of linked genes with 11% crossover.—*Paul Popenoe.*

2007. FETSCHER, R. Ein Sterilisierungsgesetz in der Schweiz. [A sterilization law in Switzerland.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55 (6) Feb. 8, 1929: 235.—The canton of Vaud has adopted a law which permits the surgical sterilization of patients with mental deficiency. Since no legal appeal is provided, the measure is evidently regarded as an administrative one for the medical officials.—*Paul Popenoe.*

## EUGENICS

2008. MEYER, E. Schwangerschaftsunterbrechung, Heirat und Ehescheidung von Geisteskranken. [Abortion, marriage, and divorce among the mentally diseased.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55 (7) Feb. 15, 1929: 257-259.—In serious cases of mental diseases, the author considers that abortion may be justified for the benefit of the patient, quite apart from eugenic considerations. In similar cases marriage is strongly to be condemned, and divorce justified for the benefit of the sound partner.—*Paul Popenoe.*

2009. SOLBRIG. — Die Behandlung der männlichen Sterilisierung. [The sterilization of the male.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55 (1) Jan. 4, 1929: 30.—*Paul Popenoe.*

## THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 1520, 2047, 2053)

2010. HAGEN, W. Gesundheitliche und soziale Folgen des Wohnungselendes. Wege zu seiner Beseitigung. [Effects of housing shortage on health and social welfare. Means of eliminating them.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55 (18) May 3, 1929: 750-754.—In spite of the large amount of new building in all German cities since the war, there is still a great lack of housing accommodations, particularly for the poorer classes. The number of one-room dwellings has tripled since the war. Too often the new residences are available only to the well-to-do, and therefore do not meet the needs of the poor. State aid and control of building, including the provision of many small dwellings and fixing of rents as not to exceed one week's wages per month, are desirable.—*Paul Popenoe.*

## THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 1484, 2045, 2075)

2011. FREDING, THYRA. De Sandvigska samlingarna på Majhaugen vid Lillehammer. [The Sandvig collection on the Majhaug at Lillehammer.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Indus.* 5 (6) 1929: 433-440.—A description of the remarkable out-door museum created by the dentist Sandvig, and owned and administered now by the Norwegian government. An entire rural community, with church, chapels, farm houses, shielings etc. dating from the oldest times, is here set up in its natural surroundings, allowing one to gain an insight into the external conditions of life through the centuries.—*L. M. Hollander.*

2012. KRASIL'NIKOV, M. КРАСИЛЬНИКОВ, М. Состав переселенцев. [Data concerning migrants.] *Статистическое Обозрение*. Dec. 1928: 106-111.—Statistics of migrants are based on data collected on the trains in four major railroad centers of the USSR by special agents. Data are obtained on the composition of the family of migrants, place of departure and destination, land provision at the new place, whether machinery and live-stock have been taken along, acreage cultivated at their old domicile, how the old place was disposed of and how much was realized from the sale of the property, and on the causes of migration. Important points in the inquiry relate to land distribution as well to the financial resources of migrants; only about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of migrants answered the last question, due to the unwillingness on their part to furnish this information to the organization from which financial help is expected. Mostly poor and middle classes of farmers migrate with relatively large families. The main cause of migration is insufficient amount of land at the original place of residence. Their financial resources are generally insufficient for settlement without



outside help. Most of the migrants go to new places without having definite knowledge as to the kind of land, its quality, and where it will be given them at the place of their destination.—*D. M. Schneider.*

2013. WELSH, A. R. H. Native agricultural development. *South African Outlook.* 59 (696) May 1929: 91-94.—This is a survey of the agricultural policy of the Transkeian Territories General Council. There is a great need of further development of native agricultural schools, of increasing the number of native agricultural shows (which should receive government grants similar to the white agricultural shows), and of promoting cooperative credit societies. Stock-breeding is urgently needed in view of the fact that natives keep large numbers of nondescript cows of very low productive capacity. Numbers rather than quality seem to be preferred owing to the lobola system. Sheep breeding has made rapid strides although there is still room for much improvement. Agricultural demonstration caravans bringing scientific knowledge to the farmers are described.—*Norman Himes.*

## COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

### THE PRIMARY GROUP

(See Entries 1: 10936; 906)

### GANGS, PLAY GROUPS, CLIQUES, FACTIONS

2014. UNSIGNED. The ten commandments of an African secret society. *South African Outlook.* 59 (692) Jan. 1929: 16-17.—Collected by Rev. F. W. Dodds, Superintendent of the Primitive Methodist Missions in Nigeria.—*Norman Himes.*

### DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entry 1336)

2015. JALABERT, LOUIS. Les Catholiques et le problème du cinéma. [The Catholics and the problem of the motion picture.] *Etudes: Rev. Catholique.* 197 (23) Dec. 5, 1928: 549-566.—The problem of the cinema lies first in the fact that it has become a universal need, just as has the press, but with even greater influence over the masses. The drama presented contains a moral, but the very situation presented gives the spectator room for doubt on subjects which really present but two alternatives, right and wrong. In its effort to please all a tolerant respect for all creeds is maintained. This is dangerous to the Catholic. While the cinema may be used for public instruction, it is likely to teach false naturalism. Solutions to these problems were discussed at the recent Congrès Catholique du Cinéma, with the following decisions. (1) The most that can be obtained from the producer is slight concessions, for he caters to the mode and considers morals as merely incidental. (2) Catholic production of films would be ideal, but could not meet the demand even in Catholic countries. (3) The best attack is through the theatre. Laymen should organize theatres and run them on business lines with backing of Catholic financial societies. Then they could demand the sort of pictures they want. (4) The Congress decided to organize a Catholic committee on educational films to counteract the dangers of the Office National du Cinématographie, which latter is to produce films for the schools.—*E. C. Hughes.*

## RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS, FESTIVALS

(See also Entries 1100, 1124, 1131)

2016. SCHALK, G. The worker's spare time in industry. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 18.—The importance of the workers' spare time increases as the amount of that spare time increases. Rest and recreation are even more important than formerly because the demands during working hours are constantly increasing in the competition in modern industry. The right use of spare time "must be inspired by the idea of increasing a man's pleasure in his work." Intemperance, the cinema, trashy books, unsupervised dancing and poor housing contribute to an improper use of spare time. Good housing; training for household management; development of sports for training and not for sport's sake; development of other purposeful recreation, with overnight rest houses; education along historical, political and cultural lines and engaging in welfare work are cited as ways of utilizing the workers' spare time advantageously. It is recognized that improper use of spare time cannot be controlled by legislation alone and that "if man is to be rendered proof against temptation he must have his defenses within himself."—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

## EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 1038, 1040, 1918, 1977, 1980, 1998, 2020, 2031, 2061, 2062, 2080, 2081)

2017. POVLSEN, ALFRED. The community spirit in rural districts and the people's high schools in Denmark. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 5.—"Education on idealistic lines develops the necessary skill required to solve the difficulties of economic life." This has been instanced in the fact that the cooperative movement which has meant so much economically to the Danish agriculturalist owes much in support and leadership to the breadth and understanding inculcated in the young people while attending the *Folkehøjskole* (people's high schools). There are more than 50 of these schools which induct between 6,000 to 8,000 pupils a term. The schools are attended primarily by men and women between the ages of 18 and 25 years, mostly from peasant stock. The course lasts from 3 to 5 months. The school regime is one of community existence. The chief aim is not specific knowledge but "the study of the history of civilization and of the intellectual development of the country and of mankind."—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

2018. WARMELS, N. J. v. Universitäten in Südafrika. [Universities in South Africa.] *Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten.* (4) 1929: 110-116.—There exist at present in South Africa nine universities. The methods of academic work follow, with certain exceptions, the English example. It is proposed to introduce reforms for placing the institutions in a more effective position. White students only are admitted at present. The natives, however, are striving to obtain equal rights. In this connection the author deals at some length with the race question.—*H. Fehlinger.*



## SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

### SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See Entries 1082, 1084, 1098, 1099, 1105, 1108, 1109, 1111, 1114, 1119, 1120, 1123, 1142, 1143)

### CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See Entries 1103, 1112, 1113, 1117, 1120, 1121, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1129, 1130, 1132, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1139, 1142, 1143, 1265, 1362, 1428, 1890)

### SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2015, 2038)

2019. APPIA, L. L'église luthérienne de France et son attitude sociale. [The Lutheran Church in France and its social attitude.] *Christianisme Soc.* (5) 1929: 664-674.—In spite of its small numerical importance (1% of the total population) the Lutheran Church counts as one of its assets in Paris and in Alsace numerous social organizations, according to the established tradition of Oberlin (1767-1826), Louis Meyer (1837-1867), Th. Fallot (1887: "Association pour l'étude pratique des questions sociales").—G. L. Duprat.

2020. DUDON, PAUL. La question des aumôniers de lycées. [The question of chaplains in the collegiate schools of France.] *Études: Rev. Catholique.* 197 (23) Dec. 5, 1928: 584-593.—Although the law which separated church and state specifically makes an exception of chaplains in the *lycées* and allows them to be paid from public funds, anti-clerical governments have persistently humiliated the chaplains and have reduced them to mere teachers of catechism paid by the hour at rates much lower than those granted regular teachers. Recently the chaplains have organized themselves to make a protest against this discrimination.—E. C. Hughes.

2021. GRANET, M. L'esprit de la religion chinoise. [The spirit of Chinese religion.] *Scientia.* 45 (205) May 1929: 329-337.—The attitude of the Chinese toward religion is to be found in their history, which shows confusion and a lack of religious continuity. Various foreign religions have enjoyed momentary popularity among the Chinese because of the characteristic taste for novelty, and have failed because of the superficial nature of their intellectual curiosity. Neither Taoism nor Confucianism has an organized mythology, although both systems abound in gods. These gods, however, have a purely nominal existence and are figments of the passing imagination, called into existence to meet special needs at particular times. Confucianism furnishes the orthodox code of rules for the practical affairs of collective life. When orthodox conformity becomes burdensome, or when the practical rules of Confucianism supply no answer to problems raised in times of crisis, the Chinese escapes from reality by adopting Taoist mysticism. The crisis passed, he becomes once more orthodox. He is incapable of deep religious faith, and religion in China is unlikely to become a distinct function of social life.—R. T. Pollard.

### THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 915, 985, 1915)

2022. BOK, E. J. Medische Abortus provocatus en Strafrecht. ["Medical Abortus Provocatus" and

criminal law.] *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 4 (4) Jul. 1928: 323-327.—The opinion has been repeatedly expressed lately in Holland that a revision is urgently needed of the articles of criminal law dealing with abortus. The present condition forbids abortus under any circumstances to the M.D. as well as to the layman. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, since, as a result, an honest practitioner, when asked to practice abortion, heeds article so-and-so of the law rather than his medical knowledge and his professional conscience. A few that are less scrupulous amass fortunes by a clandestine practice, whereas crooks and quacks exist by the hundreds.—Frans M. Olbrechts.

2023. JIMÉNEZ DE ASÚA, LUIS. El tratamiento de los menores abandonados y delinquentes en el Brasil. [Treatment of abandoned and delinquent minors in Brazil.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 16 (91) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 70-77.—After much public agitation since 1902, laws were passed in 1923-1924 establishing a high grade "Children's Code" modeled largely after the Swiss laws and with procedural powers similar to those of the United States. Deserted children (definition) and delinquent minors (definition) are to be brought to a receiving home, where they are to be examined medically, pedagogically and psychologically, classified and retained for disposition. The juvenile judge has full powers personally to determine the treatment of abandoned children and delinquent minors under fourteen years of age. They may be returned to parents or guardians, placed on probation, assigned to hospitals, schools, work, or reformatory tutelage. The rights of parents may be set aside. Delinquents between fourteen and eighteen years of age must have a special trial, but the court is unipersonal and is supposed to be assisted by a medical psychiatrist, a professor, a representative of the department of justice and education, a public defender, a notary, and ten probation officers. In Rio these provisions are approximately in practice. There is a series of institutions in Rio supplementing the court and carrying out its findings, including an excellent free maternity home, special primary schools, eighteen agricultural homes, private orphan homes and asylums, aided by the state, the receiving home, a school each for adolescent boys and girls, and a reform school. The judge in Rio (Dr. José Cândido de Albuquerque Mello Mattos) is professor of criminal procedure in the University of Rio and of civic instruction and ordinary law in the normal school Pedro II, etc. He has a profound sympathy for children, who feel completely at home with him. He has sought to protect the children against bad movies, but the superior courts have fined him a month's salary for "contempt" in this connection. (Bibliography of Brazilian legislation for children).—L. L. Bernard.

2024. VALENTIN, B. Die soziale Bedeutung des Pseudohermaphroditismus und ähnlicher Missbildungen. [The social significance of pseudo-hermaphroditism and similar malformations.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55 (21) May 24, 1929: 873-875.—Dr. Valentin in discussing the social significance of pseudo-hermaphroditism and similar malformations calls attention to the fact that the existing social laws appertaining to pseudo-hermaphrodites, especially those governing family rights, marriage, sexual transgression, rape etc., are antiquated and not in conformity with the modern conception of these sexual anomalies.—E. R. Hayhurst.

### SOCIOLOGY OF ART

2025. CASANOVAS, MARTÍ. Vanguardismo y arte revolucionario: Confusiones. [Vanguardism and revolutionary art: confusions.] *Amauta.* (22) Apr. 1929: 73-76.—So-called vanguardism, cubism, etc



in art must not be confused with revolutionary art. The former may be wholly a matter of technique, while the latter is a matter of social valuation and interpretation. Moreover, revolutionary art cannot dispense with good technique. Its object is to offer a sympathetic interpretation of the revolution and of the proletarian viewpoint in the clearest and most direct manner possible. Nor does revolutionary art involve a change of theme or consist in the employment of exclusively proletarian themes. It is viewpoint, interpretation, rather than subject matter as such. Finally, revolutionary art does not emphasize the theatrical either in form or in content, as some of the bourgeois pseudo-revolutionaries do in their art, but aims at truth and sympathetic interpretation.—*L. L. Bernard.*

2026. GUTIERREZ NORIEGA, CARLOS. *Hacia una concepción biológica del arte.* [Toward a biological conception of art.] *Amauta.* (22) Apr. 1929: 17-31.—The characteristic trend of art since the time of the Greeks has been away from the structural and direct toward the compensatory and indirect. Each age and each culture has its own art, which is characterized and determined by the environment in which it develops. Classical art was relatively direct and unexpressed, portraying the biological values of human life. Thus it found its highest development in sculpture and architecture. With the coming of Christianity and its repression of sex, and especially its hatred of incest, art became compensatory for repressed urges. It took two major forms, the Gothic and the Slavic. The Gothic was first expressed in architecture, as its predecessor had been, but later turned to music as its major expression type. Bach is the chief representative of the cathedral (Gothic) element in music. Gothic architecture, medieval religious painting, and cathedral music represent the attempt of man to escape from the physical or biological motivations of this world toward a transcendent or metaphysical sublimation. In Germany this repression and sublimation was more moralized and more marked than among the Latins, where the Renaissance (the height of the Gothic movement) is more of a revolt than a sublimation. The Slavic trend in modern art represents both repression and sublimation to an extreme degree, and it is expressed particularly through music. Slavic melody is the protest of the folk consciousness against the moral rigors the church imposes upon the masses of mankind, and from which it exempts the upper classes. The lowest classes exempt themselves. Thus art, in the higher ranges of culture, is the expression of unconscious striving toward sublimation. In poetry, the lyric supplants the epic, and thus Verlaine is to the modern world what Homer was to the ancient.—*L. L. Bernard.*

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

### POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See Entries 1261, 1520, 1781, 1985, 2010, 2044)

### CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 1856, 1904, 1906, 1907, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1915, 1932, 1978, 2022, 2023, 2032, 2035, 2044, 2058, 2060)

2027. ALTAVILLA, [E.]. Enrico Ferri. *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 6(2) 1929: 139-149.—A brief outline of Ferri's intellectual development and an evaluation of his contribution to criminological theory.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

2028. COMMICHAU, RUDOLF. Ein Beitrag zur Abortfrage. [A comment on the subject of abortion.] *Z. f. Geburtshilfe u. Gynäkologie.* 94(1) Sep. 28, 1928: 174-184.—From the statistical study made by the author of the number of abortions cared for in the Jena Clinic, it is seen that the enormous increase in the incidence of abortions in Germany constitutes an important aftermath of the World War.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

## DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 1293, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1773, 1799, 1999, 2010, 2022, 2074, 2079, 2082)

2029. ASCHER. — Der Einfluss der gewerblichen Beschäftigung auf die Gesundheit der Frau. [Influence of industrial work on woman's health.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55(6) Feb. 8, 1929: 234-235.—Criticism of figures published by Max Hirsch and others, purporting to show that hard work before childbirth was extremely injurious to the mother. No account was taken of differences in social-economic status; it is this status that is mainly responsible for the poor health of the industrial workers, both around childbirth and at all other times.—*Paul Popenoe.*

2030. HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L. Deaths from lead poisoning 1925-1927. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #488. Jun. 1929: pp. iv+37+v.—This bulletin serves to bring down to date the statistics of lead poisoning mortality published in 1927 in *Bulletin* 426 of the same series. The number of reported deaths from this cause in the U. S. Registration Area in the three years covered by the study was 421. Of these 216 were painters. Among potters only one death from lead poisoning was reported in three years. This is evidence of the effectiveness of the far reaching sanitary reforms introduced into American potteries in recent years. Analytical tables are presented showing the distribution of lead poisoning deaths by age, sex, color, nativity and residence as well as occupation. Supplementing the census data, the author presents a number of statistical tables from other sources, both American and foreign, and a series of sixteen detailed case records of lead poisoning from the Buffalo City Hospital.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

2031. MILLIKEN, ROBERT A. A plan for the reduction of defects in men of military age. *Military Surgeon.* 63(2) Aug. 1928: 182-202.—The author states that out of 2,753,922 army men examined at the age when they were at the height of their physical development and vigor, 687,486 were rejected and 601,917 had various physical defects marked enough to note on their records. It is claimed that improvement in body mechanics will favorably affect more of the under-par manhood of the nation than any other one factor, so that instruction in body mechanics should be taught to the nation. This can best be done in the schools, for all of the future generation can there be reached and at a time when their bodies are more plastic and their minds more imitative; also, the teaching staff needs only the addition of an orthopaedic surgeon and a few specially trained workers to care for the needs of a whole community. No extra time need be found, for in most schools there is a period devoted to calisthenics which can well be dropped in favor of postural instruction which does all that calisthenics did and provides some lasting benefit. (Illustrated.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2032. MILOVICH, ELIZABETH V. A study of venereal disease prevalence in Mississippi. *Venereal Disease Infor.* 10(5) May 1929: 208-224.—In a survey of the venereal diseases under treatment in 16 of the 82 counties in the State of Mississippi, having a population of 557,498, (44% of which is white and 56% colored), 4,202 cases were reported, giving a case rate



of 7.54 per 1,000 population. These reports were obtained through questionnaires sent out to physicians, clinics, hospitals and institutions. Sixty-one per cent of the physicians had one or more cases of venereal disease under treatment. Twelve per cent of all the cases were under treatment in the clinics, hospitals and institutions. The rate for gonorrhea and syphilis for the white population was 6.67 and for the colored 8.21.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2033. MURPHY, DOUGLAS P. Ovarian irradiation; its effect on the health of subsequent children. *Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics*. 47 (2) Aug. 1928: 201-211.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2034. REINHARDT, DR. Über das Kurfürschertum und seine Bekämpfung unter Mitwirkung der Schul- und Fürsorgeärzte. [Concerning quackery and the fight against it by the cooperation of school and welfare physicians.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene*. 42 (1) 1929: 1-6; (2) 1929: 39-42; (3) 1929: 68-75.—Quackery in Germany, much increased since the war, has reached such proportions as greatly to interfere with the activities of the public health departments. With the success of the quacks, legitimate, private physicians also have suffered a loss of prestige and public confidence. Laws against quackery have proved ineffective. The public is extremely gullible and will remain so, because victimized persons are ashamed to tell others of their experiences. The control of quackery is a question of public hygiene. Its elimination in the face of popular interest in mysticism, occultism and other "isms" is impossible. The remedy, therefore, lies in the education of the public through active propaganda discrediting quackery. This propaganda can be most effectively carried on by school physicians among pupils and parents.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

2035. SMITH, WILLARD C. Venereal disease prevalence in St. Louis. *Venereal Disease Infor.* 10 (5) May 1929: 189-208.—A survey of venereal disease prevalence in St. Louis and surrounding five counties as indicated by the number of cases actually under medical care, both in private practice and in public clinics, hospitals and other institutions, was made through questionnaires mailed to all the physicians and institutions, and showed a total of 15,102 cases of venereal disease. The case rate per 1,000 population for all venereal diseases was 15.78 for the city of St. Louis and 11.73 for the city and the adjoining counties combined. The rates for both syphilis and gonorrhea were much higher for the colored than for the white population. For the city these rates were respectively 28.20 and 14.54 and the whole area 23.80 and 10.71. (The gonorrhea rates for colored and white respectively were, for the city, 8.46 and 6.87, and, for the whole area, 7.23 and 5.12. The syphilis rates for colored and white respectively were, for the city, 19.74 and 7.66, and, for the whole area, 16.57 and 5.58.) The colored race comprising only 7.8% of the total population in the whole area, contributed more than 20% of all the syphilis cases reported. St. Louis has a higher prevalence rate for venereal diseases and a higher proportion of cases under treatment in private practice than any other large city which has been surveyed.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

## MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entries 1979, 2067)

2036. DOYLE, J. B. Postoperative psychosis. *Proc. Staff Meetings Mayo Clinic*. 3 (26) Jul. 4, 1928: 198-199.—Doyle makes an analysis of 28 cases of postoperative psychosis that occurred at the Mayo Clinic within the last 5 years. In all the cases, the psychotic manifestations were strikingly similar. Confusion, delirium, hallucinations, delusions and

illusions were the outstanding symptoms. As to the causation of this distressing postoperative complication, it is believed that the absorption of products of disintegrating tissues is to be blamed. The prognosis as to the recovery from the psychosis is good. The treatment consists in the dilution and elimination of toxins.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2037. KUENZEL, MYRA W. A survey of Mongolian traits. *J. Psycho-Asthenics*. 34 Jun. 1929: 149-160.—This is a differential description of the symptom-complex of the Mongolian type of mental deficiency. Thirty-one Mongolian subjects were scored on a list composed of 96 assumed Mongolian traits which had been subdivided according to degree into 265 items. These were compared with a control group of 31 non-Mongolians. The findings, which include physical measurements as well as true Mongolian traits, are presented in six tables. A systematic scoring of a series of dispositional and behavior traits did not show significant differences, although subjectively the observers agreed that the personal-social behavior of Mongolians was decidedly superior to that of other feeble-minded subjects of equal chronological and mental age. Social history data showed the mothers averaged four years older than mothers of the control group, and the fathers seven. No etiology of irradiation was found nor differences in frequency of stillbirths, miscarriages, and length of pregnancy. The Mongolians came from smaller families and a large number was last born.—*Alice L. Berry.*

2038. ODELL, A. G. The neuroses of the missionary. *Clifton Medic. Bull.* 14 (3) Jul. 1928: 85-89.—A study of the records of 370 missionaries at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, 102 of whom were males, 96 married and 6 single, and 210 females, with 101 married and 109 single, would seem to bear out the assertion that missionaries are no different from the average group of approximately the same ages and sex. They are no more subject to mental disorder than an equal number of as carefully selected persons at home.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2039. WOODHALL, CHAS. S. The incidence of congenital syphilis in an institution for the feeble-minded. *J. Psycho-Asthenics*. 34 Jun. 1929: 233-248.—Wasserman, Kahn, and Hinton reactions were applied to 1,314 feeble-minded patients at the Walter E. Fernald State School at Waverley. "The writer believes that certain cases of mental defect are due to congenital syphilis. How many are thus caused has not been established, nor has the nature of the disease process been elucidated." Statistics and brief case studies are given.—*Alice L. Berry.*

## SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

### CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 1038, 2042, 2043, 2044)

2040. LEE, PORTER. How to maintain the inspiration of social workers which tends to decrease with the development of social work into a profession. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 12.—Does the attainment of social work as a profession inevitably bring with it a declining inspiration? The author believes achieving the status of a profession is a slight factor in the admitted decline of inspiration. The possession of expertness, which is a characteristic of a profession, is another dulling factor, but the entire lessening of inspiration is the reflection of a universal phenomenon which has invaded almost every field of



human interest. In spite of a decline, social work is not yet devoid of inspiration nor in danger of becoming so. There is "an obligation on the part of social workers who hold positions of responsibility toward novices in the profession to determine whether they themselves conceive of social work as a finer quality of social life or merely as a function which provides them with an opportunity to secure the intellectual satisfaction of using their expert powers." Suggested inspirational stimulants are staff discussions and an interchange among workers in different fields. The obligation of diffusing social responsibility by enlisting intelligent lay participation is another inspirational factor, for it widens the social workers' horizon "to include the whole area of human idealism within the sources of his own inspiration." The contribution of training schools to the inspiration of the social worker is to give students consciousness of an ideal in addition to adequate technical training.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

### COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

2041. UNSIGNED. L'assistance sociale dans l'URSS. [Social work in Soviet Russia.] *Vie Écon. des Soviets.* (77) Jul. 15, 1928: 6-9.—The system of social aid to the needy adopted in Soviet Russia since the October Revolution is based on two principles: (1) the State is charged with assistance to the needy; (2) every worker in need has the right to be helped in all cases of need. The state's assistance is divided into the three divisions of pensions; support of those needing special assistance for education, etc; rehabilitation for work. A law of October, 1928, lists the following categories of those who have a right to assistance: Those crippled in the War or the Civil War, and their families, also the families of those who fell or disappeared; those who became disabled in fighting against the counter-revolution; persons injured at work; old workers; professors and teachers of the higher schools and the workers' schools; the scientific personnel of scientific establishments; blind; deaf mutes; and all persons needy. However, for assistance every person must belong to the working class, have lost his capacity to work, and be actually in need. (A worker is considered one who is allowed voting rights by the Constitution.) The administration of relief is through the central bureau in charge but administered by local bodies, and especially such organizations as the associations of the blind, the deaf mutes, the mutilated, the mutual help associations, etc. It must be remembered, too, that a comprehensive organization for social insurance is in existence to cooperate. In 1922-23, the State was caring for 98,830 pensioned; in 1927-28, the number had risen to 350,000. In 1921, the annual pension to a wounded veteran was 218 rubles, 50 kopecks; in 1926-7, it had risen to 294 rubles, 60 kopecks. There are many establishments which render help to the war wounded and to teach them trades. Those thus assisted by the State are also relieved from various taxes and other obligations. Much of the help given those in need is accomplished through the several cooperative societies organized to help them, which function side by side with the work of the government for them.—*B. Benedict.*

### COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 1022, 1037, 1039, 1040, 1900, 2040, 2072, 2077)

2042. ALDEN, PERCY. Definition and scope of social work. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul.

1928: pp. 11.—"Social work may be defined as including any kind of welfare or betterment work whether charitable and philanthropic or work carried out as a voluntary service in cooperation with a local authority or a Government Department, or, finally, paid service of the same nature." It is so difficult to define that it is often easier to tell what it is not than to tell what it is. Earlier social work (philanthropy) dealt with symptoms and held the opinion that the unfortunate were largely responsible for their own condition. Now preventive measures are sought and the unfortunate are regarded as the victims of the prevailing schemes of social organization. As standards of living rise the range of possible social work widens. Great Britain's social work may illustrate the scope. It consists of (1) relieving or preventing poverty, (2) curing and preventing disease, (3) treatment and reform of the criminal and the prevention of juvenile delinquency, and (4) the removal of all conditions which hinder progress in industrial and economic life. Emphasis varies in different countries but in general all include the above elements in their social work.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

2043. BELPAIRE, FATHER. The moral limitations of social work. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 12.—Social case work must always be supplementary,—that is, it must never supplant the natural activity of an individual or group. The limitations of social case work are those imposed by our concepts of sociology, morality and religion. In the realm of sociology four principles are involved. Social work cannot (1) replace individual effort; (2) do away with family responsibility; (3) be opposed to mutual assistance between men organized as industrial or civic groups; (4) minimize the beneficent work of religious societies. Furthermore, social work must not become an "instrument of domination" in the hands of the state or of any specialized group. To illustrate, Germany under Bismarck developed a plan of social insurance to defend itself against workingmen's organizations. It must be constantly looking forward to turning over to its beneficiaries responsibilities for still weaker members of the group. The field of social work is still further limited by regard for these natural principles: (1) individual responsibility; (2) liberty of conscience; (3) purposes of human life. Religion is a potent factor in case work. The accord created by a social worker who shares the religious faith of a client is based on the three-fold principle of charity: your brother has a right to your charity; his person is worthy of being loved on account of the destiny assigned to him by God; and the service must be undertaken with eagerness and, if necessary, sacrifice.—*Pearl Salsberry and Anne Fenlason.*

2044. HORION. Definition and progress of social work in Germany during the last ten years. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work. Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 25.—War and post-war conditions have brought many changes in welfare work. The measures to protect labor had acquired considerable importance even before the war but were vitiated in many respects by the exemptions made during the war. After the war these exemptions were abolished and the old provisions were revived and extended. "It is on German social insurance that the whole public social work of Germany hinges." Since Germany's obligations for pensions now total 1/7 of her total expenditures it was necessary for her to seek some mode of supplementing this care. This brought about the use of "rehabilitation" as a social relief measure—one feature being that employers are obliged to employ a certain percentage of injured men. Public relief before the war was characterized by attempts to make it as disagreeable as possible through (1) withdrawal of civil rights of the recipient, (2) granting of the absolute necessities only, (3) strict supervision,



(4) institutional care. It was thought that such procedure would prevent abuses. But after the war so many and such new groups of necessitous persons arose that poverty could not be regarded either as a disgrace or as culpable. This change in attitude is evident in change in terminology and in method—the latter including preventive work. A further advance was made in calling upon those in need of relief to cooperate in drawing up regulations for the granting of relief. The care of children, both delinquent and dependent, centers around education. This broadening of provisions for care has been accompanied by the realization that there are groups who need custodial care both for their own and the community protection. The estimate of the amount used for public welfare work in 1913-14 was 571 million marks and in 1925-26 was 2,844 million marks or 9.88 and 45.5 marks respectively per capita.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

**2045. KRACHT, ERNST.** *Methods of creating a community spirit in rural districts.* *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 32.—“From the conditions of existence of the country people in their work, domestic economy and common intercourse” rural social work has a peculiar character. The importance of maintaining rural life and culture in the preservation of a country is not questioned and it is recognized that social work can do much to maintain this though the goal of the National Rural Association that “we must aim at having no single district in the country where there is not some rural social worker” is far from being met. There are general principles to be laid down in the development of rural social work: (1) a sound economic policy in favor of agriculture, (2) a cooperative effort of the people themselves, (3) individual responsibility, (4) cooperation of voluntary workers, (5) application of suitable education methods, (6) utilization of existing forms of mutual help, (7) cultivation of community life which in turn develops social responsibility. The problem of finding suitable workers has delayed progress here as elsewhere and even more care must be exerted in the choice of such persons than in the choice of other social workers. The greatest progress will be made only as rural people themselves improve their own conditions and the social worker must foster this method—a task calling for many special qualities in the worker.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

**2046. KRZYWICKY, L.** *Social work in Poland.* *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 17.—Before Poland became an independent State there was no public social work. Private social work covered all fields but special attention was paid to orphans and the aged. Since 1921 legislation has covered such matters as responsibility for giving relief and eligibility for relief. Where communes are unable to meet their financial obligations they call upon voluntary agencies, especially the Catholic institutions and agencies. A beginning has been made in coordination between public and private agencies and has been made easier by (1) the fact that private agencies are subsidized to the extent of 50% by the State, (2) all agencies must submit annual reports to the State, (3) directors must hold professional degrees required by law. A Social Welfare Council consisting of representatives of public and private agencies examines legislation which relates to the development of social work. The fields now covered are (1) maternity and infancy, (2) physical incapacity, (3) unemployment, (4) emigrants, (5) foreigners, (6) detained persons, beggars etc., (7) protection of tenants in towns, (8) education for adults, (9) rural work. All work is greatly handicapped by the lack of properly qualified personnel, a situation which the establishment of the Social Service School of the free University of Poland is attempting to meet.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

**2047. PAUWELS, M.** *Social work in industry.* *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 14.—In spite of Belgian efforts to have industrial workers live in rural areas, industrial centers have continued to grow. It is essential then that social work organization takes into account these industrial areas. It seems fair that the problems arising from such industrial areas should be alleviated or prevented by the industry. But we have seen the failure of welfare work imposed by the employers. They must therefore make it possible for the workers themselves to perfect their own means for bringing about their own improvement. Furthermore if the state must intervene it must be careful not to hinder the workers' progress. That is, social work will be “an element of discord if it is or if it gives the impression of being aimed against the legitimate aspirations of the workers . . . toward a more intense intellectual, economic and social life. It will be an element of reconciliation and progress if it is organized in such a way “that the workers' interests are safeguarded.”—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

**2048. POLLIGKEIT, WILHELM.** *Scope and relations of public and private agencies of social work.* *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 32. The solution of relations between public and private agencies can best be brought about by a study of aims and significance. Historically, there has been a change in emphasis. Earlier it was felt a public agency could do only a minimum of work for the already existing problem while the field of prevention was regarded as that of the private agency. Later the idea that the individual ills were the results of “defects in our economic and social order” gave rise to a demand for community reforms, through community or public agencies. The division of labor is one of practical readjustment of external organization and of an examination of the spiritual impulses and aims which govern social work. Cooperative effort of public and private agencies has been demonstrated in Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and Hungary in varying degrees. The weakness in the United States lies in the local character of both public and private agencies.—*P. C. Salsberry and A. F. Fenlason.*

**2049. POLLIGKEIT, WILHELM.** *Social work in Germany.* *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 25.—Three systems for relief of the needy are now in existence in Germany. (1) Relief provided by public or private agencies, (2) relief through insurance, (3) relief through pensions. These three function side by side often overlapping, and agreement regarding distribution of work is all the more necessary as boundaries between fields of work become more obliterated. The recognition of public and private agencies as equal forces (despite argument in some places) is a step forward. Welfare work is at present marked by the emphasis on the need for specially trained workers, undergoing state examination and receiving state recognition. At the same time it is hoped that the number of voluntary workers will increase both to relieve the trained worker and to enlist a large group of active participants in social work. In addition to many other specialized forms of social work, work for the unemployed needs special consideration because of its extent. Employment bureaus and the so called “Ghent System” (wherein the town contributed to the Union Unemployment Relief Fund) were inadequate and Government Unemployment Relief was necessary—followed by compulsory unemployment insurance. A study of social work development in Germany in the ten year period since 1917 makes it clear that while much can be done to improve conditions by private endeavor, intervention of legislation is also necessary. Furthermore the widespread serious economic and social condition of vast numbers has interested the whole population in methods



of improvement and it is ready to profit by our extensive educational campaign along the lines of social work.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

**2050. TARUGI, PAOLINA.** *Le service social en Italie.* [Social work in Italy.] *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 23.—Social work has existed for years in Italy, but principally under the control of the church. Only since the establishment of the Fascisti has it been well developed, systematized, and organized. For their own growth and well being, the Fascisti feel the need of a healthy and contented younger generation. Their interest in social work was not so much humanitarian as economic and political. Italy is lacking in trained social workers. The most constructive social work is done by the State which assumes a somewhat paternal attitude towards the poor population. The work for the benefit of the poor is under the direct control of the Minister of the Interior, but in each province and town, the prefecture and mayor are in charge of the local organization, each turning in at the end of the year to the central office a detailed report of the work of the year. All of the smaller social agencies are grouped in the local "*Bureau de Bien-faisance*" (Benevolent Societies) which are really the centers of social work. Free medical care as well as free educational opportunities are provided by the State for the benefit of the poor. It is regarded as the duty of the State to prevent unemployment. One of the difficulties in Italy rises from the limited possibilities of registration by private and public agencies, hence there is much duplication of work.—*Anne Fenlason and Ruth Baldwin.*

**2051. UNSIGNED.** *Social work in Japan.* *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 25.—Social work in Japan has had its greatest development in the ten years since 1918. The number of private agencies has increased from 1,347 to 4,339 and public agencies have increased from 92 to 2,260. Three characteristics of social work in Japan up to the World War were, (1) the benevolent rule of the Emperors which made the social welfare of the people their responsibility, (2) the religious character of the social work; 67% was under the auspices of either Christian missionaries or Buddhists, and (3) heavy subsidies of social service enterprises were made by gifts from the imperial household. Since the war, the chief objective of social work has changed from relief work to the general improvement of the living conditions of the masses and to the development of child welfare activities with public agencies taking the lead. Training for social work is afforded by courses in social work in ten endowed colleges and universities, several of which have established departments of social work. In addition several institute courses and short courses are available. The phases of social work well developed in Japan are disaster relief, care of veterans and their families, care of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, infant welfare work, work with the adult offender and the care of the sick poor. Government subsidies to private agencies have made progress possible in the amelioration of economic conditions. Government projects include loans for building houses to relieve bad housing conditions, the provision of small loans through public utility pawn shops and the promotion of agencies to relieve unemployment. The unemployment program includes government subsidies to specialized private agencies to promote emigration, to provide vocational guidance, to establish employment bureaus, to maintain industrial agencies and to do research in unemployment. In addition, cities in which public works are being initiated to relieve seasonal unemployment are receiving a government subsidy. The most important features of the public health program are preventive measures against leprosy, tuberculosis and venereal disease. Only 2,197, or a little over 13%, of the lepers

were in institutions in 1919. A national sanatorium is planned to help in complete segregation. The history of social work in Japan is divided into 4 periods. In the first period, from 552 to 1603, the welfare of the people was the responsibility of the Emperors and the Buddhist priests. The next period (1603-1867) was the age of feudalism in which the feudal system obviated the need for relief work other than the provisions of work-house facilities for vagabonds. In the early part of the third period (1868-1919) most of the social work was done by Christian missionaries. The latter part was marked by an increased number of Buddhist institutions and social legislation. During this period, the bulk of social work, however, was done through private agencies. The fourth period, (1918-1928) shows an increase in private agencies from 1,347 to 4,339, and in public agencies from 92 to 2,260. Underdeveloped phases of social work are found in the lack of compulsory schooling for blind and deaf mute children, provision for mental defectives and the care and reeducation of cripples. Japan has abandoned the practice of poor law settlement and requires each district to take care of the sick and indigent transients.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

**2052. UNSIGNED.** *Social work in Sweden.* *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 23.—Social work in Sweden is to a large extent in the hands of state and municipal authorities which have taken over many social activities previously carried on by church or private agencies. The State administrative offices which supervise social work are the Royal Social Board which deals with questions concerning the labor market, unemployment, labor exchanges, emigration and immigration, protection of workers, industrial hygiene, the employment of juveniles and women in industry, inspection to prevent accidents during work, the length and distribution of working hours, welfare arrangements for workers, sickness benefit societies, social legislation, the housing question, the care of inebriates, social educational activity, social statistics, etc. Compulsory accident insurance against industrial accidents and compulsory invalidity and old age insurance are administered by two State boards. A medical board is the central authority in matters of public health and a special department is in charge of the indigent and of dependent children. The work of the State is limited to controlling, advising, and supporting the local institutions and other organizations. The actual work is carried on by special boards in the communes and municipalities. The work of these boards is to a large extent regulated by laws. There is an increasing demand for trained workers to carry out the decisions of the boards which are made up of voluntary workers. The principal training school is the Institute for Social, Political and Municipal Training and Research in Stockholm. Research work is carried on primarily in the universities and by central government departments. The progress of social work has been exceedingly rapid in Sweden. Questions of present importance are state measures for the maintenance of industrial peace, unemployment insurance and compulsory insurance against sickness.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

**2053. VANICEK, FRANTISEK.** *Methods employed to create a community spirit in urban districts.* *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 18.—Community spirit is defined as an environment of material culture and social habits in which the sentiments of unity, tolerance, reliability, industry, sympathy and love of one's fellow creatures, abnegation and moderation in indulgence, the realization of one's duties to the family and society, of democratic righteousness and equality of rights constitute the essentials of social life. The principles involved are those of Christian morality. Social work is the application of



Christian morality to community and state life. To fulfil the obligations of social morality every member of the urban population must be enlisted in some particular task for the advancement of public life. A community service committee which would provide activities for all the different classes and groups in the community such as the family, school children, adolescents and adults is the suggested medium for effecting community spirit. It would function by cooperating with existing agencies such as teachers associations, churches, press syndicates, gymnastic and sporting associations, character building agencies, health associations, business men's clubs, philanthropic agencies, trade unions, etc., in working out a complete program of social work to fit the community's needs.—A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.

2054. VANICEK, FRANTISEK. Social work in Czechoslovakia. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 37.—As elsewhere, the methods to improve social conditions in Czechoslovakia are of two kinds, case work and group work (the paper contains a detailed description of the work of all important social work agencies). The separate state department of social work, including public health has grown up since the war. The post-war development has emphasized prevention and individual case work, the pre-war program was one of treatment and institutional maintenance. Schools of social work have had their entire development in the past ten years—but as yet no school for the social and public health education of physicians has been established. The greater understanding between public and private agencies in this ten year period is notable as is also administrative reform and team work between social agencies and social insurance institutions. The decrease in tuberculosis, venereal disease, infant and general mortality is evidence of progress. The fullest progress cannot be made however in the face of existing class, political, national and religious intolerance; and much energy must be devoted to an alleviation of this intolerance.—A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.

2055. WEILAND, RUTH. Problems of administration and of financial support in the development of social case work under public or private auspices. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 7.—The fact that a maximum must be fixed in relief grants in Germany has made administration of relief on a case work basis difficult. Systematic case work has given rise to problems of organization, technical administration and finance on the one hand, while certain types of administrative organization and the financial situation react upon methods of social case work, on the other hand. There are six serious obstacles to the effective development of case work methods in Germany: (1) The lack of funds. (2) The fact that the agents of social work often fail to realize the need for individual case work. Health insurance, and employment insurance which include almost  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the total population of Germany in their scope could be rendered more effective if the case work method were employed uniformly in their administration. (3) Need for cooperation between social work agencies is recognized but not sufficiently practiced. (4) The division of labor between the public and the voluntary agencies needs to be more definitely worked out. (5) The laws regulating child welfare are weakened by lack of collaboration between state agents who supervise the laws and family welfare workers. (6) Too many workers now engaged in public and private social work are not trained for their tasks.—A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.

2056. WILLEMS, EUGENE. Social case work in Belgium. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 7.—Tested by Mary E. Richmond's definition of case work, "individual case work is rarely found

in Belgium except outside the regular routine of the public and private organizations of which it should form an integral part, and even then only in the form of extended relief." There is one exception, namely, the work of the Society for Rehabilitation. This bureau established for the care of homeless or vagabonds and ex-prisoners and delinquents on probation, is fully aware of the advantages of individual treatment and its example may influence the introduction of case work into public and private agencies.—A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.

2057. WRONSKY and MUTHESIUS. Methods of social case work in Germany. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 21.—The case method in dealing with necessitous persons had its beginning in the Elberfelder system, but its development was hindered by such factors as lack of funds, loss of vote by the recipients and lack of understanding of preventive methods. These limitations on public bodies brought about "a scheme of insurance which diminished the need for working classes to apply for public relief." Obviously the range of insurable disabilities was limited and so voluntary agencies grew up to care for the groups of people who could not be cared for either by public agencies or through insurance. The welfare measures for war wounded and war dependents influenced the development of social case work both as to groups of people receiving service and range of problems treated. The Constitution of the German Reich of August 1919 emphasized as a duty of the State and local authorities the "preservation of the family as a whole" and in 1924 the new statutes, the "Federal Social Aid Decree" and the "Federal Child Welfare Act", became effective. These aimed at a "systematic plan of cooperation for the public and private welfare organizations in order to assure uniformity in social (case) work." A special measure, *Reichsgrundsätze*, lays down procedure, but even so there are many difficulties—among them (1) lack of understanding of social case work by official bodies and (2) the inadequate number of trained social workers available. The "peculiar characteristic of the situation in Germany is that the application of the case method is compulsory by law and is put in force as far as possible by all agencies of public and private welfare."—P. C. Salsberry and A. F. Fenlason.

## SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See Entries 1781, 1899, 2022, 2023)

## INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 1294, 1776, 2068)

2058. FOLEY, ROY W. A study of the patients discharged from the Rome State School for the twenty year period ending Dec. 31, 1924. *J. Psycho-Asthenics*. 34 Jun. 1929: 180-207.—Of the 375 males who were located and studied 311 lived in homes as good or better than that of the average laborer, although the reasons for admittance to Rome were predominantly the inability to adjust in the home and community, and to learn a trade. The majority were employed as laborers. Seventy-eight appeared in court for a total of 101 offenses, chiefly minor ones. Of the 261 females studied, only 6 were unemployable. Ninety-two of the 162 who subsequently married gave birth to 207 children. Two hundred ten of the homes were rated good or very good. Twenty females have court records. Other tables show the work records, commitments to institutions, and recipients of charity. A plan of study for the remaining cases is outlined.—Alice L. Berry.

2059. GENTZ, WERNER. Das Sexualproblem im Strafvollzuge. [The sex problem in the prison.]



Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft. 50(3) 1929: 406-427.—A survey of the opinions of penologists, prison physicians, wardens, and others, leads the author to the conclusion that imprisonment, with its enforced continence, seriously affects the prisoner's mental life and frequently injures his body, creating a complex of influences and actions greatly hindering his rehabilitation. After considering the various suggestions for the solution of this problem, the author rejects all those which aim to permit the prisoner to lead a normal sex life, and considers that the solution lies in the improvement of prison administration which would give to the prisoner an enriched mental content, productive labor, healthful and fatiguing exercise, and so forth.—*Thorsten Sellin*.

2060. MAURO, G. B. de. Peine et travail. [Punishment and labor]. *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 6(1) 1929: 91-105.—The author outlines briefly the history of prison reform, giving to Italy the honor of making the earliest experiments. The humanitarianism prompting these reforms is still expressed in a growing emphasis on laws which will protect the human rights of the offender. These rights can be best protected by the judiciary, which should be entrusted with wide powers to control the execution of the penalty. Punishment should have for its aim the readaptation of the offender to social life by means of moral education and penal labor. The nature of this labor will be governed by national conditions, industrial labor prevailing in countries like England, while Italy, on the other hand, should adopt labor *all'aperto*, "in the open," i.e., agricultural labor and the construction of public works and ways. Such labor is well adapted for the individualization of punishment and is healthful. The author examines briefly the labor provisions in recent European code projects, with special reference to the Rocco project in Italy. He maintains the desirability of a prison wage and insists that compulsory labor should be extended to the detention houses for persons held more than three days.—*Thorsten Sellin*.

2061. PADGETT, ALICE. The institutional child attains his majority. *Catholic Charities Rev.* 12(10) Dec. 1928: 353-360.—A study of the present status of 191 children discharged from two Catholic child-caring homes shows that the boys are measuring up to the ordinary standards of adult manhood, and the outlook for both boys and girls is hopeful. More intensive vocational training and advisement is recommended. The analysis includes the isolation of certain factors present during the stay in the institutions, and others in the later adjustments to the community, although the author states that no attempt was made to determine their significance.—*Alice L. Berry*.

## MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 1294, 2059)

2062. BENÍTEZ, ALBERTO S. Bases para la creación de la carrera de médicos legistas e higienistas de Chile. [Fundamentals leading toward stimulation of interest in the career of legal medicine and medical hygiene in Chile.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal*. 16(91) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 12-16.—France and some other countries have fifth year medical courses (outline and description of subjects) leading to a degree in legal medicine and psychiatry and in Argentina Osvaldo Loudet's plan for a two year course (outline of subjects) leading to a similar degree has been approved. In Chile there is need for a fifth year course leading to the degree in medical hygiene and sanitation. Developing legislation for workingmen, improved police and administration, and a better appreciation of the relation of the state to delinquents and insane in Chile are calling for physicians trained in psychiatry, industrial diseases, criminology, and police-psychology,

with ample clinical work to make the training practical. The movement to secure the necessary legislation is in progress.—*L. L. Bernard*.

2063. FRIES, MARGARET E. Behavior problems in children under three years of age: Their recognition, treatment and prevention. *Arch. Pediatrics*. 45(11) Nov. 1928: 653-663.—The family physician and pediatrician should understand the elements of mental hygiene, because he is in a favorable position to prevent not only physical but psychic defects. Four case studies showed the necessity for starting preventive mental hygiene with infants since the formation of the pattern of life commences in infancy.—*Alice L. Berry*.

2064. JAHR, HERMAN M. Mental hygiene and the physician. *Arch. Pediatrics*. 45(8) Aug. 1928: 491-497.—The child should be viewed as a whole organism, with mental and physical endowments, hence the physician should also understand something of applied child psychology and mental hygiene.—*Alice L. Berry*.

2065. LUNDAHL, JOSEF. Om familjevården på Gotland. [Concerning family care (of the insane) in Gotland.] *Svenska Läkartidningen*. (24) Jun. 14, 1929: 742-751.—Family care for certain classes of the insane and feeble-minded was inaugurated at Wisby, Gotland, January 1927. The method is designed as the last step in the treatment of the insane or defective before complete dismissal from institutional supervision. Of 113 patients received during 1927 to 1928, 26 have been so placed, 54 dismissed, while 33 remain in the institution. The greater freedom of home life and absence of supervision is believed to have distinct therapeutic value in the treatment of certain types of cases. The writer believes that the atmosphere of sympathy which may be developed in the carefully chosen small family home reacts favorably on the patient. The scheme also makes it possible to care for a larger number of patients in the central institution. The mental types which best lend themselves to this kind of treatment are schizophrenia, imbecility, and in some cases, dementia praecox, particularly of the hebephrenic type. The homes chosen are those of the less well to do classes, especially those of the small farmers. Small families seem most adaptable. The patients are employed in small tasks about the house, and in many cases fit into the family routine as a member. The remuneration is large enough to appeal to people of the small farmer class, and no difficulty has been met with in finding suitable homes. The success of the experiment rests largely on the degree of supervision which the placing institution is able to exercise. Under the plan every home may instantly be connected with the central hospital by telephone, and automobiles are kept available at all times so that each home can be reached in a few minutes. The common apprehension of danger, either to the family in the receiving home, or to the community has never been a serious threat. The author concludes that "family care" has introduced into an institution-ridden system an atmosphere of freedom, and has demonstrated not only the possibility but the necessity for using less standardized methods of care for the defective and mentally diseased.—*C. T. Pihlblad*.

2066. ORTMANN, HANS. Leibesübungen mit Schwachsinnigen. [Bodily exercises for the feeble-minded.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene*. 42(1) 1929: 14-24.—Lack of exercise and of the desire for activity among feeble-minded children aggravates their mental deficiencies by denying them an important stimulus to mental as well as physical growth. The brain, especially, requires a large supply of good blood for its development. Exercises for the feeble-minded should be of great variety and of little difficulty. They should include ambidextrous movements, these having proved particularly valuable in overcoming awkwardness, uncertainty and lack of self-control. Play



of a social nature should form a part of the exercise program for the same reason.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

2067. RAITZIN, ALEJANDRO. La clinoterapia al aire libre. [Outdoor clinical therapy.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 16(91) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 42-45. The treatment of insane in particular is described.—*L. L. Bernard.*

2068. STORRS, HARRY C. A report on an investigation made of cases discharged for Letchworth village. *J. Psycho-Asthenics.* 34 1929: 220-232.—Three out of every 4 discharged feeble-minded clients made a satisfactory adjustment on being returned to the community. The type of home, personality of the client, and the degree of the defect influenced the adjustment. Institutions must provide not only custodial care but a training school to prepare for return to the community. Of the 1164 living discharged cases 616 were located and studied. Tables showed the relation of adjustment to degree of mentality, chronological age, length of residence, sex, and condition of return to the community.—*Alice L. Berry.*

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 1293, 1427, 1919, 1921, 1999, 2031, 2062, 2087)

2069. BÜSING. Ärztliche Erfahrungen bei der Landunterbringung berufsunreifer Knaben und Mädchen. [Medical observations connected with sending underdeveloped boys and girls to the country.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 42(8) 1929: 213-218.—Caring for children too underdeveloped to enter employment by sending them to selected country homes from three to six months has been shown by careful medical examination to give excellent results. The light work demanded of the children in the country gives a stimulus to growth not provided by institutional life. Out of 57 children sent to the country from Kiel 56 were able to begin normal employment on their return.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

2070. CANNON, DOUGLAS L. The problem of finance in rural health practice. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 19(5) May 1929: 535-537.—The Alabama legislature in 1923 provided a fund of approximately \$55,000 as a state-aid and subsidizing fund for county health in 22 counties and, in 1927, \$2,500 per county under certain conditions for all counties not yet receiving State funds. The average per capita appropriation for health work was 17.75 cents, the range being from 10.49 cents to 24.15 cents. The average appropriation per \$100 of property valuation was found to be 4.95 cents.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2071. DeBARY. Freie Arztwahl und Vertrauensarzt in der Wohlfahrtspflege. [Free choice of physician and the confidential physician in welfare practice.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 42(2) 1929: 3-38.—The socialization of medicine presents a problem in that it ordinarily does not allow the patient to select his own physician. The faith in the physician, often a major factor in effecting the cure, is therefore lacking. Recent changes in the public health systems of Germany seek to overcome this difficulty.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

2072. FLEMING, E. GRANT. Social work and health. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 7.—In Canada, it is generally accepted that health is a public responsibility and the bulk of health activities are carried on by the Dominion and Provincial governmental agencies. The voluntary health agencies exist primarily for research and to demonstrate new fields of work, always with the idea that they will be assumed by the official agency after their value has been proved. In addition to the voluntary agencies most social agencies, service clubs and other community organizations recognize health problems as

included in their scope of activities. There is both cooperation and understanding between social and health workers. Special training is afforded in public health and hygiene work.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

2073. FOLKS, HOMER. The distribution of the cost of sickness in the United States. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 33.—Distribution of the costs of sickness means a distribution among larger groups than the sick people themselves and their families. Health insurance is really an effort so to distribute the cost of sickness. While the United States has no health insurance it does recognize the inability of a family to meet the cost of illness and it has many agencies and devices which to some degree aim at distributing the cost of sickness. By estimating the cost of services of physicians, dentists, other healers, dispensaries, hospital care, nursing care, medicine, public health work and reduced earnings due to illness or death, it is estimated that the annual cost of illness in the United States is \$15,731,424,086. It is estimated that \$410,867,273 of this is distributed through free service or reduced cost of physicians, through free or part pay dispensaries, hospitals and nursing services, through medical service in industry added to cost of production, through salaried services of physicians largely in public health work, and through sickness and life insurance. Through workman's compensation laws the costs of accidents are more widely distributed than the costs of illness. These figures are an argument for further distribution of the costs of illness but interest must not be devoted to this which might better be devoted to sickness prevention.—*A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.*

2074. HERTEL, E. Die Unfallverhütung, ein Problem der Erziehung. [Accident prevention, a problem of education.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 42(4) 1929: 89-97.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

2075. McCULLOUGH, JOHN W. S.; LESSARD, ALPHONSE and NADEAU, EMILE; YOUNG, H. E.; and MIDDELTON, F. C. County health units. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto).* 20(3) Mar. 1929: 114-148.—A symposium on the county health unit is presented by the above authors who note important contributions to this form of public health organization in their own provinces, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. In a concluding editorial it is stated that in various parts of Canada, notably Quebec, the county health unit has proved to be eminently satisfactory. In other sections of the country such units would be established were it made financially possible. Dominion subsidy of the provinces on condition that the provinces and municipalities do their part is the only solution of the problem.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2076. McNAMARA, JOHN J. Lowell fights undernourishment among its school children. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 19(6) Jun. 1929: 605-619.—The Lowell camp, while in the city limits, has all the advantages of a country location. It consists of some 10 acres of grounds and permanent buildings capable of housing 125 to 140 children. The personnel of the camp consisted of a director (physician) and eight graduate nurses. It was open during July and August, 1928. The daily schedule, diet and health practices are carefully outlined. Beneficial results of the summer session were noted by an average gain of weight of over seven pounds (improved muscular tone, posture, etc.), the acquisition of considerable health education as shown by voluntary adherence to the precepts of personal hygiene, and the inculcation of a definite respect for constituted authority and for the rights and privileges of other members of the camp.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*



2077. ROTT. Social work and public health in Germany. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 33.—Health work is closely related to other forms of social work and in many communities is carried on by the State and District Welfare Associations and though limited by the Reich decree to the care of needy persons many communities have interpreted this to mean that the Associations can do preventive health work. Four groups: (1) the state, (2) the communes, (3) the insurance societies and (4) private welfare agencies, are now carrying on health work, linked up so far as possible in joint associations in order to avoid duplication of work. Health education is done by a number of voluntary associations, all having representation on the Reich Committee for Health Propaganda which laid down the lines along which the organizations are to work. Hospital social work started in Germany as elsewhere under private auspices, but as its significance to the whole community was recognized it was taken over by the community (public) in some places. Psychiatric work, especially with young psychopaths, is done through (1) public agencies including university clinics, (2) private agencies (benevolent, denominational, etc.), and (3) self-supporting homes for remedial care. "School hygiene in the strictest sense of the word includes all measures which serve to combat the increasing dangers to health outside the school," and health and other welfare work again overlap. Another important phase of health work developed through the need for health work in industry; the Reich Industrial Decree provides the elements for industrial health work. Insurance associations help greatly in this field. The careful medical inspections now carried on in industry cannot but lead to greater protection for the industrial worker.—A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.

2078. SEMACHKO, N. The protection of public health in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 20.—Although only in existence for ten years, the public health program of the Soviet Republic has reduced epidemics, lowered the death rate and increased the population rate. As public health measures, the republic has effected: (1) protective legislation for women and children in industry; (2) the extension of state medical and dental facilities; (3) the establishment of scientific centers in psychiatry, orthopedics, radiology and radiotherapy, and a research station for trachoma; (4) the organization of advanced professional courses for doctors; (5) the provision of health resorts and spas for workers, dispensaries, school sanatoria, special institutions for nervous and mentally defective children; (6) a comprehensive plan for maternity and infant welfare, and (7) health education through propaganda.—Anne Fenlason and Pearl Salsberry.

2079. SOLBRIG. Denkschrift über die gesundheitlichen Verhältnisse des deutschen Volkes im Jahre 1927. [Comment on the health of the German people in 1927.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55 (22) May 31, 1929: 922-923.—A résumé of the memorandum submitted to the President of the German Republic by the Secretary of the Interior concerning public health conditions in Germany (1927). The following facts are revealed: Germany's population is 63,750,000. Three-fifths of the population are engaged in the pursuit of industry, labor, commerce and transportation. The general mortality rate was 12 per 1000; infant mortality was 97 per 1000. Disease incidence was somewhat larger than in the two preceding years. There were only a few scattered cases of leprosy, typhus and smallpox. Scarlet fever and diphtheria were on the increase, but their mortality was less than in previous years. Venereal diseases were also on the decrease, especially syphilis. Tuberculosis was

less in evidence among all classes and ages with the exception of the ages 1 to 4. Suicides were less; accidental deaths more. Alcoholism increased. Health among infants and children has improved due to better nutrition and care, and there was therefore a decrease in the incidence of anemia, scrofula, rickets, etc. There are now in Germany 5,000 infant welfare stations; 350,000 children are sent yearly to convalescent homes. The medical personnel has increased to the extent that there are for every 10,000 of the population: physicians 6.9, dentists 1.3, druggists 2.3; midwives 4.6; and dental technicians 2.4. Health institutions number as follows: tuberculosis sanatoria 200 with a bed capacity of 20,000; 431 children's institutes with a bed capacity of 30,000; 32 convalescent homes; 200 forest homes; 35 forest schools and 500 general hospitals in addition to separate hospitals for the insane. Food consumption has increased, especially that of milk and sugar. The cost of living has increased 48%, yet savings have increased.—E. R. Hayhurst.

2080. THOMAS, C. J. Social and health work in schools. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris*. Jul. 1928: pp. 15.—Since the school is more widespread in its influence than any other activity, and since any adverse condition will be first and most readily seen by the school, it follows that it "should be the center from which radiates the work of all agencies" working towards improvement of social conditions. The scope of social and health work in schools is outlined in "The Children's Charter" which in turn is based on the "Declaration of Geneva." Since childhood is appealing it is not surprising to find voluntary agencies ready to supplement the needs discovered through the school though in some instances their work is too soon superseded by the school itself due to regrettable incompatibilities. There are fundamental principles of social service in connection with schools which must be carefully followed if effective work is to be done. The London County Council has in each of the 1,000 schools under its jurisdiction a voluntary "school care committee" which is responsible for all the social work in the schools. These committees, since they receive their authority from the County Council, are in turn responsible to it. Their duties include (1) assistance at physical examinations, (2) persuading parents to follow medical advice, (3) making arrangements for free or part pay care, (4) arrangements for free feeding at school, (5) vocational guidance, (6) improvement of home conditions during child's absence if that is necessary, and (7) discovery of children needing special class care. These voluntary workers are under the direction of trained salaried officers of the Council. Their work has been so effective that many hospitals have sought the services of such workers.—A. F. Fenlason and P. C. Salsberry.

## SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 1920, 2007, 2016)

2081. BÜSING. Ergebnisse systematischer Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiet der Erholungspflege und Erholungsfürsorge für Schulkinder. [Results of systematic investigations in the field of recreational administration and recreational provisions for school children.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene*. 42 (15) 1929: 425-432.—Examinations of physically deficient school children in Germany indicate that they are usually benefited by vacation trips and "hikes."—Carl M. Rosenquist.

2082. HANAUER. Richtlinien über Gesundheitsfürsorge in der versicherten Bevölkerung. [Outline of health service among the insured portion of the population.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55 (15) Apr. 12, 1929: 624-626.—The outline of proposed health service



among the insured, recently issued by the Government, is analyzed by Hanauer. His conclusions are: the government's main activity is directed towards the prevention and cure of tuberculosis and venereal diseases. Its principal aim is to unify and consolidate all social hygiene activities so as to prevent duplication of effort. Hanauer regrets that the Government has failed to undertake the combatting of rheumatism and mouth infections.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

2083. MILLER, SPENCER, Jr. The relationship of industry to contemporary civilization. *Internat. Indus. Relations Assn., Report of First Triennial Congress.* (2) Jan. 1929: 246-250.—The author suggests seven "ways in which our industry may be transformed so as to elevate mankind." These are: an increasing emphasis upon the sanctity of human personality; development of the conception that man is the product and the inanimate thing the by-product; creation of channels for worker self-expression; an educational system that will unite the separated elements of brain and hand workers; more emphasis upon quality and less upon quantity in production; "a deeper and more lively concern for the service of all those who participate in the process of industry;" and the achievement of "those larger integrations within the structure of our industrial life which can reconcile the conflicting interests and convert strife to larger constructive service."—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

2084. ROEDER. Zum Begriffe der sozialen Hygiene. [The concept of social hygiene.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 42 (3) 1929: 57-60.—In an attempt to clarify the concept of social hygiene this article presents a schematic classification of the divisions of medicine in four major headings as follows: physiology and psychology, hygiene, pathology, reaction of health and disease on social life. Medicine is thus expanded in its meaning to include the social as well as the biological, and hygiene is given place as a major division within it.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

2085. ROTT, F. Die soziale Hygiene im Universitätsunterricht. [Social hygiene in the university curriculum.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55 (9) Mar. 1, 1929: 361-363.—The fact that most German physicians are now giving some or most of their time to official practice (sickness insurance and the like) means that public and preventive medicine must receive much greater recognition in the medical course. At present only two universities, Berlin and Munich, have chairs of social hygiene. The author declares that there should be such a chair in every medical faculty, and outlines in detail the subjects with which it should deal.—*Paul Popenoe.*

2086. SCHMIDT, H. Von dem Wesen, der Form und dem Inhalt der sozial-hygienischen Wissenschaft. [Concerning the nature and content of social-hygiene.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 42 (13) 1929: 367-375.—A consideration of the functions of social hygiene leads to the conclusion that it may be properly classified as a social science.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

2087. TARGIANI GIUNTI, IRENE Di. Social work and public health in Italy. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 16—Important advances in public health work in Italy have been made in the control of malaria, the prevention and treatment of trachoma and in mental hygiene. Two organizations which have done much to promote social work in Italy are the National Association for the Protection of the Mother and the Child, and the Visiting Nurses, which were organized in 1925. A law passed in October 1927 established compulsory insurance against tuberculosis. Other social legislation includes compulsory insurance for wage earners for accident, invalidity and old age, maternity and unemployment. The state provides extensive services, both medical and social, to soldiers, sailors and their families.—*A. F. Fentlason and P. C. Salsberry.*



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